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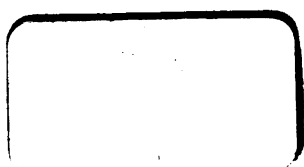
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REPORT
OF THE
Nineteenth Annual Meeting
OF THE
Pennsylvania Bar Association
HELD AT
CAPE MAY, N. J.
June 24, 25, 26, 1913

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GEORGE B. ORLADY

Nineteenth Annual Meeting
of the
Pennsylvania Bar Association

CAPE MAY, N. J., Tuesday, June 1, 1897.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association was called to order in a hotel room at 2 o'clock p. m. President Charles B. Conway in the

FIRST DAY, AFTERNOON SESSION

THE PRESIDENT: The Pennsylvania Bar Association will please come to order. The first duty assigned to the President as scheduled on the programme is an Address to the President. And I take pleasure in speaking to you, Gentlemen of the Bar Association, Ladies and Visitors.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, Visitors and Ladies:

This combination of judges and lawyers is the result of years of conference and correspondence among leading attorneys of the Commonwealth that finally took definite shape in a meeting at Harrisburg in January, 1893, of over seven hundred members of our profession, representing every judicial district of the State, at which time a permanent organization was effected, officers were elected, by-laws adopted, and the Pennsylvania Bar Association began its life under most auspicious conditions. Each year since



GEORGE B. GLADY

Nineteenth Annual Meeting
OF THE
Pennsylvania Bar Association

CAPE MAY, N. J., Tuesday, *June 24*, 1913.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association was called to order at Hotel Cape May at 2 o'clock p. m., President GEORGE B. ORLADY in the chair.

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that date there has been a like generous attendance of prominent judges and lawyers, and at this our Nineteenth Annual Session we can look back on a record of definite accomplishments with keen professional satisfaction.

Suggestions and recommendations of this body have willingly been accepted and have received favorable action by the Legislature. A more confidential relation between Bench and Bar has been established, and a much more intimate and personal acquaintance among the lawyers of the State has been confirmed by our meetings. The world at large is eagerly watching our deliberations on public questions. This Association has exerted a wholesome influence in molding public opinion by furnishing potent reasons for or against the questions which affect the whole body of the people. Our duty in this respect has been righteously performed, so that legislators as well as lawyers are interested in the conclusions we reach.

While we of Pennsylvania are of like clay with those from our sister States, our ideals based on our common-law inheritance, our ambitions founded on our varied interests, our necessities resulting from our natural material elements which represent the empire for which we stand, necessarily make the Pennsylvania judge and the Pennsylvania lawyer just a little different from their brethren in other States. While our system of law was foundationed as were those of all of the original Colonies, our composite population and the varied assets so lavishly placed by the Maker of All in the valleys, plains and mountains between the Delaware and the lakes, have taxed the ingenuity of the ablest and wisest to establish and maintain an exceptional code of laws, a special procedure to administer them, and an uncommon organization of Courts to effectuate the greatest good to the greatest number by preserving the rights of personal liberty, safeguarding the interests of property, and assuring to all our people that peace and safety which represents the highest type of social democracy.

Our profession has taught us that hearthstone interests may of right be defended by force, and that the enjoyment of a private reputation unassailed is as much of a constitutional right as the possession of life, liberty and property. This profession has faced the prejudice of that mass known as the common people, and it has been both its scourge and its encouragement from the first days when an advocate stood in the place or stead of another to answer the demand of government for a crime charged, or to assert a right of one citizen against another. Since Tyler's Rebellion in 1430, and Jack Cade's in 1459, to date, the cry against our craft has been unchanged. "The law serveth as naught else in these days but for to do wrong, nothing is sped but by false color of the law, for mede, drede and favor." Dick, the butcher, said: "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers," in which Cade enthusiastically joined: "Nay, that I mean to do. Is not this a lamentable thing, that of the skin of an innocent lamb should be made parchment, that parchment being scribbled over should undo a man; I did but seal once to a thing and I was never mine own man since." *The American Farmer*, in 1787, urged that lawyers were like plants that grew in any soil that is cultivated by the hands of others, and when once they have taken root they extinguish every vegetable that grows around them.

It has been the pleasure of the plain people to denounce the profession as organized banditti and smooth rogues, the least sight of one being enough to call out a muttered curse from those who infest the loafing places. The demand of such literati has always been that quirks from Coke and Blackstone should be ignored and common sense prevail. The dread of an organization of lawyers on a labor-union plan has always been a text for the alarmist. "The people should be guarded, as such a league might subvert every principle of good order and establish a perfect aristocracy." The cry against the administration of the

law is the one thing on which the mass of the people can agree. Whether it is a burning or hanging by an infuriated mob, or by the Wytheville (Virginia) method of shooting up the Court, or by the Coatesville (Pennsylvania) method of defiant refusal to convict an admitted criminal who voices a local sentiment, does not make much difference. Each is an exhibition of defiance of law — nothing more or less. The popular acclaim is for the result secured rather than as to the methods employed. So intense is the demand for conviction in some cases that the burden of proof, relevancy of testimony and reasonable doubt are entirely overlooked in the quest for a conviction.

This clamor is sometimes pure patriotism and sometimes lawless persecution. In the middle field of order and law is the station of judge and lawyer. Within the past ten years the whole body politic has been more keenly interested in the prosecution of grafters, embezzlers and public wrongdoers, whether as individuals or corporate combinations, than ever before; and this has not been due to the cry of the poor and oppressed, for the onslaught against crime affecting society at large has been led by those who speak for colleges, trade unions, chambers of commerce, home owners and lovers of peace and virtue. Nearly every State and every prominent city of the country has awakened to the imperative necessity for an honest administration of public trust. The harvest has been an abundant one, and never in the history of any nation has there been such a number of successful prosecutions and convictions of wealthy and powerful men and agencies whose conduct has been a menace to law and honest government. These desired results are directly traceable to brave lawyers and honest judges who have, without fear or favor, measured the law according to proved facts. The reading, thinking masses must realize that in Federal, State and local Courts the law has been so thoroughly and expeditiously administered that offenders, whether of millionaire pretensions or

of corporate combination, have answered the demand of indictment, though long believed to be immune from such attack. The insistence on a faithful administration of the law is not only continuing but is each year becoming the more urgent; and the higher the standard of judge and lawyer the more certain will be the conservation of public and private rights. The judge who swerves in discharge of duty is easily and soon discovered and properly branded. The lawyer who lends his abilities to the furtherance of unlawful methods is soon confined to that class of clients.

Despite the alarm of the dreamer and agitator the lawyers of the country have ever been so attached to public order and business security that of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence twenty-three were lawyers; of the fifty-five members of the Federal Constitutional Convention thirty-one were lawyers; of the first Congress ten of the twenty-nine Senators and seventeen of the sixty-five Representatives were lawyers; and the proportion has been preserved through all these years, so that today our State legislative sessions are directed and conducted by fifteen lawyers out of the forty-eight Senators, and forty-three lawyers out of one hundred and ninety-eight members of our Lower House.

The rise of the American Bar into prominence was coincident with the birth of the nation. The study of the law—"that was of the old and that which was made necessary by new conditions"—made men acute, inquisitive, courageous and full of resource. The fame of Jefferson, Marshall and the score more of leaders in the early days will never diminish; but today the army of active lawyers deals with and solves questions of which they never dreamed.

It was the general ambition of the French Revolution to destroy all privileges and establish a basis of liberal equality and unity. The demand of demagogic orators and writers is just as insistent today. that possession of property

implies wrongdoing, and the people are taught to tear at constitutional foundations in the name of social justice. This remedy for alleged wrong is not considered too violent by a great mass of people, and it behooves judges and lawyers to protest loud talking and urge quiet thinking. This profession of ours must furnish the reasons for patriotic thought.

The history of the development of the profession is students' knowledge, and from being an object of contempt and fear, as in the early days, the American lawyer has become the dominant man in every county. Academic training has developed the highest type of logician and orator, and the organization of Bar associations has developed a degree of confidence in the community in proportion to the esteem held for the individual lawyer.

The resultant good secured from furious legal combat, the honor of enforcing the rights of man, of assuring the rights of property and of fixing a professional standard of manly worth, are sufficient incentives to draw to our ranks an entirely different type of man from the one who succeeds in counting-room or factory.

The development of our State through its century of aggressive growth reads like a fairy tale, and dealing with the facts with which we have to do today one stands appalled at the conditions we face. The evolution of man is just as marked as the progress in material things. We accept the declaration of Washington's farewell address, that "Respect for authority and compliance with law and acquiescence in its measures are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty," and with this accepted truth is urged in strenuous speech the companion thought, "The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter the Constitution of Government and its laws so as to make the Constitution effectual." It is generally difficult to locate the area of first disturbance on questions of public policy. An outline is frequently given

in party platform, and as our interests are of from Atlantic to Pacific divergence we cannot have a universal idea on any proposition. All agree that whatever else is done, work hours must be reduced and wage per hour increased, cost of living lessened, transportation charges, farm, mill and mine products, tariff and currency must be rated, scheduled and maintained by rules so elastic as to prefer none and to favor all.

We have loyally followed through our three centuries of democratic government the *Mayflower* covenant of 1620: "To enact, constitute and frame just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the whole colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience."

With the coming of 1912 Pennsylvania, like every other Commonwealth of our Union, confronted circumstances that were entirely new. With a population of seven and a half millions representing every class of men and every industry direct and applied that stands for aggressive civilization, there was evolved an ingenuity and competition of ambitions and urgent and insistent demand for the highest possibilities of material development and individual privilege. Ethical questions forced themselves to the front; a spirit of mental militarism developed into a crusade; the whole mass of governmental structure was in a quiver of excitement; the power of the people as the source of government was insisted on so strenuously that the power of making the laws, the power of controlling the laws, and the power to supervise the administration of the laws, culminated in radical and startling views of government. It was a period of active and fearless thinking. No matter how firmly established heretofore may have been an accepted axiomatic truth, it was now subjected to new and skeptical examination with the chance that notwithstanding its accepted merit it must be subjected to new tests simply

because it was old. There was a raging passion for something new and progressive. Generally admitted ideas were branded as old-fogyish and tory. An onward and forward movement was demanded from every line of life's work.

We had given great thought and spent fabulous sums on conservation of natural resources; on amending and enlarging the police power; municipal control; sanitary supervision of health and food; protection to invested capital and labor; but it was political parties that advanced the platform thought, each trying to outvie the other in taking advanced positions and in laying new foundations for our system of government, not only by amending the Constitution but, if necessary, by overthrowing it and starting again on new foundations.

Last year there seemed to be a denunciation of everything that had existed in safety for half a century. The fever increased with the season. Newspaper, pamphlet and magazine propaganda resulted in the practical extinction of party combination. Old creeds were given new interpretations; old texts were used to exemplify new truths; radical changes were suggested in almost every phase of governmental life; rule by commission and universal suffrage was demanded; the initiative and referendum of legislation and the recall of judges and judicial decisions were insisted upon, as if the leaders of the crusade believed that the law should be as variable as the tidal waves of popular sentiment might demand. It was urged that no constitution could be so wisely put together that meddling with it was not necessary; that we were not called on to legislate for posterity; and that the progress of civilization made equivalent changes of constitutional law an imperative necessity.

That great American, Abraham Lincoln, stated in a speech in 1856, "Whoever can change public opinion can change the Government practically just so much—that is the will of the people." This was construed to mean that the Courts of law were to be recognized as guardians of civil

rights when and only when the decisions were in accord with the will of the majority of the voters at any given moment. It was not thought to be worthy of consideration that such a majority, being necessarily temporary and often accidental, might unqualifiedly destroy the permanence of judicial decisions.

Our distinguished visitor, Mr. Bryce, in speaking of the value of the Constitution, said: "Both the Federal Constitution itself, and all the State constitutions which have been enacted on similar lines, have had the effect of steadying the machinery, of slowing down sudden impulses, of securing respect for the rights of every man and every section of the people."

The Seventeenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is now a fact, and it is an important event, not alone for the people of this country but of the world. The fact that it has been necessary to make so few changes in the nation's written Constitution is a tribute to the unparalleled wisdom of the fathers and to the sanity and self-restraint of Americans. No other written instrument of government since the world began has produced so great an effect upon so many countries as the American Constitution, and instead of Americans turning away from democracy they cling more closely to its principles than ever before.

Political power has always been and always must be in the hands of the majority. There is nothing dangerous in it except as the unthinking majority may be led by sudden impulse. It is to be regretted that the lawmaking majority so often is a minority of the qualified voters.

The cyclonic campaign of 1912 was as severe a test as could be applied to our system of government; but when the crisis was reached on election day, and the people believed that they had done their duty with great deliberation, they suddenly awoke to the fact that it was but a passing of the frenzy and were surprised to find that the

world was yet at peace. No investment of real or personal value was affected to the estimate of a farthing, and men of all factions accepted the radical change of governmental policy without fear. The elected members to our State Legislature took themselves most seriously and assessed their personal value at fully as high a rating as the enthusiastic campaign demanded. Each section or class of representatives was jealous of the other, and for a long time they declined to affiliate or even to confer with each other. The honored party caucus was ignored; parliamentary rules were rearranged to meet the new exigencies. But the situation was not a new one. Primitive Rome and primitive Greece regarded law as God-given, and this was the conception down through the feudal period. But with the advance of popular government all lawmaking power was transferred from the gods of Olympus to the hustings and legislative halls, town meetings and conventions, so that the masses of today insist on asserting the reserved right of initiative legislation on every phase of life's affairs, and of changing the law as often as they change their minds in regard to enactments or judicial decisions.

The cry against government by injunction became so vehement that the pendulum swung to the other end of the arc, and the propriety of certain enactments was menaced by the open threat of a general suspension of all labor unless concessions were made. The cry was that boss rule must be eliminated, and the enthusiastic American achieves this result by substituting the nobler word, leader.

There is a comforting assurance in the knowledge that one of the redeeming characteristics of the American people is its ability to lash itself into a frenzy and, when cooling time has passed, to retrace openly and manfully any error that has been demonstrated by experience.

In the making of this public opinion the Bench and Bar has ever had a determining influence in establishing conservative conclusions. The lawyer's zeal in this respect

has had its reward in the assaults upon the integrity of the Courts by distracting agitators who urge that the Court which decides against their contentions is necessarily corrupt. A calmer judgment conclusively demonstrates their own lack of conviction that law, order, peace and thrift are worth having, and also that the result of such factitious dissension would inevitably mean the return of society to that wolfish state which knows no law and no liberty save that assured by brute force.

No fair-minded judge resents a candid review of a Court's work. No fair-minded lawyer objects to unprejudiced examination of his conduct of a trial. Each stands for the lawful administration of the law as fixed by statute and decision—and an intelligent explanation of the law and facts of any case affecting the public is instructive and proper.

During the session of 1913 the antagonism to and suspicion of the Courts in certain localities culminated in petitions being presented to the House of Representatives setting forth in detail derelictions of judicial duty by judges in the Commonwealth. The charges were phrased in grave words which, if true, were of such serious import as to warrant impeachment, removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under this Commonwealth. The preliminary investigation in three cases was conducted by separate special committees composed of men of such high character as to command approval of their conclusions, and who, after hearing all proffered proofs and allegations, reported not only that no one of the charges was sustained but that the assailed judges were honest, fearless and fair in the administration of the law. Two cases are as yet undisposed of. It is most regrettable that a character established in the fearless, honest and fair administration of the law may be temporarily smirched by a disappointed suitor, a fanatical opponent, or by one opposed to all social order. A comforting satisfaction is to

be found in the deliberate judgment of fair-minded men, which is entered by a tribunal higher than the Courts as a fitting rebuke to such slanderous imputations, that intelligence, competency and honesty are the rule in Pennsylvania.

In the administration of the law there is some indefinable influence which affects the office of judge and tends to develop a new viewpoint in the consideration of questions presented. He is a dull man indeed who is not unconsciously elevated above his former self, and whatever of political, social, religious or professional engagements may have dominated his character while at the Bar, these become minor issues when judicially considered. He realizes that he is sworn to administer the law as made, and not to make new laws. He is not deterred by the frown of an executive or the tumultuous murmur of an angry populace. Crude indeed is the man who accepts the commission of a judge who is not governed by an impelling desire to fix for himself the measure of that old standard, "To add to probity, wisdom, and to wisdom, courage, and to courage, patience, with a love for truth and justice, to exert his whole power to the service of his exalted station." That there are rare exceptions to this gauge of honor, "that there is neither wisdom nor profit outside the lines of absolute integrity," is evidence only of the fallibility of human nature, and each example of professional inconsistency increases the demand for purely judicial standards. I disclose no secret of the consultation room in stating that in the review of appealed cases the names of parties and of counsel are lost sight of in the analysis of the question involved and the assignment of error as urged. Decisions are made to hinge on the legal principles at issue and not on the title of the suitor, the fame of his advocate, or the clamor of the populace.

Among the first fruits of this Association was the creation of the Superior Court. Wise and experienced lawyers and judges had debated for years as to the best

means to be adopted to relieve conditions of which all complained. The impossibility of the Supreme Court disposing of all the cases brought to its calendar, by reason of the wonderful growth of the Commonwealth in population and material development, resulted in increasing the number of appealed cases to such a degree as to make it a physical impossibility for seven judges, however learned and zealous, to dispose of the current business within a reasonable time. This was admitted by Bench and Bar alike. In 1873, when our present Constitution became effective, but six hundred and seventy appeals were taken annually to the Supreme Court. This list had grown to over eleven hundred in 1894. The Superior Court was constituted in 1895, and its work is now before the profession in over fifty volumes of reports, uniform in size with those of the Supreme Court. One of the most urgent reasons pressed against the creation of the Superior Court was that it would result in unduly multiplying the number of appeals. This fear is answered by the fact that in 1894 eleven hundred and four appeals were taken to the Supreme Court, and after eighteen years the increase in the number of the appeals taken to both these two appellate courts has been but a trifling one, and due to some extent to a number of appeals being taken to a single question involved but affecting a number of parties aggrieved.

It should be of interest to the profession and the suitor to know that the number of appeals taken each year to the Supreme and to the Superior Court is substantially the same. With the beginning of the session of the appellate courts in October of each year a clear docket is opened, and every case heard the preceding year has been disposed of by a final decree or judgment, and eighty-five per cent. of the appeals are decided within ten weeks after the day of argument. Two hundred and fifty odd cases have been submitted on paper books without oral argument, twenty-six rearguments have been ordered by the Court before

decision of the case, and thirteen have been granted after decision upon petition by counsel. Nine per cent. of the cases decided were by per curiam opinions; "concurs" were noted in eleven cases; concurring opinions were filed in twenty cases; dissents were noted in two hundred and fifteen cases, and dissenting opinions were filed in one hundred and six cases. Three per cent. of the appeals taken to the Superior Court were quashed on motion by appellee, and the statutory penalty for delay was imposed in twenty-three cases. Seventy per cent. of the appeals were affirmed, twenty-seven per cent. were reversed absolutely or sent back for further proceedings in the Court below. The hour rule obtaining in the Supreme Court, of which counsel frequently complain as an abridgment of a personal privilege, was proscribed by the act creating the Superior Court, and at first it was feared that counsel might retard the administration of the law by talking overmuch. It is gratifying to state that the average time taken for the oral argument in each case has been forty-five minutes instead of sixty, to which allowance of time counsel is of right entitled under the Supreme Court rule. This freedom of speech has resulted in substantial advantage to Bench and Bar alike.

By Section 2 of Article 3 of our By-Laws I am directed to refer to statutory changes in the State of public interest, and needed changes suggested by judicial decisions during the present year. In regard to criticism of recent judicial decisions, the decisions of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania are right, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, because our act of establishment, June 24, 1895 (P. L. 212), wisely provides by its tenth section that "upon any question whatever before the said Court the decisions of the Supreme Court shall be received and followed as of binding authority." Out of the nine thousand five hundred and fifty cases disposed of by the Superior Court during the past eighteen years, eight thousand three hundred and sixty-three have been accepted as correct by the parties

directly interested; and of the one thousand one hundred and eighty-seven cases in which zeal of counsel have alleged error in the conclusions we reached, allocators for review by the Supreme Court were refused in nine hundred and thirty cases; and of the two hundred and fifty-seven cases in which the tribunal of last resort suspected error in the judgment of the Superior Court and allowed appeals therefrom, the latter was adjudged correct in one hundred and eighty-two cases, and in seventy-five cases it was held that the Superior Court misapprehended the decision of the Supreme Court, or the legislative will, and the judgment of the intermediate Court was properly reversed or modified. This fraction of reverses—seventy-five out of nine thousand five hundred and fifty cases—is too small to weary this Association in demonstrating the liability to error of the Court of last resort.

Section I of Article I of our Association presents our summary of intention “to advance the science of jurisprudence; to promote the administration of justice; to secure proper legislation; to encourage a thorough education; to uphold the honor and the dignity of the Bar; to cultivate cordial intercourse among the lawyers of Pennsylvania, and to perpetuate the history of the profession and the memory of its members.”

The course of legal study demanded by this Bar Association, and adopted by the Courts, may result in closing the door to the admission of some capable, energetic and deserving young men; but it certainly assures higher standards of mental equipment and elevates the grade of the profession to the dignity of that of medicine and divinity. Our Supreme Court, as early as 1788, required four years' study as a clerk and one year's practice in the Court of Common Pleas, or three years' clerkship and two years' practice and examination by two attorneys for admission to its Bar.

The present rule for admission to the Supreme Court, after a test by the Board of Examiners, clearly defines the status of the applicant; and admission to all the other Courts of the Commonwealth by virtue of the Act of May 8, 1909, presents a subject of grave concern to Bench and Bar alike. The vigorous opinion of Judge Paxson in *Splane's Petition*, 123 Pa. 527, expresses very clearly the professional sentiment on the subject, that the mere certificate of the Supreme Court should not be conclusively accepted by any other Court as the sole requisite to admission. Vicious men have secured admission to the Bar. The present rules make it extremely difficult for such to become members of our profession, and its dignity should be hedged around by the closest inquiry in every case, under authority of *Hoopes vs. Bradshaw*, 231 Pa. 485. This is clearly the province of local censors, committees on admission, and the judge of the Court to which admission is sought.

It has been recognized as a continuing ambition of a new judge and young lawyer alike to travel a sure road to fame by having declared an act of the General Assembly unconstitutional. During the life of the Superior Court the question of the unconstitutionality of an act of Assembly has been raised one hundred and forty-nine times, of which twenty-seven contentions have been sustained and one hundred and twenty-two not sustained. Of the acts held to be unconstitutional the defect was found to be in the title or as to a particular section seven times, the remainder of the act being held valid. In the Supreme Court during the same period the question has been raised one hundred and fifty-two times, and acts of Assembly thus attacked have been held valid one hundred and fifteen times, have been declared invalid thirty-three times, and as to particular section four times. A further elaboration of this analysis is referred to some ardent student of constitutional right for

a more detailed explanation of the reason why the Legislature or the Court have been in conflict.

The abiding wisdom of legislation can never be assured, the true test being its application to facts, and experience alone can determine this question. Pending experience we may well suspend judgment until ingenious lawyers and sane judges determine that either the invalidity or ineffectiveness of the law is demonstrated through the unanswerable logic of events. Whatever of doubt there may be in regard to the efficacy of recent legislation, there can be no doubt of the appreciation of a grateful Commonwealth for the rejection by substantial majorities of many projected laws believed by their advocates to be sure remedies for real or imaginary grievances; and a further debt of gratitude is properly expressed for a courageous Executive who fearlessly disapproved of and vetoed a number of measures because they were manifestly in contravention of the Constitution or opposed to a fixed public policy. It is to be expected that the enthusiastic dabster will seek an opportunity to present his views for legislative consideration, and it sometimes happens that as a compliment to an individual, or the cause affected, or as a favor to satisfy a local demand, or a combination of party interests in logrolling, some measures are annually presented that are almost grotesque in their provisions, and the Governor must stand as a disinterested guard to suppress such absurdities.

There always has been and is likely ever to be a certain impingement of power and duty between executive, legislative and judicial functions, and despite all that has been written on the subject there are recurrent trespasses by one department on the other. For Courts to construe legislation so as to destroy it because the legislative conclusion is not in accord with that of a judge or of judges is fundamentally opposed to our system; for the Executive to substitute his personal view as against legislative will is just as evil; for the Legislature to assume judicial functions is

the climax of wrong. Each department is coördinate, solely so because the Constitution wisely separates their respective authorities and duties. The one tribunal which seems to have dual power, and which under sanction of law may supervise and annul the conclusion of Court and jury, is the Board of Pardons. Juries may err in interpretation of the law, but new trials and hearings on appeals are the ways to correct such mistakes. After due conviction and imposition of sentence the record should be considered as closed, except in the most exceptional case. The popularity of this board of relief is a matter of grave concern, as without its favorable recommendation the Executive would not act. The existence of such a board is an absolute necessity, to avoid the possible error of a mendacious judge or a perverse jury. The misuse of its power is an evil to be equally avoided. A cold review of a printed record, a passionate appeal by counsel, the flood of letters and petitions, the absence of a representative of the Commonwealth, the lack of the atmosphere of trial and view of witnesses, may furnish a persuasive appeal for clemency, but the conclusion reached is unfortunately often grounded on matters which would not have been admitted in evidence on the trial. The discharge of a duly convicted person by absolute pardon or equivalent diminution of sentence has done much to destroy the very aim and purpose of criminal prosecution—namely, to punish the offender and deter others from committing like offenses. The Board of Pardons is the last door to open, and it should be strenuously guarded by rigid rules, so that a recommendation to mercy may not be a setting aside of a well-obtained judgment.

Whatever of criticism may be directed to the conclusions of the present Senate and House, it must in manly fairness be conceded that throughout the long sessions the deliberations have been free from many of the objectionable methods which formerly obtained. There has been no suggestion from the most querulous that mercenary considera-

tions have induced or prevented legislation. No organized third house or lobby has existed. No pernicious agents of interests were present. The right of petition and open hearing was allowed to the farthestmost request. Reconsideration of measures seemed to be the order of the day. Open, fearless, intelligent and critical discussion was applied to every topic presented. If the session was longer than usual it was due to the extended investigation of each subject-matter from its many phases. The old-time methods of steering committee, party whip, boss rule, outside directions, corporate influence, were entirely lacking, and from opening to the closing day active, enthusiastic and courageous men contended for their personal or party views in a battle of brains.

The political parties were so divided that no one was in parliamentary control, and every enactment was the result of compromise and concession. What more can be hoped for under our system of government? What better ascertainment of public sentiment is desired? The demand for State aid for institutions of the State, and quasi public charities, public roads, new department service in furtherance of public health and the police power, made it necessary to reconstruct our system of revenue and taxation.

The incessant demand for a pure and fair election law to prevent everything but "one ballot for each qualified elector" resulted in an elaborate State-wide primary law for nomination of non-partisan candidates and a comprehensive general election law.

There is yet unfinished business before it involving the most important questions that have been presented for many years. A public utilities bill, workingmen's compensation and child labor bill, commission form of government, general enrollment of voters, general and special appropriation bills for overhead expenses of government, and charitable and educational bills aggregating more than ninety millions of dollars. The public demand has been loyally met for a

liberal consideration of the needs of all, and the rights of all, and the duties of each citizen whether native or foreign-born, individual or corporate.

The Legislature convened in accord with the constitutional mandate on January 17, and has been substantially in continuous session to this day—the longest period in twelve years. The immense amount of business transacted is evidenced somewhat by the fact that ten carloads of paper were used in printing bills on first reading, known as the pink bills, to date of June 19. Nine hundred and sixty bills were presented in the Senate and two thousand and forty bills in the House, three thousand in all. Of these five hundred and twenty-five were presented to the Governor for his signature and he approved of three hundred and forty-two; fifty-eight were vetoed; thirty-eight were recalled after final passage for reconsideration by the House and Senate, and the Governor still holds in his hands a number of bills. A joint resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to Section 3 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of United States Senators by the people, was adopted and this method will now be pursued. It is proposed further to amend the Constitution by substituting for the Department of Internal Affairs a new bureau to be more comprehensive and including new powers and authority.

Five new judges were added to the Philadelphia Courts of Common Pleas. A new Municipal Court was provided for Philadelphia County, to be composed of nine judges to be elected this Fall. The Allegheny County Court bill was amended. An act of great importance to the profession provides that the legislative reference bureau shall examine the entire statute law of the Commonwealth and note by compilation and topic in chapters and sections under prepared headings all repealed and obsolete laws, and prepare a code of the existing laws on each such topic.

It is physically impossible to review this mass of recent legislation. An examination of the certified copies of the acts already signed by the Governor must satisfy any one that they are the result of most careful and painstaking investigation, and whether approved or not by individuals they at least serve the excellent purpose of inviting the public mind to them for further examination and review by succeeding Legislatures. Another good reason for withholding comment lies in the fact that the Legislature is yet in session.

The demand for suffrage rights for women was presented and urged with such vehemence that after a number of public hearings and miles of petitions favoring the proposition, it was finally decided to submit the question to the people through a constitutional amendment. It is admitted by statisticians that the granting of the suffrage to women will double the number of present eligibles, if those entitled to vote will exercise the right. The effect of increasing the aggregate of voters of all kinds is hard to estimate. I hazard no opinion. The enthusiastic aggressiveness of militant, non-militant and anti will furnish abundant opportunity for political controversy. Let us suspend judgment.

The last Legislature determined not to submit to the people the opportunity of reconstructing its fundamental law. This proposition was strenuously urged by prominent lawyers and laymen of all parties, but after free and open discussion it was decided to endure the ills we face rather than fly to those we know not of.

It is difficult to understand the lack of popular interest in constitutional revision. Our charter of 1790 remained unchanged until in 1838, when the Constitution which went into effect January 1, 1839, had the authority of one hundred and thirteen thousand votes favoring it and one hundred and twelve thousand against its adoption. Amendments to this were adopted in 1850, 1857, 1864 and 1872, when our present Constitution, which went into effect Janu-

ary 1, 1874, was adopted by a vote of two hundred and fifty-three thousand for, as against one hundred and eight thousand—the total eligible vote for that year being about seven hundred and fifty thousand, so that but fifty per cent. of the voters were sufficiently interested in the question to register their ballot on it.

The three amendments voted for in 1901 were adopted by votes ranging from one hundred and eighty thousand to two hundred and fourteen thousand for, and less than fifty thousand against each amendment, the total popular vote being practically one million, so that less than one-third of the total number of voters took enough interest that year to express their views on the amendment to the Constitution.

In 1909, ten amendments were submitted for popular approval and were adopted by votes ranging from one hundred and sixty-eight thousand for to one hundred and forty-five thousand against (one amendment, No. 7, being lost by a vote of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand for to one hundred and ninety-four thousand against). That year there were a million and a quarter eligible voters in the State and but one-fourth of them voted on the question of constitutional amendments.

In 1911, two amendments were adopted by votes of one hundred and forty thousand and one hundred and twenty-four thousand for and eighty-eight thousand and eighty-five thousand against, with about a million and a quarter voters entitled to pass on the question, and of whom less than one-fifth were sufficiently interested to express their views.

By our Census of 1910 the total number of males over twenty-one years of age was two million three hundred and nine thousand and twenty-six, representing thirty per cent. of the population. In 1912 this number had increased to two million seven hundred thousand. Pennsylvania's total vote for the Presidency last year was one million two

hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred and two, or about fifty thousand less than the vote in 1908, and less than fifty per cent. of the eligible vote. This is not much more illustrative of the public will than a pre-election straw vote.

From this it would appear that the subject in which the people at large should naturally be most vitally interested is the very one which they appear to be most indifferent about. A candidate for municipal or State office would likely receive twice or three times the number of votes cast for or against a change of our fundamental law.

Pennsylvania's experience tallies with that of her sister Commonwealths. In Ohio, in 1912, at a special election for testing the public will on this subject, the Constitution of that State was amended thirty-four times, by votes ranging from three hundred and seventy-seven thousand to two hundred and thirty-six thousand for the amendment adopted, and two hundred and eighty-eight thousand to two hundred and thirteen thousand against them, the total popular vote of the State being over a million, so that but fifty per cent. of the citizens expressed their views of these radical changes in their fundamental law, and which, by but one-fourth to one-third the whole vote cast at the election, became "the fundamental law of the State, directing the principles upon which the government is founded and regulating the exercise of sovereign power." An analysis of this vote has special significance, as the citizens of our own State are of like antecedents, habits and interests. The highest vote in favor of any amendment (No. 34) was three hundred and seventy-seven thousand, the lowest two hundred and fifty-six thousand. The highest majority in favor of any amendment (No. 34, providing for double liability of bank stockholders and inspection of private banks) was two hundred and twenty thousand, which amendment received the highest vote cast for any, viz., five hundred and ninety-seven thousand. The highest majority

against any amendment (No. 23, women's suffrage) was eighty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-five. The lowest majority in favor of any amendment (No. 28, creating office of Superintendent of Public Schools to replace a State Commission of Common Schools) was four thousand. The lowest majority against any amendment (No. 36, relating to outdoor advertisement) was one thousand. So, too, in Michigan, where the vote on an amendment on possibly the most popular and exciting topic engaging the public mind in 1912—women's suffrage—at an election held in November, the majority against the amendment was seven hundred and sixty, and on resubmission but a few months later of the same amendment the majority against it was ninety-six thousand. And in Illinois, of the seven hundred thousand voters duly registered, less than four hundred thousand voted at the last Presidential election.

I have no prescription to offer to induce a universal public interest in our Constitution and our laws. It is earnestly contended by those who have given the subject a study commensurate with its importance that a very large proportion of the stay-at-home vote represents intelligent, property-owning, thoughtful men who decline for some non-patriotic reason to exercise their right of franchise. The venal and ignorant vote is easily secured by a demagogic or sensational campaign. The honest and intelligent voter should be compelled to register his view on every public question. I would make suffrage compulsory as well as education by a denial of a privilege or imposition of a fine, or a disqualification for office; and further, provide that no ballot should be counted unless the elector voted for one candidate for each office to be filled, and for or against each amendment to the Constitution as it may be submitted. If this government is to be "of the people, by the people, and for the people," let it be the duly registered will of all the people, and not a sectional or factional part. Suffrage is not a natural right but a personal privilege, and heretofore

we have denied it to women, aliens, minors and persons *non compos mentis*. Compulsory performance of a public duty is exacted in return for the protection assured to life, limb and property, and a failure to respond to the demand of the law is punished in proportion to the injury done. Desertion from Army or Navy or conviction of felony is punished with disfranchisement as a part of the sentence. The citizen who has the benefit and security given by our laws, and defiantly refuses to participate in the selection of the persons who make the laws, should be made to bear his share of the public burden by a special contribution to the public treasury, or be excluded from holding an office of honor, profit or trust. The State has the certain right to say who shall and who shall not vote. It is but a short step forward to say who must.

The wants of the people are as multiform as there are aggrieved or disheartened minds. The legislative work is now before the world, but the lawyers' and judges' labor has just begun. The usual onslaught on legislation is to be expected and the world must patiently wait until the threshing is completed. If men were angels no government would be necessary. To our own profession is given the duty of seeing that the sound exposition of statute law is so applied to the world of facts, of men and things, that the greatest good to the greatest number may be secured and the law be not made an idle scorn.

Absolute and continuing obedience to the law is the only safeguard to life and property. Force, mob rule, lawless strikes, boycott, are un-American agencies and should be suppressed by the same methods that are necessary to repel invaders. To the Courts and the Courts alone should resort be had for redress of grievances. Any other system makes each man or body of men the arbiter of public rights. However ethically right may be the utopian hopes of agitators and philosophers, the substantial and practical world must be conducted by a fixed system of rights and wrongs,

and remedies as determined by statute and decisions of the Courts, and not by the whims of individuals or sensational combinations.

The varied elements which make up our population render it extremely difficult to obtain redress for every grievance. Labor and capital always have been and always will be in a measure antagonistic, but all controversies—whether as to hour wage or hour labor; whether of conditions in which labor is performed, or appliances with which service is to be rendered; whether of time or payment of wages or manner of payment—every phase of every possible case has been provided for by legislation. The relation of municipal subdivisions to the State and to each other, vested property rights, vested personal privileges, domestic relations, the elective franchise, the burdens of taxation, the whole scope of law to protect and defend country and individual, must be accepted as the last and final utterance on the subject until revised by the Legislature. Any effort to force individual views on these subjects is contrary to the law of the land and tends to but one chaotic result—wanton lawlessness and anarchy. The sanest adjustment of controversies, whether public or private, individual or corporate, is to be found through just such deliberations as we conduct in Bar Association meetings. The duty of judge and lawyer is a continuing and enlarging one. Let there be no abatement in our zeal for civic, governmental or personal rights, duties, privileges and responsibilities.

THE PRESIDENT: The next item of business is the reading of the Minutes of the last annual meeting.

JOHN WEAVER, Philadelphia: I move that we dispense with the reading of the Minutes.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: The next item in order is the Report of the Treasurer.

SAMUEL E. BASEHORE, *Treasurer*, Cumberland, then read the

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 24, 1913.

Report of Samuel E. Basehore, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, showing the receipts and disbursements from June 25, 1912, to June 24, 1913.

DR.

To balance in hands of Treasurer as shown by last report	\$6,093 54
To dues collected for year ending July 1, 1903.....	\$5 00
To dues collected for year ending July 1, 1912.....	295 00
To dues collected for year ending July 1, 1913.....	2,000 00
To dues collected for year ending July 1, 1914.....	2,880 00
	<hr/>
	5,180 00
To interest collected on special deposit.....	105 00
To sale of annual volumes.....	6 00
To proceeds of sale of the translation of the German Civil Code.....	5 11
	<hr/>
Total	\$11,389 65

CR.

By disbursements from June 25, 1912, to June 24, 1913	\$5,673 99
By balance in hands of Treasurer as shown by certificates from First National Bank, Mechanicsburg, Pa., herewith submitted.....	5,715 66
	<hr/>
	\$11,389 65

Four thousand (4000) dollars of the above balance is on special deposit at interest as a reserve fund. The remaining balance, \$1715.66, is subject to check.

Estimated expenses for the year ending July 1, 1914..... \$5,000.00

Here follows detailed statement of disbursements as shown by the accompanying bills and vouchers, which includes all bills submitted to date:

1912

July	5	Pd.	The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., menu cards for annual banquet	\$140 00
"	6	"	Howe Addressing Co., addressing wrappers and stamping same	82 06
"	6	"	W. U. Hensel, expenses for printing incurred by Committee on Law Reform	44 75
"	9	"	John B. Dampman, expenses of the Newspaper Committee at Cape May	127 64
"	18	"	Thomas Printing House, stamped envelopes and printing circular letter	31 75
"	19	"	Henry B. Grauley, cigars for annual banquet.	112 10
"	19	"	Thomas A. Fenstermaker, stenographic services, annual meeting, 1912	188 50
"	25	"	William H. Staake, sundry expenses incurred at annual meeting	282 15
Aug.	15	"	Eugene C. Massie, annual dues of Association as member of Class B, Comparative Law Bureau, to June 1, 1913	125 00
"	16	"	T. Elliott Patterson, Secretary Legal Biography Committee, portion of appropriation...	350 00
Sept.	14	"	Fidelity Storage and Warehouse Co., storage and expressage	23 98
Oct.	7	"	W. D. Crocker, expenses for stenographic services and postage incurred by Committee on Uniform State Laws	9 50
"	8	"	F. S. Mumma & Son, Agents, Treasurer's bond	12 50
Nov.	2	"	E. Moebius Co., 1500 copies of four portraits for annual volume	128 00
"	14	"	Howe Addressing Co., addressing circulars...	4 85
Dec.	4	"	Fidelity Storage and Warehouse Co., storage.	18 00
"	10	"	William H. Staake, Secretary, clerk hire and services as Secretary from July 1, 1912, to January 1, 1913	250 00
"	10	"	Samuel E. Basehore, Treasurer, clerk hire and services as Treasurer from July 1, 1912, to January 1, 1913	250 00
"	20	"	George H. Buchanan Company, printing pamphlets, programmes, circulars, reports of Committees, envelopes, application blanks; also printing and binding 1500 copies annual volume No. 18	2,085 68

1913

Jan.	2	"	Lewis Hopper, stenographic services	112 50
"	2	"	Joseph Rauffenbart, hauling, expressage, packing and shipping volume No. 18	122 38

1913			
Jan.	9	Pd. Globe-Wernicke Co., sectional bookcase ..	\$13 50
"	9	" Intelligencer Printing Co., printing	12 50
"	23	" J. B. Colahan, Jr., cigars purchased for mid-winter meeting	14 00
Feb.	21	" T. Elliott Patterson, Secretary Legal Biography Committee, portion of appropriation ...	275 00
Mar.	11	" Fidelity Storage and Warehouse Co., storage and hauling	18 50
Apr.	14	" Thomas Printing House, stamped envelopes and notices for annual dues	83 75
"	17	" Adams Express Co., expressage on annual volumes	2 91
May	7	" S. E. Patterson, mimeographing and paper....	1 85
"	27	" William H. Keller, expenses for multigraphing, etc., incurred by Committee on Legal Education	3 55
June	7	" Fidelity Storage and Warehouse Co., storage and hauling	18 50
"	7	" S. E. Patterson, mimeographing and paper....	3 15
"	10	" William H. Staake, Secretary, clerk hire and services as Secretary from January 1, 1913, to July 1, 1913	250 00
"	10	" Samuel E. Basehore, Treasurer, clerk hire and services as Treasurer from January 1, 1913, to July 1, 1913	250 00
"	13	" Lewis Hopper, stenographic services	20 00
"	13	" William H. Staake, sundry expenses incurred, including postage, telegrams, typewriting, etc.	79 19
"	16	" William H. Staake, expenses incurred for proofreading and telegrams	80 00
"	20	" Ætna and Hartford Fire Insurance Companies, insurance on annual volumes in storage....	31 25
"	21	" J. H. Koller, storage of annual volumes.....	15 00
Total			\$5,673 99

June 24, 1913, examined, compared and found correct.

HENRY A. JAMES,
 WILLIAM W. RYON,
 G. C. LEWIS,
Auditing Committee.

The Association has in storage at the Fidelity Storage and Warehouse Company and at 501 Franklin Building, Philadelphia, Pa., the following articles, viz.:

3794	Reports of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, appraised by the Association at \$2 per volume.....	\$7,588 00
200	Reports of Bar Associations throughout the United States, appraised at 25 cents each.....	50 00
1	American flag, appraised at	20 00
1	Pennsylvania State flag, appraised at	20 00
1	Registry book, appraised at	10 00
1	Gavel, appraised at	1 00
2	Sections of sectional bookcase.	
185	Stamped envelopes	3 70
90	Stamped envelopes	1 80
325	Postal cards	3 25
250	Letterheads.	
	Committee Reports, papers read at the different meetings of the Association (in pamphlet form).	

Total at Philadelphia \$7,697 75

The Association has also in storage at the J. H. Koller warehouse, Mechanicsburg, Pa., the following reports, viz.:

3042	Reports of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, appraised by the Association at \$2 per volume	6,084 00
	Interest of the Association in the Translation of the Imperial Civil Code of Germany	825 11
	Total	\$14,606 86

MEMORANDA OF MEMBERSHIP

Total number on rolls at last report	1058
Number reported deceased	16
Number resigned	15
Number dropped for non-payment of dues.....	23
	— 54
	1004
Number reinstated	1
Number admitted	39
	— 40
	1044
Honorary members	20
	—
Total on roll at this date	1064

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL E. BASEHORE,
Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the Report of the Treasurer. What is your pleasure with regard to it?

CYRUS G. DERR, Berks: The Report of the Treasurer having been audited and found correct and also having been approved by the Executive Committee, I move the report be received, approved and filed.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: The Report of the Secretary is the next item of business.

WILLIAM H. STAAKE, *Secretary*, Philadelphia, then read the

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

Your Secretary respectfully reports:

Since the adjournment of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Bar Association on June 27, 1912, at the Hotel Cape May, Cape May, New Jersey, the Secretary has attended meetings of the Executive Committee at Cape May, New Jersey, June 27, 1912, at Philadelphia in Room J of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 5, on December 28, 1912, and at Cape May, New Jersey, June 24, 1913.

The Secretary has been in frequent correspondence and conference with President George B. Orlady, Treasurer Samuel E. Basehore, and with the Chairman of the Executive Committee, H. S. Prentiss Nichols, Esq. There has also been an almost continuous correspondence with the members of the various standing and special committees and with many individual members of the Association in reference to the current business of the Association.

The thanks of the Association were communicated by the Secretary to the publishers of the law journals of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, expressing its appreciation of the many courtesies received by the Association in the gratuitous publication of the various bulletins and notices from time to time issued by the Secretary. The thanks of the Association were also tendered to the Board of Trustees, Provost and the faculty of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania for their courtesy in housing the historical and other collections of the Association in the Law School building.

The resolutions passed by the Association at its Eighteenth Annual Meeting for the creation of a Commission to consider the employment of inmates of penal institutions (Report 1912, p. 282) and recommending the appointment of present judges to fill vacancies caused by the Constitutional amendment (Report 1912, p. 320), were communicated to his Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, and to the presiding officer of the State Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; as was also a memorial to the General Assembly to provide for the executive appointment and expenses of a Commission of three persons learned in the law to codify and revise the law of decedents' estates in Pennsylvania.

During the year the reports of Bar Associations of other jurisdictions have been received, and, in accordance with the action taken at the last meeting of the Association, have been sent to the Pennsylvania State Library at Harrisburg.

Acknowledgments have been received from national and State libraries, universities and college law school libraries, upon the exchange list of the Association, of the receipt of copies of our Eighteenth Annual Report.

Including the present Nineteenth Annual Meeting, the Association has held its Annual Meeting at Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania, eight times; Cape May, five times;

Cambridge Springs, three times; Delaware Water Gap, Wilkes-Barre and Cresson Springs each one time.

The Eighteenth Annual Report of the Association, separate reports of Committees and other papers printed by the Secretary, have been distributed to the members of the Association throughout the State. The unavoidable delay in the preparation of reports and papers has prevented their mailing at least thirty days prior to the Annual Meeting, in accordance with a resolution of the Association still in force.

The Report for 1912 contained 559 pages, exclusive of the portraits. The Report for 1911 contained 448 pages, exclusive of the accompanying carton containing the exhibits of the paper on "The Delay in the Execution of Murderers," by Judge Robert Ralston. The Report of 1910 contained 572 pages; that of 1909, 521 pages; 1908, 631 pages; 1907, 643 pages; 1906, 487 pages; 1905, 444 pages; and 1904, 440 pages.

The Annual Address of 1912 on "Constitutional Morality," by the Honorable William D. Guthrie, of New York, in addition to its printing in the report of 1912, had a very large additional circulation, being printed by its eminent author as an address delivered before our Association; and subsequently, with the assistance of Congressman M. E. Olmsted, of Harrisburg, a member of our Association, and by resolution of the Congress of the United States, the same address was printed and had an additional circulation throughout the country as a public document.

The Secretary also received much favorable comment on the papers of Cyrus G. Derr, Esq., of Reading, on "The Best of our Knowledge, Information and Belief," and the paper of Henry Budd, Esq., of Philadelphia, on "Decisions, Reports, and some Reporters." Much of this merited praise and commendation was received from the officers of other Bar Associations of the nation.

As heretofore, copies of the Annual Report have been sent to the Law Libraries of the State, to those of leading Law Schools, Bar Associations in Pennsylvania, and to each Bar Association which has placed our Association upon its exchange list. Copies have also been sent, by order of the Executive Committee, to the American Bar Association and to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The requests for copies of the Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Bar Association are almost continuous. They come from local Bar Associations in other States as well as from many educational institutions.

The official notices issued by the Secretary have been sent by him to the

Berks County Law Journal, Reading, Pennsylvania.

Dauphin County Reporter, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Delaware County Reporter, Chester, Pennsylvania.

Lancaster Law Review, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Legal Intelligencer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Luzerne Legal Register, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Montgomery County Law Reporter, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Northampton County Reporter, Easton, Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh Legal Journal, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

York Legal Record, York, Pennsylvania.

The Secretary respectfully requests that members of the Association will advise him of the name and place of publication of any law journals in the State of Pennsylvania not included in this list.

The usual preliminary announcements of the time and place of the Annual Meeting have been sent by the Secretary to each law journal, as well as to newspapers in various localities. The later circular and programme of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting were also sent to the same journals and to each member of the Association. Following these

announcements, a reply postal card has been addressed to each member of the Association, now numbering 1064, with the view of ascertaining the names of those intending to be present at the Nineteenth Annual Meeting at Cape May and the number of members of their families who might accompany them.

The Secretary has received from the Oregon Bar Association a notice that the State Library at Salem, Oregon, has been made the depository and agent of the Association for exchanges of Bar Association reports.

Since the last meeting, in making up the list of local Bar Associations in Pennsylvania, the Secretary was informed by the Honorable Charles B. Staples that the Monroe County Bar Association no longer existed, there being then no Bar Association in the county.

A communication was received by the Secretary from the American Collection and Reporting Agency of Chicago, Illinois, asking the name and address of the President of the Association, or of the proper party with whom to file a complaint concerning a practicing attorney in the State of Pennsylvania.

The Secretary, as a member of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association, had his attention called to the fact that the Pennsylvania Bar, with a membership according to the last census of something over 10,000, had only 266 members in the National Association, while Massachusetts, with a membership of 3412, had 477 members, or a percentage of 11.5 of its whole membership; New York, 4.2%; Illinois, 4.4%; and Wisconsin 8.8% of their respective members; as against the percentage of 2.7 of the Bar of Pennsylvania. Deeming it his duty as well as pleasure, both as Secretary of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association, your Secretary made an earnest effort to interest members of the profession in Pennsylvania in becoming members of the National Association which,

as is well known, will hold a notable meeting in the City of Montreal, in the Dominion of Canada, on the first, second and third days of September, 1913, when the honorary orator will be Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, who will be presented to the Association by Chief Justice White, of the Supreme Court of the United States, Monsieur Labori, an eminent leader of the French Bar, also having accepted an invitation to be present. As a result of this special effort, your Secretary has been authorized to propose for membership in the National Association 272 members of the Bar of Pennsylvania. Will it be an impropriety for the Secretary to suggest that a similar local effort in each judicial district of Pennsylvania would undoubtedly, in his humble judgment, double the membership of the Pennsylvania Bar Association within a very brief period?

The Secretary has taken up with the officers of the George H. Buchanan Company, the official printers of the Association, the question of uniformity in the style of composition as to capitalization, headings, date lines, etc., in the papers and reports of Committees of the Association, receiving a draft of the suggestions they desired to make along that line, and under which they had been working for some time past, with additional suggestions that had developed from time to time. There is undoubtedly difficulty in maintaining a uniform style where each officer or member of a Committee seems to have his own idea as to how he desires his paper or address printed. The Secretary endorsed the suggestion, which was as follows:

Capitalize the words Commonwealth, Committee, Legislature, Bar, Association, Constitution, Court, Chairman, Act (when referring to a particular Act), Code, Bench, Judge, Government (when referring to U. S.), Minutes, State.

Lower Case—a. m. and p. m.

Spell out the words SECTION, County.

All subheads CAPS AND SMALL CAPS.

Date lines as follows: CAPE MAY, *June 25, 1912.*

Citations as follows: *Haddon vs. Collector*, 5 Wall. 17.

Periods and commas after all signatures. Pittsburgh with "h."

The Secretary has also arranged for the addition of a small star in the printing of the names of any honorary members of the Association who have died since their election as honorary members. It is felt that the retention of a list of all of those who have been made honorary members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, whether they are in Time or in Eternity, is eminently desirable.

The Secretary received the resignations of E. S. Templeton and Thomas Earle White, Esquires, which were forwarded to the Treasurer.

An apology is due for an unusual delay in the distribution of the Annual Reports of the Association, due to conditions over which the Secretary had no control.

The Secretary has received since the meeting of the Executive Committee on the 28th day of December, 1912, information concerning a number of gentlemen, members of the Association, who are ready to present papers of interest to the Association. It is very encouraging and satisfactory to the officers of the Association to receive these manifestations of practical interest in the development of the Association. A prominent member of the Association advises the Secretary that he is "working quietly" and means to continue working until he is master of the subject of "The Statutory Mind of Pennsylvania," meaning to "take in the whole scope of two hundred years or more, the swing of the legislative pendulum, and to indicate in what cases the Legislature was highly out of accord with the general thought of the people, and in some cases to their benefit."

Immediately after the adjournment of the 1912 meeting the Secretary received communications from a number

of law journals in various parts of the United States requesting copies of the reports which had been presented to the Association, notably those referring to legal ethics, the jury system, and intermediary or municipal courts.

The Secretary would recommend to the Association a reduction in the printing, in advance of the issue of the Annual Report, of as many copies of reports of Committees, etc., as have been heretofore printed, under the order of the Association. Although these printed copies are in the meeting room and otherwise accessible to members, it is not an exaggeration to say that, in many cases, not more than a fourth of the number supplied have been actually used by our membership.

A communication has been received concerning "the creation of a Commission to investigate systems of recording deeds, etc., and insurance of title," and requesting the Secretary to furnish the names and addresses of those considered qualified to give the Commission information or assistance in its work, stating that the Commission will welcome the formal conclusions of the Association, as well as individual views of the members and of persons interested in the subject.

The Secretary, at the request of the Committee on Law Reform, furnished a number of copies of the 1912 Report of the Association for use at a hearing before the Judiciary General Committee of the General Assembly at Harrisburg.

The Secretary furnished, by request, to the Lawyers' and Bankers' Corporation, publishers of the *Southern Bar Review*, Jackson, Mississippi, and the *Lawyer and Banker*, San Francisco, California, a list of the officers of the Association and a statement of the time and place when the next meeting of the Association would take place.

Director and Professor of Journalism Dr. Talcott Williams, of the School of Journalism in Columbia University, in the State of New York, advised the Secretary

that he had hoped to be present at the 1913 meeting of the Association, but, being a Trustee of Amherst College, he would have to be at its trustees' meeting and commencement, which this year fall on the same day as the Bar Association, although, ordinarily, they are a week earlier. He expressed his regret, as he hoped the long vacation of a college professor, unfamiliar to him, would enable him to be at this meeting of the Bar Association.

By direction of the Association, the Secretary sent to each member of the Association a list of the officers and of the Committee appointments made by President George B. Orlady and a few blank applications for membership in the Association, which each member was respectfully requested to use in securing members from his local Bar.

There has been received from the Denver Bar Association a pamphlet on the successful campaign of the Denver Bar Association to secure non-partisan district judges at the election held on November 5, 1912.

There was received from Honorable D. P. Gerberich, President *pro tem.* of the Senate of Pennsylvania, an acknowledgment of the receipt of the two resolutions of the Pennsylvania Bar Association upon which it desired the House and the Senate to act. Senator Gerberich said that he would see that the resolutions were presented to the respective bodies and would have them properly acted upon by the Senate.

There was received from Francis Fisher Kane, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, a paper read before the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, at Scranton, September 24, 1912, on "Medical Expert Testimony from the Standpoint of the Lawyer."

An invitation was extended to his Excellency, Governor John Kinley Tener and Mrs. Tener to attend the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association as its guests. This invitation was accepted, and the Secretary knows that Governor Tener looked forward with much pleasure to his

participation at this Annual Meeting. Unfortunately for the Association, as well as for his Excellency, the Governor, the time fixed for the adjournment of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on June 26, 1913, made it absolutely impossible for the Governor to be present. During the year Governor Tener, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth Hon. John C. Bell, and Mr. Walter H. Gaither, private secretary of the Governor, have, in many ways, extended courtesies to the officers of the Association and have both shown and expressed a desire to coöperate with the Association in promoting the objects of its organization and continued existence.

Since the Midwinter Meeting of the Committees of the Association at Philadelphia, December 28, 1912, the Secretary has had unusual difficulty in connection with the arrangements for the Nineteenth Annual Meeting, due to the fact that Mr. J. P. Doyle (the manager of the Hotel Cape May during the three meetings which have been held in the hotel), owing to his duties as manager of Hotel Vanderbilt, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, New York City, was compelled to sever his connection with the Hotel Cape May. The necessary communication was at first had with Mr. N. Z. Graves, of Philadelphia and Cape May, until the appointment of Mr. A. J. Murphy, then manager of the Laurel House, Lakewood, New Jersey, as the manager of the Hotel Cape May. The advent of a new manager entailed considerable correspondence with Manager Murphy, who always evidenced a hearty and most earnest desire to make the meeting of 1913 even a greater success than any of the preceding notable meetings at Cape May. Again, owing to the unexpected serious illness of Manager Murphy, he was compelled to resign his office as manager and was succeeded in the early part of the present month by Mr. James E. Galbrey, with whom the Secretary has been in very active communication both by correspondence and conference. Manager Galbrey, appreciating the

demands of the Association, has been most earnest, painstaking, energetic and courteous in his efforts to coöperate with the Secretary and Committees of the Association, and well merits our grateful appreciation.

The Secretary was able to arrange for the entertainment of the members of the Bar Association from Saturday, June 21st, until Monday, July 7th, at the reduced rates quoted in the circular of May 20th, thus enabling the members and their families to enjoy more than a fortnight at the Hotel Cape May under very attractive conditions, which he earnestly trusts they will thoroughly appreciate and enjoy.

Recognizing the earnest desire of the members of the Association to make the 1913 meeting a greater success than any of its predecessors, the Secretary most respectfully and very earnestly asks the coöperation of each member:

(1) In securing a prompt registry in the book of the Association of the name of every member in attendance upon the meeting. This registry is by counties, which are alphabetically arranged. The book is located in the lobby of the hotel.

(2) In also promptly making up their tables of eight of both members and ladies for seating at the banquet. The assignment of tables in the banquet room will be strictly made in the order of their reception by the Committee of Arrangements. Members and ladies of their families accompanying them, not guests at the Hotel Cape May, will, as usual, be charged the sum of two dollars per capita for the banquet. This provision, however, does not apply to members of the Bar or others not members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, unless they are present as official guests of the Association. It is especially desirable that all cards for tables shall be made up and be in the hands of the Secretary not later than eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

Thursday, June 26th, as otherwise no special assignment of seats will be made. At each meeting of the Association the Committee has had considerable difficulty in making provision for those who have given no indication, either by registry or by returning the reply postal cards, of their intention to be present at the banquet. A moment's thought will convince any member that it is a misapprehension to conclude that membership in the Association, without any notice to the officers, is sufficient to indicate the intended participation in the banquet. With a membership of 1064, a special building would have to be provided in order to entertain every member of the Association.

Trusting the meeting of 1913 may in every detail be a most successful one, and that our members and their guests will derive much physical benefit, intellectual pleasure, profit and enjoyment during the meeting and return to their homes with renewed vigor of mind and body for the performance of their respective duties, the Secretary most respectfully presents this, his Annual Report.

WILLIAM H. STAAKE,
Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT: What is the will of the Association as to the Secretary's Report?

GEORGE CALVERT LEWIS, Allegheny: I move that the Report of the Secretary be received and filed, and that the thanks of the Association be returned to the publishers of the legal journals of Pennsylvania for their courtesies to the Association.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: Next is the Report of the Executive Committee.

H. S. P. NICHOLS, *Chairman*, Philadelphia, then read the

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

June 24, 1913.

To the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

The Executive Committee presents the following report:

The then newly elected Executive Committee met on June 27, 1912, pursuant to notice from the Secretary of the Association, in the Hotel Cape May, after the adjourning of the Association.

The following members were present:

H. S. PRENTISS NICHOLS, Philadelphia, *Chairman*
J. BUTLER WOODWARD, Luzerne
NICHOLAS M. EDWARDS, Lycoming
JOHN D. DORRIS, Huntingdon
FRANCIS J. O'CONNOR, Cambria
OWEN J. ROBERTS, Philadelphia
HENRY A. JAMES, Bucks
ALONZO T. SEARLE, Wayne
WILLIAM W. RYON, Northumberland

Also the following officers of the Association:

GEORGE B. ORLADY, Huntingdon, *President*
J. McF. CARPENTER, Allegheny, *Vice-President*
EDWARD H. BONSALE, Philadelphia, *Vice-President*
WILLIAM H. STAAKE, Philadelphia, *Secretary*
SAMUEL E. BASEHORE, Cumberland, *Treasurer*

The Secretary called the meeting to order, and upon motion of Nicholas M. Edwards, duly seconded, H. S. Prentiss Nichols was nominated for the office of Chairman of the Committee and was duly elected.

On motion, Saturday, December 28, 1912, at eleven o'clock a. m., was fixed for the time of the holding of the Midwinter Meeting in the City of Philadelphia.

The Midwinter Meeting of the Committee was held on Saturday, December 28, 1912, at eleven a. m., in Room J, Court of Common Pleas No. 5, Philadelphia.

The following members were present:

H. S. PRENTISS NICHOLS, Philadelphia, *Chairman*
JOHN H. JORDAN, Bedford
JOHN M. STRONG, Philadelphia
NICHOLAS M. EDWARDS, Lycoming
H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Lancaster
JOHN D. DORRIS, Huntingdon
OWEN J. ROBERTS, Philadelphia
HENRY A. JAMES, Bucks
ALONZO T. SEARLE, Wayne
WILLIAM W. RYON, Northumberland
JOHN M. CORE, Fayette
A. M. HOLDING, Chester

Also the following officers:

GEORGE B. ORLADY, *President*
JOHN J. HENDERSON, *Vice-President*
CHAS. E. TERRY, *Vice-President*
WILLIAM H. STAAKE, *Secretary*
SAMUEL E. BASEHORE, *Treasurer*

The Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved, and the Treasurer presented a provisional statement and summary of his accounts for the information of the Committee.

The Secretary reported that he had received communications from each of the following hotels asking the Association to hold its next Annual Meeting in their respective houses:

Buckwood Inn, near Delaware Water Gap
Deer Park Hotel, Maryland
Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania
Hotel Cape May, Cape May, New Jersey

After discussion as to the merits of the respective hotels it was moved by Mr. Ryon, and duly seconded, that

the next meeting of the Association be held in the Hotel Cape May. Mr. Jordan moved as a substitute that the Association hold its next Annual Meeting in the Bedford Springs Hotel. This motion was seconded, and after discussion the motion was declared lost. The question then came up on the original motion, which was carried, and Hotel Cape May selected as the place for the next Annual Meeting.

It was moved by Judge Staake, and duly seconded and carried, that in the event of there being any insurmountable difficulty in regard to carrying out the idea of meeting at Cape May, the matter of selecting a place be referred to the officers of the Association in connection with the Committee on Arrangements.

Upon motion of Mr. Roberts, seconded and carried, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 24, 25 and 26, 1913, were selected as the days for holding the Annual Meeting.

Upon motion of Judge Staake, seconded and carried, the selection of the orator for the Annual Meeting was left to the President of the Association.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that a Committee of five members, of which the Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee should be members, be appointed as a Committee on Arrangements.

It was moved by Colonel Holding, and seconded and carried, that County Judges be notified of the time of meeting, in order that the sessions of their Courts might be arranged accordingly.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the number of papers to be read at the meeting be limited to two, in addition to the Annual Address, as has been the practice for several years, and that the selection of the papers, as well as the appointment of members to open the discussion of papers, be left to the Committee on Arrangements.

The Secretary reported to the Committee various communications that he had received, the disposition he had made of them, and the various items of business pertaining to his office which he had transacted since the last Annual Meeting.

He also reported that the bond of the Treasurer had been renewed to October 21, 1913, with the Title Guarantee and Surety Company as security.

He further reported correspondence between him and Mr. Dampman, of the Association's Publicity Committee.

All of which matters, reported by the Secretary to the Executive Committee, will appear more in detail in the Secretary's Annual Report.

The Secretary also reported to the Committee the matter of placing certain law schools upon the Association's mailing list for its Annual Reports. It was moved, seconded and carried, that the Secretary be requested to examine the list of law schools on the mailing list of the Association, and that he be permitted to add to the list not more than twenty law schools to be selected by him.

The members of the Committee and other members of the Association were entertained at a luncheon in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel after the adjournment of the Committee, and in the evening a reception, given at the Penn Club, brought to a most enjoyable close the Midwinter Meeting of the Committee.

The final meeting of the Executive Committee was held at 10.30 a. m. on June 24, 1913, in the Hotel Cape May, Cape May, New Jersey.

The following members were present:

JOHN M. CORE, Fayette
JOHN D. DORRIS, Huntingdon
NICHOLAS M. EDWARDS, Lycoming
H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Lancaster
A. M. HOLDING, Chester
HENRY A. JAMES, Bucks
GEORGE CALVERT LEWIS, Allegheny

H. S. PRENTISS NICHOLS, Philadelphia
FRANCIS J. O'CONNOR, Cambria
WILLIAM W. RYON, Northumberland
ALONZO T. SEARLE, Wayne
ROLAND D. SWOOPE, Clearfield

Also the following officers :

GEORGE B. ORLADY, *President*
CHARLES E. TERRY, Wyoming, *Vice-President*
J. MCF. CARPENTER, Allegheny, *Vice-President*
N. H. LARZALERE, Montgomery, *Vice-President*
WILLIAM H. STAAKE, Philadelphia, *Secretary*
SAMUEL E. BASEHORE, *Treasurer*

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Samuel E. Basehore, Esq., Treasurer, presented his report, which was accepted and referred to a Committee, composed of Messrs. James, Ryon and Lewis for audit, which Committee afterward reported that the report had been audited and found to be correct.

The report of Honorable William H. Staake, Secretary, was presented and approved by the Committee for presentation to the Association.

The Secretary was authorized to make the necessary outlay in connection with the banquet and in the entertainment of guests of the Association.

The report of the Committee was directed to be presented to the Association by the Committee.

The President of the Association stated to the Committee that John G. Johnson, Esq., had prepared a paper—"In Memoriam"—which in his absence would be read to the Association by Honorable William H. Staake, Secretary;

That David T. Watson, Esq., had agreed to prepare a paper entitled "The Intrusive Thirteenth Juror," but owing to his illness he had not been able to carry out his intention, and Honorable Edward Lindsey, of Warren County,

would take Mr. Watson's place on the programme and read a paper, the subject of which is "The Need for a Science of Law."

The President also stated that there would be some changes in the speakers at the banquet;

That he had appointed a Committee on Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Colahan, of Philadelphia; McGirr, Allegheny; Schaffer, Delaware; Woodward, of Luzerne, and the Secretary and Chairman of the Executive Committee.

He further stated that he would appoint a Reception Committee.

On motion adjourned.

For the Committee,

H. S. PRENTISS NICHOLS,
Chairman.

PROGRAM

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1913

Afternoon Meeting, 2 o'clock

President's Address, by HON. GEORGE B. ORLADY, Huntingdon, Pa.

Reading of Minutes

Treasurer's Report—SAMUEL E. BASEHORE, Esq., Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Secretary's Report—HON. WILLIAM H. STAAKE, Philadelphia

Reports of Committees

Executive—H. S. P. NICHOLS, Esq., Chairman

Law Reform—HON. WILLIAM U. HENSEL, Chairman

Legal Education—JAMES M. LAMBERTON, Esq., Chairman

Legal Biography—LAIRD H. BARBER, Esq., Chairman

Admissions—EDWARD J. FOX, Esq., Chairman

Grievances—CYRUS G. DERR, Esq., Chairman

Uniform State Laws—CHARLES L. MCKEEHAN, Esq., Chairman

Special Committee on "Contingent Fees"—HON. ABRAHAM M. BEITLER,
Chairman

Special Committee on "Revision and Unification of the Statutes"—
HENRY BUDD, Esq., Chairman

Special Committee on "Initiative, Referendum and Recall"—EDMUND
E. KIERNAN, Esq., Chairman

Special Committee on "Reform in Township Laws"—RODNEY A. MERCUR, ESQ., Chairman

Special Committee on "Intermediary or Municipal Court"—EDWIN M. ABBOTT, ESQ., Chairman

Special Committee on "Uniform Rules in Courts of Record"—HON. M. HAMPTON TODD, Chairman

Special Committee on "Revision and Amendment of Penal Laws"—EDWIN M. ABBOTT, ESQ., Chairman

Special Committee on "Return Days in Appellate Courts"—SAMUEL DICKSON, ESQ., Chairman

Report of Delegates to American Bar Association

Report of Delegates to Comparative Law Bureau

Appointment of Committee on Nominations

Consideration of Reports of Committees

Evening Meeting, 8 o'clock

Annual Address—ROBERT C. SMITH, K.C., Montreal, Canada

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1913

Morning Meeting, 10 o'clock

Further Consideration of Reports of Committees

Unfinished Business

Reading of Bills for Proposed Legislation

(No Afternoon Meeting)

Evening Meeting, 8 o'clock

Paper by JOHN G. JOHNSON, ESQ., Philadelphia

Subject: "In Memoriam"

Discussion of Paper

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1913

Morning Meeting, 10 o'clock

Paper by DAVID T. WATSON, ESQ., Pittsburgh

Subject: "The Intrusive Thirteenth Juror"

Discussion of Paper

Unfinished Business

Afternoon Meeting, 3 o'clock

Appointment of Delegates to the American Bar Association and the Comparative Law Bureau of the American Bar Association

Unfinished Business

New Business

Election of Officers

Annual Banquet, 7:30 p. m.

The HON. GEORGE B. ORLADY, retiring President, Toastmaster
Responses to toasts are expected from their Excellencies the GOVERNORS OF THE COMMONWEALTHS OF PENNSYLVANIA and NEW JERSEY, ROBERT C. SMITH, K.C., Montreal, Canada, ALBERT B. OSBORNE, ESQ., Erie, Pa., EMERSON COLLINS, ESQ., Williamsport, Pa., JAMES S. MOORHEAD, ESQ., Greensburg, Pa., and STEVENS HECKSCHER, ESQ., Philadelphia

At this stage Vice-President JOHN J. HENDERSON took the chair.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: You have heard the Report of the Executive Committee. What action will you take upon it?

CASPER DULL, Dauphin: I move that the Report be received and filed.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The next item of business is the Report of the Committee on Law Reform.

W. U. HENSEL, *Chairman*, Lancaster: The Report of the Committee on Law Reform is in print and has been sent to the members of the Association.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAW REFORM***To the Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:***

The Committee on Law Reform for the year 1912-13 submits the following report:

Two stated meetings of the Committee were held during the year—the first in Philadelphia, on December 28, 1912, and the second at the home of the Chairman on May 30 and 31, 1913.

The earlier meeting was attended by W. U. Hensel, Chairman, Robert Ralston, Henry C. Niles, Nathaniel

Ewing, Henry J. Steele, William I. Schaffer and Robert Snodgrass. At the later meeting there were present W. U. Hensel, Chairman, Robert Ralston, Henry C. Niles, Henry J. Steele, Edwin W. Smith, Robert Snodgrass and George R. Bedford.

At the annual meeting of the Association in 1912 no suggestions or recommendations of new legislation had been referred to the Committee, nor had any new suggestions or recommendations been made to the Committee as a body or to any of its members. The matters considered in the last report of the Committee, and in previous reports, and the action of the Association upon them were considered at length at the Philadelphia meeting. Certain legislation recommended by the Committee had been approved by the Association and referred back to the Committee for submission to the General Assembly. This will be referred to hereafter.

A sub-committee, consisting of Robert Snodgrass, Chairman, Henry C. Niles, William I. Schaffer, Henry J. Steele and W. U. Hensel, was appointed to submit the bills recommended to the General Assembly and take charge of the enactment thereof, the Committee to meet in Harrisburg at the call of its Chairman.

Alexander Simpson, Jr., and Edwin M. Abbott were requested to act as auxiliary members of the Committee; State Senator Francis S. McIlhenny was requested to introduce the bills in the Senate and take charge of them, and Representative Samuel B. Scott, of Philadelphia, to take charge of them in the House. Both these gentlemen are members of the Association.

It was further resolved that, as the Association had previously recommended, and as there had been introduced at the last session of the General Assembly and failed of passage, only owing to indifference or neglect, an act to abolish the rule that the averments of a responsive answer to a bill in equity must be overcome by the testimony of

two witnesses, or by the testimony of one witness with corroborating circumstances equivalent to another witness, etc.—this bill should be reintroduced under the auspices of the Committee on Law Reform. For cogent reasons in favor of this legislation the members of the Committee and of the profession generally are referred to the State Bar Association's Report of 1907, p. 47; Report of 1911, p. 76; Report of 1912, President's Address, p. 25.

A sub-committee consisting of Robert Ralston, Nathaniel Ewing, Edward W. Biddle, C. LaRue Munson, Edwin W. Smith and George R. Bedford was appointed to further consider the act relating to practice in the Courts of Common Pleas and report to an adjourned meeting of the Committee what revision there should be of this act before submitting it with a recommendation to the State Bar Association. This act and the notes and comments thereon will be found on page 69 of the Report of the Pennsylvania Bar Association for 1912. All the members of the Committee were requested to carefully consider this act, and communicate with Hon. Robert Ralston, Chairman of the sub-committee, their views and suggestions as to the same.

Although the acts of Assembly recommended by the Association and presented by the Committee were promptly introduced and, generally speaking, were favorably received, great difficulty was encountered by the sub-committee in securing for them legislative attention and action. This was due to various causes, for which the Committee was not responsible and over which it had no control. Among them were the unusually diverse political elements represented in both branches of the General Assembly, and intense partisan feeling engendered thereby; considerable friction and lack of united action between the two Houses and between different branches of the State Government. Chiefly, however, the obstruction to legislation of special concern to our profession was caused by the absorbing popular interest in new and radical legislation relating to sub-

jects like ballot and election laws, employers' liability and workmen's compensation, limited hours of labor, State highways and schools, regulation of public utilities and the ever-recurring and increasing appropriations of public moneys to private institutions.

This report has been delayed, in preparation and distribution, with the hope that when promulgated it might give more definite information as to the status of the several proposed new statutes. At this time it can only be said with certainty that one of the bills drawn and presented has passed both Houses, and on May 28, 1913, it received Executive approval. Following is the statute:

AN ACT

REQUIRING BILLS AND ANSWERS IN EQUITY TO BE SWORN TO, AND ABOLISHING THE RULE THAT THE AVERMENTS OF A RESPONSIVE ANSWER MUST BE OVERCOME BY THE TESTIMONY OF TWO WITNESSES, OR OF ONE WITNESS SUSTAINED BY CORROBORATING CIRCUMSTANCES EQUIVALENT TO THE TESTIMONY OF ANOTHER WITNESS, IN ORDER TO ENTITLE PLAINTIFF TO A DECREE.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That hereafter all bills and answers in equity shall be sworn to, and the rule in equity that the averments of a responsive answer must be overcome by the testimony of two witnesses, or of one witness sustained by corroborating circumstances equivalent to the testimony of another witness, in order to entitle plaintiff to a decree, is hereby abolished as to proceedings hereafter to be begun; *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall affect or impair the requirements of proof in cases where it is attempted to reform or overthrow a written instrument.

The status of the other acts at this time (June 9, 1913) is as follows:

Senate Bill No. 137, entitled "An act regulating trial by jury in civil causes, in Courts of record of this Commonwealth," is still with the Committee on General Judiciary

in the Senate, with no hope that it will be reported out. This act, providing for special verdicts, will be found on page 270 of the Association's 1912 Report, and the discussion of the same and the action of the Association thereon, on page 253 *et seq.*

Senate Bill No. 138, entitled "An act providing that no judgment be set aside or reversed, or new trial granted, unless the error complained of had injuriously affected the substantial rights of the parties," is in a similar situation, anchored in the Senate Committee on General Judiciary. This act, relating to reversals for non-substantial reasons, is printed on page 62 of the 1912 Report, and the discussion of the same and the action of the Association thereon, on page 276 *et seq.*

In view of the prevailing popular and "progressive" tendency to severely criticise the Bench and Bar for delays in litigation by purely technical obstructions, it is especially regrettable that legislative bodies zealous for reform should not give some consideration to such salutary measures. The Committee ventures to reiterate what it said a year ago (p. 61 of the 1912 Report):

"In view of much popular and no little professional criticism of the Appellate Courts for too frequent reversal of judgments for naked technical error, the Committee recommends the adoption of a Pennsylvania act similar to a bill recommended by the American Bar Association, and the following adaptation of that act is presented. It is an exact copy of the American Bar Association bill, with the exception that it is made applicable to Pennsylvania, and a new title has been added. The bill is found in the 1910 Report of the American Bar Association, page 620, and in the 1911 Report, page 466. There is a discussion of the bill in the report of the Committee in the 1910 Report, page 614, and the 1911 Report, page 452.

"The bill practically embodies the English rule on the subject; it has been adopted by the Legislatures of Ken-

tucky, Illinois and Wisconsin, and has been recommended by the New York State Bar Association and by the Bar Association of the City of New York. It was passed by the Federal House of Representatives unanimously, and the subject-matter of this bill was recently incorporated in the Constitution of California by amendment voted on a few months ago:

"AN ACT

PROVIDING THAT NO JUDGMENT SHALL BE SET ASIDE OR REVERSED OR NEW TRIAL GRANTED, UNLESS THE ERROR COMPLAINED OF HAS INJURIOUSLY AFFECTED THE SUBSTANTIAL RIGHTS OF THE PARTIES.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That no judgment shall be set aside or reversed or new trial granted by any Court of this State, in any case, civil or criminal, on the ground of misdirection of the jury, or the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure, unless in the opinion of the Court to which application is made, after an examination of the entire cause, it shall appear that the error complained of has injuriously affected the substantial rights of the parties."

Senate Bill No. 139, entitled "An act providing what effect shall be given to admission to practice in the Supreme Court," etc., has passed the Senate and House.

Senate Bill No. 141, entitled "An act to authorize the Supreme Court from time to time to adopt and promulgate general rules of practice," etc., is in the Committee on General Judiciary of the Senate, with no prospect of being reported out. This legislation, drafted by a Special Committee of the Association, and approved by it, was introduced into the House of Representatives in 1911, passed that body and was defeated in the Senate on third reading. Subsequently this action was reconsidered and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary General, and there it remained to the end of the session. It embodies another

advance step in the reform of practice and procedure. As has been said before (Special Committee's Report, 1912, p. 238 of Proceedings) :

"In view of the success of the equity rules promulgated by the Supreme Court of the State, it would seem that the same authority should be vested in that Court to promulgate uniform rules to govern the common law jurisdiction of the Courts, and in view of the fact that any attorney at law who is a member of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth is entitled to practice in any of the other Courts of the Commonwealth, it would seem to be almost a necessity that the rules governing the Courts of first instance should be uniform throughout the State, save and except where the Supreme Court should be of opinion that local conditions required their modification, and to that extent the local Courts should have authority to make such additional rules as should be deemed advisable, which should not be in conflict with the rules promulgated by the Supreme Court."

The bill relating to the beginning of actions appears on page 62 of the Proceedings of 1912; its approval by the Association on page 278. It met with some opposition in the Legislature, and, in view of the delay experienced in securing consideration of other and more important acts, its passage at present is not pressed.

Nor was it deemed an opportune time to undertake to secure legislative assent to Hon. John Marshall Gest's proposition for the official compilation of the law of decedents' estates by a commission of three (page 317 of the Report). The failure of the measure at this time might retard its ultimate success.

Upon all these subjects the Committee renews its former recommendations, and suggests that they continue to be advocated by the Association. Unless adverse or exceptional action is taken, your Committee will assume that any of them failing of enactment or Executive approval this

year remain in its charge, to be presented to the next General Assembly.

The act relating to practice in the Courts of Common Pleas, to be found on page 69 of the 1912 Report, known as the "Ralston" Act, has never received the full consideration of the Association. It has been considered by a sub-committee of your Committee on Law Reform, consisting of Robert Ralston, Nathaniel Ewing, Edward W. Biddle, C. LaRue Munson, Edwin W. Smith and George R. Bedford. Meantime, an act covering the same subject was introduced into the House of Representatives by a member thereof, and many of its features met with opposition from members of the Bar. There is little prospect at this writing of its enactment, but the sub-committee of this Committee has taken it into consideration, together with the Ralston Act. Inasmuch as there is no meeting of the General Assembly until the year 1915, during the coming year the whole subject will have the attention of your Committee, with the view of presenting a complete and satisfactory act to the session of the Association in 1914, until which time we deem it inexpedient to make any definite recommendation. We recognize, however, that there is a widespread demand for some legislation upon this subject, and it is to be hoped that all the members of the Association who are interested in the subject will communicate their views and suggestions to Robert Ralston, Chairman of the sub-committee.

With this large subject still pending and a number of bills heretofore approved that have not been as yet enacted, it is believed inexpedient to make any further recommendations within the scope of the subject in our jurisdiction.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. U. HENSEL,
Chairman.

(See Appendix)

APPENDIX

At a meeting of the Law Association of Philadelphia, June 3, 1913, A. H. Wintersteen, Esq., submitted the report of the Committee on Legislation showing that it had been in correspondence with the Chairmen of the Committees on Judiciary General and Special of the House in regard to a number of bills pending before the present Legislature, and had appeared at a hearing before the Judiciary Special Committee to present objections to House Bill 1789, regulating pleading and practice "in all civil cases, whether at law, in equity or in divorce or otherwise," and had also, through its Chairman, submitted its views in writing to the Chairman of the Committee.

This bill, as introduced, was printed in full in the *Legal Intelligencer* of April 4, 1913, 22 Dist. R. 246. The Committee on Legislation regarded its enactment at this time as a mistake, because proposed legislation covering a considerable part of the field of the bill is under consideration by the Committee on Law Reform of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and will probably be the subject of some report at the next meeting of the Association, and it is eminently desirable that legislation of this character should be submitted to the Bar Association for discussion because of the radical changes the bill, if enacted, would make in practice.

It should also be observed that the bill, if enacted, would require a thorough revision of the rules of Court applicable to actions at law, in equity and in divorce, and that, therefore, the amplest notice should be given to both the Bench and Bar of the character of the proposed legislation. Moreover, the Committee submitted that there was no immediate exigency calling for the enactment of the bill at this time. Many members of the Bar throughout the State are of the opinion that the purpose of the bill is likely to be better served by a statute covering a comparatively small part of the field of the bill, leaving the rest for regulation by rules of Court. In support of this view, it

should be borne in mind that it is much more difficult to secure the modification of a statute once enacted than it is to modify rules of Court on the same subject, so as to meet the actual conditions of practice. The Committee also presented various objections to specific provisions of the bill, among which are the following:

The requirement that answers be filed in proceedings in tort within fifteen days; the Committee being of the opinion that in many negligence cases it is quite impossible for the defendant to investigate the case and prepare an answer within that time.

The uniting of causes for relief in tort with causes for relief in contract without any limitations whatever, permitted by Section 11.

Attention was also called to the fact that Section 19 is open to objection on the ground that it would tend to confuse issues to be tried, and Section 28 because it would apparently authorize the prothonotary to enter a judgment against a defendant in default in cases where the plaintiff's statement or petition contains no cause of action.

The Committee, however, admitted that the bill contained a number of admirable features, some of which ought to be enacted into a statute and others ought to be left for rules of Court. They regarded the bill as a valuable contribution to legal thought which might well be made one of the bases for a statute on the subject at a session of the Legislature in the future, after the Bar as a whole has had an opportunity of considering and discussing the subject.

The Committee also opposed the enactment of House Bill 1321, providing that in civil cases where the verdict of the jury is set aside or judgment reversed, and a new trial ordered, because the damages were excessive or inadequate, or the Court erred in instructing as to the measure of damages, the new trial should be restricted to the question of damages and the verdict stand good in all

other respects, and expressed its views thereon to the Governor, both by letter and oral argument by its Chairman at a public hearing. The bill was afterwards vetoed.

The Committee also filed a special report on "The Act of April 1, 1909, P. L. 87," and on "Suggested Legislation in Further Amendment of the Law of Decedents' Estates," in which it recommends that there be formally submitted to the Bar for consideration the enactment of legislation giving husband and wife equal rights in one another's estates in the event of intestacy, and that each should take against the will of the other the same share in the estate of the decedent as would be enjoyed under the intestate laws and that the distinction between the life estate in realty and the absolute interest in personalty be abolished. The Committee attached to the report drafts of proposed acts having these ends in view.

It was also recommended that the law of wills, administration, succession and intestacy, guardians, accounting and Orphans' Court practice be codified in accordance with the suggestion made by Judge Gest in his address before the Law Academy of Philadelphia on May 1, 1912, reprinted in the 18th Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, page 421.

The report of the Committee was duly received and, under a resolution passed, will be transmitted by the Secretary to the Pennsylvania Bar Association for its consideration.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: What is your pleasure with regard to the Report of the Committee on Law Reform?

NICHOLAS M. EDWARDS, Lycoming: I move that the Report be received and taken up for consideration in its regular order.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: Those of the members who have read the Report of the Committee on Law

Reform know that there are no recommendations in it to be considered at all. The Chairman of the Committee reports that in view of the number of acts suggested by the Association, which have not yet received the approval of the Legislature, the Committee has no report to make. It seems to me the proper motion would simply be to receive the Report of the Committee without anything further, and I so amend the motion.

NICHOLAS M. EDWARDS, Lycoming: I accept the amendment.

Motion as amended was duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The next report—that of the Committee on Legal Education—is in order.

JAMES M. LAMBERTON, *Chairman*, Dauphin, then read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL EDUCATION

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

At the Annual Meeting in 1911 (Report 1911, p. 189), the Association imposed upon its Committee on Legal Education the duty of furnishing to the library of the Law Association of Philadelphia and, when desired, to proper libraries in each of the appointed cities where the Appellate Courts, or either of them, sit to hear arguments, any additions or amendments to the rules of Court of the various counties of the State for the use and convenience of the Bar of the State.

In fulfillment of this duty the Secretary of the Committee, in the month of April, sent a letter to each member of the Committee on Legal Education requesting a copy of all such additions and amendments made in their counties since July 1, 1912; and, from the replies received, it is

found that new rules have been adopted in Philadelphia County; that new Orphans' Court rules have been adopted in Westmoreland County; that amendments to rules have been adopted in Chester (as to naturalization); in Cumberland (as to Security Companies), and in York (as to practice and divorce).

Copies of these have been transmitted to the Law Association of Philadelphia.

New sets of rules are in course of preparation in Berks, Fayette, Lackawanna and Wayne counties, and a new set is contemplated in Delaware, while in Erie a Committee has been appointed to formulate new rules.

It is reported that no changes have been adopted since July, 1912, in Bucks, Cambria, Centre, Crawford, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Luzerne, McKean, Somerset, Susquehanna, Tioga, Warren and Wyoming counties.

From the counties of the State not mentioned above no information has been received by your Committee.

During the year no change has been made in the rules of the Supreme and Superior Courts affecting admission of persons to practice in those Courts, hence there is no change in Rule 9 of the former and in Rule 5 of the latter Court, which now debar all attorneys from other States, except members of the Appellate Courts of last resort or of Courts of Record from being admitted to practice in the Appellate Courts of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. LAMBERTON,
Chairman.

WILLIAM H. KELLER,
Secretary.

June, 1913.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: You have heard the Report of the Committee on Legal Education. What is your pleasure in regard to it?

HUGH B. EASTBURN, Bucks: I move the Report be received and filed.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Next is the Report of the Committee on Legal Biography.

LAIRD H. BARBER, *Chairman*, Carbon: The Committee's Report is in print, and contains some recommendations which we submit to the Association.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL BIOGRAPHY

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

GENTLEMEN:—In submitting to this Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association the Report of your Committee on Legal Biography, it has been thought well to call attention to the work entrusted to it. Like the Committee on Legal Education, it has a member from every judicial district in the State, but unlike that Committee, its special work continues the same through every year in its record of the deaths that have occurred during the year among the members of the Bench and Bar of the State.

Some misunderstanding seems to prevail as to this special work of the Committee, and even members of the Committee often fail to send in data relating to the deaths of those who were not members of the Association. It has been the aim of the Committee to make its report to the annual meeting of our Association the one place where a full necrology of the Bar of the State may be preserved; and toward accomplishing that with better results than

heretofore, your Committee recommends that blanks be printed containing certain inquiries in order that data may be furnished more definitely and with more uniformity.

The Committee sends out to each of the fifty-six judicial districts inquiries twice a year, requesting information regarding deceased members of the Bar of that district within the current year. Your Committee reports the death of 58 members of the Bar of the State since our last meeting of a year ago. Of these, 10 were of our judiciary and 2 had been Ex-Lieutenant-Governors of the State. Of the other members, a number of noted and distinguished names, familiar to us for years in the law reports of our State, will be found.

Passing from the biographical duties of the Committee to those of securing other historical data that is of peculiar interest to our profession, the Committee, in response to requests to members of the Bar over the State, has secured the following

DONATIONS

Through James E. Sayers, Esq., of Greene County, a photograph of the Greene County Court House.

Through A. N. Crandall, Esq., of Potter County, a photograph of the Potter County Court House, together with a group picture of their Bar of thirty-one members.

From James I. Brownson, Esq., of Washington, Pa., the Committee received a report of the proceedings of the Washington County Bar Association on the celebration of the seventieth birthday of Hon. J. A. McIlvain, who has been a member of the Bar forty-six years, twenty-seven of which have been spent in continuous service upon the Bench.

Thus showing that interest still continues in our historical collection of the court buildings of the State, and other historical data.

INVENTORY OF OUR HISTORICAL COLLECTION

In compliance with the action of the Association at our last annual meeting, your Committee, through its Secretary, has herewith attached an inventory and appraisement of the historical collection of the Association kept on exhibition at the Law School Building of the University of Pennsylvania at Thirty-fourth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. The appraisement was made by one of the leading experts in the line of prints and manuscripts in Philadelphia. The room is kept open during the school year by one of the students of the University suggested by the Dean of the Law School. Mr. Charles R. Mallery, of Hollidaysburg, who has just passed his final law examination, had charge of the room this year.

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENSES

The appropriation for the year was fixed at a sum not to exceed \$750.

Commencing the year with a balance of.....	\$31.83
together with interest on bank account of.....	1.00
and the receipt from the Treasurer of.....	625.00

amounting in all to.....	\$657.83
your Committee reports expenditures of.....	625.17

leaving a balance of.....	\$32.66
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and asks an appropriation for the coming year of a sum not exceeding \$700.

Your Committee requests that auditors may be appointed to audit their account.

For many years the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania has kindly furnished the Association with a large room, well lighted and heated, free of charge, in the Law School Building, for our historical collection, and your Committee recommends the following acknowledgment of their generosity:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Pennsylvania Bar Association are hereby extended to the Provost and Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and to the Dean of the Law Department, for the courtesy extended the Committee on Legal Biography in giving the use of a room for its historical collection.

Respectfully submitted,

LAIRD H. BARBER,
Chairman.

T. ELLIOTT PATTERSON,
Secretary.

HISTORY OF DECEASED MEMBERS

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, WITH JUDICIAL DISTRICT AND COUNTY IN PARENTHESES

Alexander, Walter Scott (51st J. D., Fulton), born March 13, 1847; died December 4, 1912: He was educated in the public schools and Tuscarora Academy. Admitted to the Bar in 1870.

In the summer of 1871 he became editor of the *Fulton Republican*, was principal of the McConnellsburg schools during the terms of 1872-3 and 1873-4, at the same time working up a law practice and interesting himself in politics. From this time on he gave his entire time to his law practice, and at the November election in 1886 he was elected State Senator to represent the district composed of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, which he did ably during the next four years. He served the county as District Attorney during the years 1877-8-9.

While not gifted with the power of oratory, he was well versed in the law, and was regarded as one of the safest counselors at the Fulton County Bar.

The resolutions on the part of the Bar of his district showed the high regard in which he was held by his brothers and by the community. But none else could be said of him,

and those of us who had known him from the date of his admission in 1870 to the time of his death not only join in generous tribute to his memory but also with a keen sense of personal sorrow make this entry upon our records of his death. He was a member of our Association and in 1908-9 was one of its Vice-Presidents.

Applegate, William R., born in 1861, admitted to the Bar September 23, 1891, died November 14, 1912. He graduated from the normal school at California, Pa., and the Michigan University Law School.

Beyers, Harry (46th J. D., Clearfield), born February 2, 1865; died February 7, 1913. Admitted to the Bar December 8, 1896.

Campbell, Edward (14th J. D., Fayette), born July 24, 1838; died December 23, 1912. Admitted to the Bar, 1860.

Mr. Campbell was born in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Dr. Hugh and Rachel Lyon Campbell. He was educated in the private schools of Uniontown and Madison College, then newly founded in Uniontown. He studied law under the preceptorship of the Hon. Nathaniel Ewing, for many years a leading attorney of Fayette County and the grandfather of Judge Nathaniel Ewing, a former President of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

In 1861 he enlisted as a volunteer in Company E, Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until November 22, 1864, the date of his honorable discharge. He entered as a private and was mustered out as Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment.

In 1873 Colonel Campbell was appointed, by the Governor of Pennsylvania, President Judge of Fayette County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Samuel A.

Gilmore. After leaving the Bench he resumed the practice of law and remained an active practitioner until a short time before his death.

Carr, George Bradford (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born December 10, 1847; died May 9, 1913. Admitted to the Bar September 15, 1873.

He was educated at the State Normal School of Bridgewater, Mass. In 1869 he came to Philadelphia and studied law with the late Judge Amos Briggs until the Judge went upon the Bench. He then entered the office of George L. Crawford, was admitted to the Bar and remained with Mr. Crawford until 1876, and then opened his own office.

As a lawyer Mr. Carr was associated in many notable cases. In the '70s he became interested in the celebrated lawsuits over the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre Railroad, which ran through the coal fields, and from 1877 to 1883 he was a director of the road.

State Auditor-General Amos H. Mylin in 1896 appointed him special attorney for the State to represent him in mercantile license cases, a position which he held for some years. In 1880 Mr. Carr was a school director in the Seventh Section.

Last summer Mr. Carr was an alternate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago.

Cornwell, Gibbons Gray (15th J. D., Chester), died August 6, 1912.

He was a graduate of the West Chester High School in 1878 and of Yale University of the class of 1882. On graduating from college he at once entered his father's law office. When he was admitted to the Bar, he and his father and John J. Gheen formed a law partnership under the firm name of Cornwell, Son & Gheen. Later Mr. Gheen withdrew, and the firm continued as Cornwell & Son.

He was legal adviser for the Chester County National Bank, a member of the Loyal Legion, of the West Chester Club, the West Chester Golf and Country Club, the Masonic fraternity, and Vice-President of the West Chester School Board. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Infantry for several years, and on the elevation of Colonel James B. Coryell to field rank as a Brigadier-General, Colonel Cornwall became the regimental commander, being elected April 18, 1910. He was unusually popular as an officer.

The Colonel was a man of commanding presence. Tall and of military erectness, he was distinguished by his quite gray hair crowning a ruddy, youthful face, always smooth shaven. His personality was unusually pleasing, and he numbered his friends by the hundreds.

Dale, Richard (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1827; died September 17, 1912.

Mr. Dale was a lawyer and financier. He had achieved success as a lawyer and financier. He took a deep interest in the deeds of his Revolutionary forebears, and was himself President of the Society of the Cincinnati, an honor held by his father, Edward C. Dale, before him, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Dale's most cherished possession was the sword of John Paul Jones.

Mr. Dale's father, the son of Commodore Dale, was at various times President of the old Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, Prothonotary of the United States District Court and Director of the Philadelphia Mint. On the death of his father Mr. Dale became a director of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad. He was also closely identified with the Adams Express Company, the Spruce and Pine Streets Railway Company, and was a director of the Reliance Insurance Company. All these activities he relinquished on his retirement from business thirty years ago.

Mr. Dale was over six feet tall, and his height, his white hair and bushy white eyebrows, beneath which gleamed piercing black eyes, his vivacity of manner and his interest in contemporary affairs made him long a notable figure in Philadelphia.

The John Paul Jones sword so cherished by Mr. Dale and his relatives was presented to Commodore Jones by Louis XVI of France in the period of general rejoicing in Paris which followed the cruises in which Jones paralyzed the commerce of Great Britain and ended by conquering and bringing to a French port a British man-of-war of double the strength of his own vessel.

At the death of Commodore Jones the sword was conveyed to Richard Dale, Commodore in the American navy, from whom it was handed down to Richard Dale.

Donaldson, Samuel Bigger (5th J. D., Allegheny), born February 3, 1854; died March 18, 1913. Admitted to the Bar June 27, 1885.

Graduating from Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., he acceptably filled the office of Superintendent of Schools in New Castle until 1884, preparing himself meantime for the Bar, and resigning his office then in order to give undivided attention to his studies.

Mr. Donaldson was a trusted and safe counselor and friend. His influence for good was felt beyond the circles of his immediate associates and clientage.

Edmundson, John F. (5th J. D., Allegheny), born August 22, 1835; died January 14, 1913. Admitted to the Bar September 6, 1862. He was a graduate of Wilmington and Union Colleges.

At a comparatively early stage of his practice he had acquired a modest competence, sufficient for his moderate ambitions and simple tastes. His leading trait was kindli-

ness, exercised in unostentatious largess to the needy stranger or oft-befriended on past occasions. The Minute adopted at the Bar meeting held on the occasion of his death (61 *Pittsburgh Legal Journal*) gives touching expression to the general appreciation of his amiable qualities.

Farquhar, Guy E. (21st J. D., Schuylkill), born in 1841; died June 17, 1913.

Mr. Farquhar had for many years been one of the counsel for the Reading Railroad. He had a large practice and was recognized as one of the able lawyers of the State.

He was an intimate associate of Franklin B. Gowen, Frank Hughes, Linn Bartholomew and other lawyers who made the Schuylkill County Bar famous 30 years ago, and was one of the few surviving lawyers who participated in the trial of the Molly Maguire cases.

The mentioning of Mr. Farquhar's name among those with whom he had been associated in earlier years calls up one of the most noted periods in the legal history of Schuylkill County. Few members of the Bar in any part of the State were called upon to do a greater service in the maintenance of law and order in a community than those who participated in the Molly Maguire prosecutions.

Ferris, George Steele (45th J. D., Lackawanna), born April 28, 1849; died April 1, 1913. Admitted to the Bar February 10, 1872.

He was educated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., graduating in 1869. In 1870-71 he held a position in the Federal Treasury Department at Washington, and while there took a course in the Columbian University Law School, from which he graduated in 1871.

He returned to Pittston and continued his law studies in the office of Conrad Sax Stark, Esq., until he was admitted to the Bar. From the day he came to the Bar until he entered upon the performance of his judicial duties upon the Bench of the Common Pleas, Judge Ferris was a constant worker in the ranks of the profession. His active practice extended over a period of about thirty years. He practiced in Pittston until 1895, and then removed his principal office to Wilkes-Barre, maintaining, however, his residence in West Pittston. He was elected Judge of the Luzerne County Court of Common Pleas November, 1900, and assumed the judicial office January, 1901.

Upon the death of Judge Lynch in August, 1910, by virtue of seniority of service he became President Judge. In this capacity he served until January, 1912. He was an active member of the West Pittston Presbyterian Church, was active in civic affairs and was also a member of the Westmoreland Club, New England Society and the Bar Association.

He was a descendant of Samuel Ferris, who came from Reading, England, and was one of the settlers of the Connecticut colony, a resident of Stratford, Conn., in 1655. Ex-Judge Ferris on his mother's side was a descendant of Captain Samuel Ransom, who was killed at the Wyoming massacre. It was no doubt due to this and other connections of his ancestors with the early history of Wyoming Valley that Judge Ferris took such an active interest in the Wyoming Valley Historical and Geological Society.

His father, Edwin F. Ferris, came to Wyoming Valley with Dr. Reuben Nelson at the founding of Wyoming Seminary, and was one of the first members of the faculty of that institution.

Both by descent and by marriage he was closely connected with the history of the Wyoming Valley settlement.

He married a daughter of Lewis G. Stark. The Stark family also were prominent figures in the olden time history

of Wyoming Valley; Aaron Stark, Aaron Stark, Jr., and James Stark were in the battle at Wyoming, and David and Aaron, sons of Christopher Stark, were killed there.

Furness, Horace Howard (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born November 2, 1833; died August —, 1912. Admitted to the Bar November 19, 1859.

He graduated from Harvard in 1854. He spent the two following years in Europe, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Halle. Dr. Furness was recognized as one of the greatest Shakespearean scholars in the world.

In 1871 Dr. Furness commenced the publication of his great Variorum edition of Shakespeare, which is generally considered the most complete and valuable edition ever published. Each volume, a large octavo, is devoted to one play.

Toward the latter years of his life Dr. Furness was assisted in his great work by his second son, Horace Howard Furness, Jr. The younger Furness published a revised edition of "Macbeth" which his father had edited in 1873, and in 1908 "Richard III," which was entirely his own work.

Dr. Furness's life work was his study of Shakespeare, though he assisted Professor Haupt in the preparation of the "Polychrom" Bible, published some years ago.

Dr. Furness lived for many years in the old house at Seventh and Locust Streets, now occupied by his oldest son, Walter Furness. About fifteen years previous to his death he moved to Wallingford, where his country place, "Linden-shade," is located, and spent the rest of his life there. His great Shakespearean library consisted of more than 8000 volumes, many of great rarity, and was the finest in the country.

Gibb, J. McGregor (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born May 17, 1851; died April 17, 1913. Admitted to the Bar June 6, 1874.

Mr. Gibb was not an active trial lawyer; his mind was deliberative and better suited to the thoughtful attitude of a counselor. He was a valued adviser and an active and successful practitioner. He belonged to the school of lawyers which linked the ideals of the past with the activities of the present; he believed in fidelity to the Court and to the client, and practiced it. He courageously maintained the best traditions of the profession, and in the performance of his duties he held to the best standards and did not sink into mediocrity. He had a steady and well-balanced mind, the gift of quick and accurate perception; a firm grasp of principles; a logical and orderly arrangement of thought. He was always a gentleman. He was charitable and forgiving. He was devout and religious. His domestic life was affectionate. His service on behalf of the church was virile and consistent, and he possessed many endearing qualities which commanded the affection and respect of those who knew him well.

Grace, A. Atwood (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1840; died October 23, 1912. Admitted to the Bar November 29, 1862.

He served as a member of Councils for a number of years. He was an Assistant City Solicitor under Judge F. Carroll Brewster.

Grant, Jeremiah K. (23d J. D., Berks), born October 24, 1847; died May 12, 1913. Admitted to the Bar in 1877.

He was educated at the Keystone Normal School. He studied law in Philadelphia, and while there attended the

Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was District Attorney of Berks County from 1886 to 1889, and County Solicitor in 1903.

Gummey, Thomas A. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1832; died August 11, 1912. Admitted to the Bar February 4, 1858.

He graduated from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania the same year in which he was admitted to the Bar.

Haderman, Rufus C. (20th J. D., Bedford), born 1858; died March 3, 1913.

Mr. Haderman was educated at Mercersburg College, and after his admission to the Bar of his native county was elected to the office of Prothonotary.

After the creation of the Railroad Commission of Pennsylvania he was appointed one of its solicitors and was holding that position at the time of his decease.

Hall, Henry W. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born October 2, 1860; died December 8, 1912. Admitted to the Bar October 1, 1881.

Mr. Hall was educated at private schools, and graduated from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1881. He secured quite a large practice, but from 1894 to 1898 had to retire on account of ill health. On regaining his health he entered the service of the Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company, and in 1910 became Vice-President of the company, which position he occupied at the time of his death. Mr. Hall was well worthy of the following tribute paid to his memory by one who had known him for thirty years, the last half of which were of intimate friendship and association:

"Mr. Hall's duties required a thorough knowledge of real estate law, which he possessed to a marked degree, as well as a sound business judgment, which he exercised in a way eminently satisfactory to the company and to its patrons.

"His most prominent characteristics were his unfailing courtesy and his amiable disposition. Always pleasant and affable, he brought to the discussion of every proposition, whether of law or business, a broad knowledge, a sound judgment and an absolutely honest intellectuality. None left a conference with him with any but the kindest feelings and a profound admiration for the masterly manner in which the question at issue was disposed of.

"The writer cannot allow the occasion to pass without bearing his humble tribute to the noble nature, high character and loving disposition which endeared Mr. Hall to everyone, and particularly to his friend, who will not soon recover from the sorrow of the earthly parting."

Hawkins, William George, Jr. (5th J. D., Allegheny), born September 6, 1840; died May, 1913.

Graduated from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, in the class of 1861, read law with the late Chief Justice Sterrett and his law partner, the Hon. John P. Penney, and was admitted to the Bar in December, 1863. In November, 1874, he was elected to the separate Orphans' Court, at first its sole Judge, and continued in office as its President until the day of his death. The records of this Court, and the reports of his decisions during a period of nearly forty years, will be a monument to him more lasting than tablet or stone, testifying to his wisdom, learning and righteousness. Those who deserved his confidence and knew him will ever remember how close to his heart he had laid the injunction "Be swift to hear, slow to speak, and slow to wrath," and how strong his wrath when convinced that

wrong was done or meditated to the fatherless or the widow. The tributes of his associates on the Bench, and of others who knew him well, although eloquent because heartfelt, yet seem inadequate (as any words must be) to mirror in all of its strength and symmetry and beauty the fine character of this man.

Hayes, Alfred (20th J. D., Union), born July 17, 1837; died September 18, 1912. Admitted to the Bar May, 1860.

He was a graduate of Bucknell University and of the Harvard University Law School, and practiced at Lewisburg from the time of his admission to the end of his working days. He served several terms as District Attorney and three terms as Representative in the Legislature.

He was fifty-seven years a member of the Presbyterian church of Lewisburg, forty-one years a ruling elder, sixteen years clerk of session, and for many years a worker in the Sabbath School. Mr. Hayes was an able lawyer and adviser, capable, efficient and faithful. He was characteristically cheerful and hopeful, and retained in a remarkable degree the spirit of youthfulness. His was the charity that thinketh no evil.

Herring, Grant (8th J. D., Northumberland), born May 19, 1862; died August 1, 1912.

He was a man of fine character and of great ability as a lawyer. He was a graduate of Lafayette College. He served in the State Senate and was at one time Collector of Internal Revenue of that district. He was appointed by the Governor President Judge of the Columbia and Montour district, but only remained on the Bench six months. At the time of his death he was County Solicitor of Northumberland County.

Hindman, William A. (18th J. D., Clarion), born February 15, 1853; died July 15, 1913. Admitted to the Bar January 26, 1876. He was educated at Bucknell University.

From the time of his admission to the Bar until his going upon the Bench he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession and was one of the leading lawyers of his county. Two years after his admission to the Bar he was elected District Attorney and served two terms. In November, 1912, he was elected Judge of Clarion County, and though his time upon the Bench was brief, his opinions and decisions gave indication that he would have given distinguished services in his position to the county.

He was for many years a prominent member of the Baptist Church of this place and at the time of his death was serving the church in the capacity of trustee. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

Jefferson, George R. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born 1848; died April 27, 1913. Admitted to the Bar October 29, 1870.

John, Samuel (8th J. D., Northumberland), born in 1872; died December 26, 1912.

Kenney, Charles B. (5th J. D., Allegheny), born and reared in the Monongahela Valley near the city; died April 2, 1912. Admitted to the Bar February 9, 1861.

Mr. Kenney, though never in active practice, contributed in no small measure, during a long life in intimate contact with lawyers, to the higher interests of his profession and the welfare of the community. In easy circumstances, he enjoyed the society of old and new friends, the companionship of good books, and journeys that kept alive the memories of his early days.

Kerr, Alfred (5th J. D., Allegheny), born September 6, 1838; died January 10, 1913. Admitted to the Bar August 24, 1861.

He graduated from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, in the class of 1858, and one year after coming to the Bar enlisted for three years of the war in Young's Battery A of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, serving as First Lieutenant until the company was mustered out, June 18, 1865.

Mr. Kerr's indulgence of his taste for the ancient classics and other literature, and his retired habits, withheld him from practice, but he enjoyed the intercourse of a few old friends. He was the author of a brochure entitled "Monetary Topics."

Lawson, David (18th J. D., Clarion), born September 22, 1833; died July 14, 1912. Admitted to the Bar November 25, 1858.

He built up a reputation as a safe, wise counselor, and for years he had a large and lucrative practice.

Twice he was elected District Attorney of Clarion County, and discharged the duties of that office for the two full terms very acceptably. From early manhood he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and as long as his health permitted active in its work. For over thirty-five years he was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church of Clarion.

He was a recognized authority on the rules and laws of the church of his choice, and probably no layman of the Presbyterian Church possessed a greater knowledge of church law than he. For over twenty-five years he was superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School.

Longaker, A. Brower (38th J. D., Montgomery), born 1830; died June 15, 1913.

He was a graduate of the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1858 Mr. Longaker was a member of the Legislature and was elected to the Speakership of the House during his term.

In 1868 he was elected to the Bench and for ten years was Judge of the then third J. D., comprising Lehigh and Northampton counties. After serving his full term on the Bench, he again resumed his practice, and in 1893 moved his residence from Easton to Norristown.

McCormick, Charles S. (25th J. D., Clinton), born in 1836; died March 17, 1913. Admitted to the Bar in 1860.

Mr. McCormick was in his seventy-seventh year at the time of his death, and had been in continuous practice from his admission until within ten days of his death.

Magill, Edward W. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born January 27, 1858; died April 20, 1913. Admitted to the Bar June 6, 1881.

He was educated in the public and at private schools and at Swarthmore College, and though leaving it before taking a degree, he at once took up the study of the law and graduated from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1881. On his admission to the Bar he entered vigorously upon his work and soon attained a large and lucrative practice. On the retirement of Judge Beitler from Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, Governor Stuart within a week after Judge Beitler's retirement appointed Mr. Magill to fill the vacancy.

It was well said of him that "he was a man of great sincerity and directness of thought and speech, and endowed

with a gift of clear statement to an unusual degree. When he charged a jury, he made the subject so plain and simple to them that they knew exactly what he meant. He had a habit of industry, was well equipped with a knowledge of principles and had had a broad experience in the conduct of a large practice before his elevation to the Bench. He was quick to appreciate the point of an argument and fair in his consideration of its merits. His grasp of both the facts and the law of a case was excellent.

"He was a man of high character and intellectual honesty, with a strong sense of public duty and an earnest desire to do his very best in the discharge of the duties of his office. His entire honesty of purpose was recognized by all who were brought into contact with him. His colleagues expressed the highest appreciation of his work in the consultation room.

"While always maintaining the dignity of his great office, his relations with the Bar were kindly and cordial and his manner notably simple and democratic, and many will feel his death as a personal loss.

"Had he lived, we have every reason to believe that his judicial career would have been one of exceptional usefulness and distinction, and in his death the Commonwealth has lost an upright, painstaking and capable Judge."

Remembering him in his student days, and following him in his professional success to his too early taking off, we feel that his memory is well worthy the high tribute paid him by his brethren of the Bench and Bar, where his professional life was spent.

Middleton, William H. (12th J. D., Dauphin), born in 1861; died June 1, 1913.

He had held the office of City Solicitor and of City Treasurer of Harrisburg, and was a member of its School Board.

Murphy, Robert S. (47th J. D., Cambria), born October 18, 1861; died June 24, 1912. Admitted to the Bar in 1883.

He was the son of Francis Murphy, the temperance lecturer. In 1892 he was elected District Attorney and in 1895 was reelected and served until 1898. In 1906 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

As Lieutenant-Governor he presided over two sessions of the State Senate and won a reputation for geniality which made him one of the most popular men in Harrisburg. He inherited considerable of his father's power of oratory, and was much in demand for his campaign speeches and after-dinner addresses.

Following his retirement from State office he was a candidate for the Republican nomination to succeed Governor Stuart, but was defeated. He then retired to his home in Johnstown, where he remained until December, 1911, when he moved to this city and on January 2, 1912, he was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar.

Mr. Murphy married Miss Ella Findley Maclay Fritz, of Johnstown, who survives him. Her family is one of the oldest in Western Pennsylvania. Her great-granduncle laid the cornerstone of the first Capitol at Harrisburg and served twenty-six years in Congress.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and in 1908-9 was one of its Vice-Presidents. He responded ably and eloquently at one of our annual banquets to the toast "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," and all who heard him on that occasion will remember the forceful and pleasing style of address and the entertaining manner in which he presented the well-merited claims of Pennsylvania to the distinction and honor due her among the States of the Union. His sudden death occurred on the morning preceding the opening of our last year's meeting.

Osmer, James H. (28th J. D., Venango), born January, 1832; died October 3, 1912.

He was educated at academies in Centre and Westmoreland counties, and at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. He was admitted to the Bar in the city of Elmira, N. Y., in the later '50s, and in 1865 came to Franklin, Pa., and, becoming a member of the Bar of Venango County, continued at that Bar until his death.

His professional work included both the civil and criminal branches, and his reputation was such that he was engaged in nearly all of the murder cases in his county. He was equally successful in civil cases, and his work appears in many important cases reviewed in the Supreme Court. In 1878 he was elected to Congress. On the completion of his Congressional term he returned to his law practice and entered upon it with greater vigor and success than in his earlier years. He was gifted mentally in a marked degree, and his diction and command of language were rare and charming. He was eloquent as an advocate to an unusual degree.

Palethorp, Henry B. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1846; died May 20, 1913. Admitted to the Bar June 24, 1854.

Palmer, Henry W. (11th J. D., Luzerne), born July 10, 1839; died February 15, 1913. Admitted to the Bar in 1861.

His education was acquired in the public schools and his advanced studies in the Wyoming Seminary and at Fort Edward (New York) Institute. He prepared for the legal profession under the tutorship of Garrick M. Harding, of Wilkes-Barre, and completed his studies at the State National Law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1860, the year in which he attained his majority.

In September of the following year he was admitted to the Bar in Luzerne County. From that time he continuously practiced law in this city, with the exception of a period of eighteen months during the Civil War, when he served in the army as paymaster's clerk. For four years he was associated with his legal preceptor, Mr. Harding.

Early in his career he developed great strength as a trial lawyer, and he attained a preëminent position among his profession in this State. He was appointed by President Roosevelt a delegate to the Congress of Lawyers and Jurists which met in St. Louis in 1904, and also as delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Union for the Promotion of Peace, at Brussels, in August, 1905, by Hon. Richard Barthold, President of the American Group. He served as Vice-President of the Miners' Bank and was a director in the North and West Branch Railroad Company and stockholder in many other enterprises, financial and industrial.

In 1876 he was elected delegate to the National Republican Convention which was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, and nominated Rutherford B. Hayes. From 1879 to 1883 he was Attorney-General for this State, appointed by Governor Hoyt. In 1900 he was elected Congressman in this district and was twice reëlected. He was a member of the Westmoreland Club and served as its President. He also took a prominent part in the work of the Boys' Industrial Association.

General Palmer was a pronounced type of the American citizen. Positive and fearless, he never hesitated to espouse the cause he felt was right. At the American Bar Association meeting held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in 1884, the late David Dudley Field sneeringly said, in reference to Pennsylvania's retaining the common-law procedure system: "But what good can come out of Nazareth?" No sooner had he taken his seat than Mr. Palmer was on his feet with the rejoinder: "I'm proud I'm one of the Nazarenes," or words to that effect. They are toned down in

the Report, at pages 74 and 80, to "We will show you whether any good can come out of Pennsylvania."

Parker, William S. (27th J. D., Washington), born February 3, 1851; died July 14, 1912. Admitted to the Bar, March 13, 1882.

Mr. Parker's only educational opportunities were in the public schools. He was the son of a soldier of the war for the Union, who died in the service, and his early years were spent in making a living for himself and the rest of the family. These and all other obstacles and disadvantages, however, were completely overcome, and he gained a high standing in the ranks of the profession. The following extract from the Minute adopted by the Bar Association at the time of his death shows the value placed upon his attainments and character by his fellow lawyers:

"Mr. Parker's real career as a lawyer began when he took the office of District Attorney on the first Monday of January, 1890. He held this office for six years and set the high mark for efficiency and ability among its incumbents for many years. During this period Mr. Parker gave certain promise of the eminence he was afterwards to attain as a trial lawyer. When in the full possession of all his powers he had no superiors, and few if any equals, at this Bar in this branch of his profession. He was not merely what is sometimes contemptuously termed 'a jury lawyer.' He knew the law when he saw it and understood its principles and its application as well as he knew how to present his case to the best advantage. Nevertheless, one of his most marked characteristics was his absolute fairness in the presentation of his case; he had no desire to win by the suppression of competent evidence to the other side. He had a wonderfully logical mind, and it was seldom indeed that it led him to any wrong conclusions. He disliked the steady and detailed work of the office, but only because it

was irksome to a man of his temperament and bent, and not by reason of any lack of ability or capacity to perform it. When it became necessary he did it with the same thoroughness and success that characterized the trial of his case."

Paul, Frank W. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born October 14, 1841; died December 24, 1912. Admitted to the Bar October 2, 1869.

He had not yet been graduated when the Civil War broke out, and immediately volunteered and was enrolled as a Corporal in the Commonwealth Artillery. He was made a Second Lieutenant in the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry the same year, and a little later was First Lieutenant under Captain Paul T. Jones in the Independent Battery of Artillery.

In November of 1861 he was transferred to the Second Battery of Pennsylvania Artillery, and in 1862 was Acting Assistant Adjutant of Artillery. He was mustered out of service in November, 1864, but reënlisted in the regular army, being appointed First Lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry in 1866. He was brevetted Captain March 13, 1865, for gallant services and raised to the brevet rank of Major in 1867.

In 1868 Captain Paul resigned from the service and studied law with his brother, James W. Paul.

Petrie, Newton (5th J. D., Allegheny), born in the '40s, of a family of early settlers in the Chartiers Valley; died July 24, 1912. Admitted to the Bar July 27, 1872.

Mr. Petrie never practiced at the Bar, but did much faithful work demanding knowledge of legal principles and practice. For many years he was Chief Deputy Register of Wills, and later was trust officer of one of the larger trust companies.

Price, William Simpson (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born August 19, 1817; died December 17, 1912. Admitted to the Bar May 11, 1842.

At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the Philadelphia Bar.

Mr. Price was a typical Philadelphia lawyer of the old school, and perhaps the last link that connected the present generation of the legal profession with the lawyers of the early nineteenth century. He was closely identified with famous lawsuits that are recorded in musty tomes and recalled today only by hearsay. He had a remarkable memory and possessed a rich fund of reminiscences of noted persons of bygone generations. Among these were General Lafayette, Stephen Girard, Jennie Lind, Ben Butler and James Gordon Bennett. He attended the funeral of President Madison. He was confirmed by the Rt. Rev. William White, of Revolutionary fame, the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania.

In a reminiscent mood he said of Edgar Allan Poe, whom he knew very well: "His life was one of the saddest I ever knew. The man was a genius. His works are immortal, yet it was not until he had been laid in the grave that a slow-moving public placed on his head the laurel wreath of fame."

For more than seventy years a lawyer, his interest in the law never flagged, and he continued to attend to business until a few days before his death, though he withdrew from active practice some years ago.

Mr. Price was one of the last lawyers of the old school to continue the custom of having an office attached to his home. For nearly half a century he lived and transacted his business in a house on Walnut Street in "Lawyers' Row," which was torn down to give place to the Curtis Building.

He was recognized as an expert in ecclesiastical law, and for many years held the important office of Chancellor

of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania. One of his most celebrated cases was the legal battle waged by Father Stack, a Catholic priest of Williamsport, against the Rt. Rev. Dr. William O'Hara, Bishop of Scranton. Mr. Price represented the priest, who was finally reconciled to his Bishop and was given a parish, but died in a hospital in Scranton before he could take charge of it.

Mr. Price was born in Philadelphia. His father, who had been an officer in the British army, died soon after coming to this country. His mother lived to be nearly one hundred years old. He was an active newspaper man during his youth, studying law in his leisure time in the office of Edward Ingraham, an eminent lawyer of his day.

He was admitted to the Bar in the early '40s, and soon had a large practice. His first "shingle" was hung out in the old Mercantile Library Building, on Fifth Street, and it remained there twenty-one years.

Mr. Price twice ran for District Judge on the Democratic ticket, once against James Lynd, and the second time, at the solicitation of George W. Biddle, an old-time leader of the Bar, against James T. Mitchell, who later became Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. He always kept in close touch with political affairs, and took an active part in the campaign of Martin Van Buren when he was running for President. He was an ardent supporter of Henry Clay. He voted for President Taft at the last Presidential election.

Mr. Price's picture appears in the group called "The Jury" (an old-time legal dining club), presented to the Pennsylvania Bar Association several years ago by Hon. D. Webster Dougherty. Mr. Price gave the writer a full history of this interesting group, which was framed in with the picture. It was most interesting to hear the old gentleman's description of this group and of his contemporaries in the earlier years of their professional life.

Read, John R. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born January 15, 1843; died May 2, 1913. Admitted to the Bar in February, 1864.

Mr. Read was a descendant on his father's side of a prominent New Jersey family that originally came from England. Mr. Read's life was a very full one in honorable public service as well professionally as politically, as the following from the *Evening Bulletin* of May 2, 1913, fully sets forth:

"His early education was received in private schools. He graduated from the Union Academy, this city, in the spring of 1861, and in July of the same year entered the law office of St. George Tucker Campbell, with whom he studied until February, 1864, when he was admitted to the Bar.

"Mr. Read early became interested in politics, and from the beginning had been a conspicuous figure in the Democratic party. He was elected delegate from the Second Congressional District to the Constitutional Convention in 1872, and served on the Committee on Legislation. He attended all the Democratic State Conventions and served as delegate to every National Convention from 1876 to 1896.

"In the St. Louis Convention of 1876 Mr. Read was recognized as one of the leading supporters of Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidential nomination. In the Chicago Convention of 1884 Mr. Read supported the Cleveland candidacy. It was through his influence that the Pennsylvania delegation to the convention of 1892 threw its support to Mr. Cleveland.

"In 1878 Mr. Read was appointed First Assistant District Attorney under Henry S. Hagert, but upon the latter's retirement a few months later he relinquished his official duty and resumed the practice of law with his partner, Silas W. Pettit. On March 5, 1888, President Cleveland made him United States Attorney for this district. He held that position until April 2, 1892.

"Mr. Read again resumed his law practice and continued in private life until Cleveland's second election to the Presidency, when he was appointed Collector of Customs at this port to succeed Thomas V. Cooper. As an evidence of popular approval of his selection, and as a personal tribute to Mr. Read, more than one hundred and fifty leading business men, bankers and professional men gave him a testimonial dinner at the old Hotel Bellevue.

"Mr. Read always took a keen interest in charitable and educational enterprises. He was one of the trustees of the Southern Home for Friendless Children and was an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia. He was a member of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, also of the Philadelphia Country Club and the Hamilton Whist Club. He was one of the active spirits of the Art Club, having at various times served as a member of its Board of Directors, Chairman of its Finance Committee and as President.

"In 1862 Mr. Read enlisted as an emergency man in Starr's Battery at the time of the battle of Antietam. He was mustered out of service with the rank of Sergeant. Of late years he had been a member of the law firm of Read, Gill & Linn, with offices in the Real Estate Trust Building."

A few years ago Mr. Read presented the Pennsylvania Bar Association with an almost complete set of photographs of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1873-4. They fill two large frames in our historical collection.

The record of his life as given in the above résumé from the *Bulletin* is in itself a sufficient testimonial of the worth of the man and the esteem in which he was held by the community; but to those who came in frequent contact with him in professional and personal relationship his death will be greatly lamented.

Reeder, Frank (3d J. D., Northampton), born May 25, 1845; died December 7, 1913. Admitted to the Bar in 1868.

He was a son of the late Andrew H. Reeder, the first Governor of Kansas. Frank Reeder was a student in Princeton at the outbreak of the Civil War and in 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment. In the fall of that year he assisted in organizing the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry as a Captain, and later served with that command throughout the Southwest and became its Colonel, his regiment being the last volunteer command that was mustered out of service in 1866.

He studied law at Albany, N. Y., and was admitted to practice in New York City. He established himself with Chester A. Arthur, who later became President of the United States. In the fall of the following year he went to Easton and formed a partnership with his brother, Howard J. Reeder, who became a County Judge and then a Judge of the Superior Court.

He was Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1892, Secretary of the Commonwealth for two years under Governor Hastings, and subsequently Commissioner of Banking. He never sought political office, but had opportunity to obtain prominent places in the Diplomatic Corps, Secretary of State Blaine being particularly anxious to have him accept such an appointment. Governor Hartranft appointed him a Brigadier-General in the National Guard in 1874, and he commanded the State troops in the famous Reading Railroad riots of 1877.

He was a director in the Easton Trust Company and in several other local institutions.

He was particularly popular with his townspeople, and his death was lamented by the entire community.

Robb, Henry S. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1866; died March 8, 1913.

Shortly after his admission to the Bar he was appointed Chief Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in 1897. In 1907 he was made clerk of the Court. A year ago, when the Circuit and District Courts were consolidated, Mr. Robb was made Chief Deputy Clerk of the new Court. Mr. Robb was a member of the Rittenhouse Club and Merion Cricket Club.

Mr. Robb was a very obliging and competent official in the Federal Court, and his sudden death was a painful surprise to his many friends.

Schievely, Edwin F. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1860; died August 8, 1912. Admitted to the Bar in 1884, graduating from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania that year.

He became an authority upon real estate law and decedents' estates. He was a candidate of the Municipal League for Receiver of Taxes. He was interested in religious work and was organist in the Calvary Episcopal Church, Germantown. He had been instrumental in organizing the title insurance departments of several large financial institutions in Philadelphia.

Sill, Robert Sears (5th J. D., Allegheny), born December 6, 1844; died May 12, 1913. Admitted to the Bar February 9, 1870.

Mr. Sill attended the Western University, now University of Pittsburgh, when that institution was a "small college," but among his fellows were several who won fame. A native of one of the boroughs soon after annexed to the city, he was an observant witness of the expansion and growth of a great urban community out of a dingy river

town—from a population of 60,000 to one considerably over a million—the progress in manufactures and commerce, in civic spirit and the finer things of life. Mr. Sill took a deep interest in all this. He lived quietly, devoting himself to his family and friends and the care of the business that came to his office.

Sloan, John H. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1844; died March 16, 1913. Admitted to the Bar December 17, 1866.

Mr. Sloan was among the last of the students of St. George Tucker Campbell's office, and after coming to the Bar became a very successful practitioner. Before the consolidation of the street-car lines of this city he was actively identified with the operation of several of the lines, especially those of Ridge Avenue and Tenth and Eleventh Streets. For a number of years he was a member of the Board of School Directors of the Thirteenth Ward.

Snowden, A. Loudon (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born August 11, 1837; died September 7, 1912.

After a preliminary education in academies at Newville and Mechanicsburg, he entered Jefferson College at Washington, Pa., and graduated with honor. Previously, at the age of fifteen, he had taught school. On leaving college he commenced the study of law, but before his admission to the Bar accepted, in 1857, the position of Register of the United States Mint, and continued in this position until 1861, when he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In 1866 he was promoted to the Chief Coinership of the Mint, which he filled with distinguished ability till 1877, when, without solicitation or knowledge on his part, he was appointed by President Hayes to the position of Postmaster of Philadelphia, filling this place for two years. In 1879,

having twice declined the Directorship of the Mint, offered him by President Hayes, he accepted the post of chief executive of that institution. In 1885, after a service in the Mint extending over more than twenty-eight years, in which he had rendered most valuable service, he tendered his resignation to President Cleveland, and retired from a business in which he gained a national reputation and was acknowledged as an authority upon all questions relating to coins and coinage.

In 1889 he was appointed United States Minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia, a position in which he greatly advanced American interests in those countries, negotiating an important addition to our commercial treaty with Greece, advancing the interests of the American Archæological School in Athens, negotiating an extradition treaty with Roumania, and exerting himself successfully for the introduction of American machinery in that country.

In July, 1892, there being a vacancy in the Ministry to Spain, Colonel Snowden was promoted to that post "for valuable service rendered." He resigned on the accession of President Cleveland, but remained for some months in charge of the Legation. As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held, the Governments of Spain, Greece and Roumania conferred on him their highest orders of distinction.

He received from the King of Greece the Grand Cordon of the Savior, from the King of Roumania the Grand Cordon of the Crown of Roumania, and from the Queen Regent of Spain the Grand Cordon of the Order of Isabella the Savior.

Colonel Snowden was a member of the Philadelphia Club, the Rabbit, State-in-Schuylkill, Radnor, Union League, Art, Merion Cricket, Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, the Masonic Fraternity and the Sons of the Revolution. He was a thorough student and always in great demand as a lecturer for scientific and literary institutions.

He fought as a private in the First City Troop in the Gettysburg campaign, and upon the resignation of Captain Rogers in 1877 he was elected to the command of that famous military organization, a position he retained until 1878.

Sobernheimer, Frederick A., Jr. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born November 16, 1887; died January 8, 1913. Admitted to the Bar November 16, 1908.

Mr. Sobernheimer graduated from the Central High School January, 1905. He entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated with honors in the class of 1908. He was a member of the Union League and of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. On his admission to the Bar he entered his father's law office and continued with him until the time of his death. He was industrious and painstaking in his professional work and gave promise of a successful career at the Bar. His manly and upright character, together with his courteous manners, made him greatly respected by those who came in contact with him socially or professionally.

Stone, Charles Warren (37th J. D., Warren), born June 29, 1843, at Groton, Mass.; died August 15, 1912, at Warren, Pa. Admitted to the Bar in Warren County, September 3, 1866.

Reared from a very early age in frugality and industrious habits, dependent upon his own unaided ability, he by his lifelong incessant activity and achievement became one of the leading citizens in public life in the Commonwealth.

Without means he gained by his own effort a collegiate education, entering Williams College, Mass., and graduating with high rank in the class of 1863, receiving the degree of A.B.

He removed to Warren, Pa., where he resided the remainder of his life. He became principal of the Union School of Warren Borough, Superintendent of Schools of Warren County, and principal of the academy at Erie, Pa.

January 1, 1867, he formed a law partnership with the late Hon. Raselas Brown, an association continuing over a quarter of a century. He was actively interested in all local public affairs, serving as School Director nine years and a member of the Borough Council three years, and in numerous local organizations of a public character.

In 1869 and again in 1870 he was elected member of the House of Representatives and to the Senate in 1876, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania immediately following and served for the full term of four years from 1879 to 1883.

In January, 1887, he was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth and served until November 30, 1890, when he resigned to enter Congress as member-elect. He was repeatedly reelected, serving from the fifty-first to the fifty-fifth sessions, inclusive.

During most of this time he was, whenever his public duties permitted, engaged in active and extensive law practice, and was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in Western Pennsylvania, and his firm for many years enjoyed a very large and lucrative law business. He continued his law practice in partnership with his son, Ralph W. Stone, Esq., to the time of his decease.

But in addition to all this he became very largely interested in business affairs growing out of the oil, gas and lumber industries in many States of the Union and largely upon the Western coast, in which he was very successful.

Coupled with his very active intellectual powers, never slackening but always alert and keyed for action, were his lifelong, indomitable, indefatigable habits of industry and capacity for work, and the results of his life were necessarily great.

He was a man above reproach, of pure character; his home was ideal, and he enjoyed at home and wherever he was known the respect of all good citizens, the admiration of a host of friends and the love of a devoted family circle. The record of his life work will remain as a perpetual memorial to his high and incorruptible character as a citizen and as a lawyer!

Stowe, Edwin H. (5th J. D., Allegheny), born January 2, 1826; died February 10, 1913. Admitted to the Bar January 5, 1849.

As with many others of his profession, his beginning was not encouraging, but after some years' association with the late John H. Hampton he was elected in 1862 a Judge of the old Common Pleas, then including the work of Orphans' Court Judge, and also, as to this day, that of the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions. He remained in office until 1904, becoming President Judge when James P. Sterrett, the late Chief Justice, first took his seat on the Bench of the higher Court. Very soon after his accession to the Bench it appeared that Judge Stowe had found his true sphere of action, and the Bar felt that as a Judge he lived up to his motto:

Be strong, be strong!

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift;

We have hard work to do, and loads to lift.

Shun not the struggle: face it, 'tis God's gift.

Be strong, be strong!

He presided at many notable trials, and bore his part in the rapidly increasing work of the Courts. His *forte* seemed to be the conduct and summing-up of a jury trial—probably the most important function in our system when adequately performed. After his retirement Judge Stowe's counsel was sought in numbers of important cases, and his wide experience and knowledge of the law and of affairs

were at the service of his professional associates and friends. An excellent photographic print of his face and figure in his later years of service is to be seen in 61 *Legal Journal*, where also may be found more varied and detailed accounts of his career and character.

Stoner, James Madison (5th J. D., Allegheny), born February 28, 1836; died September, 1912. Admitted to the Bar May 15, 1858.

He attended Jefferson College, Canonsburg, and later graduated from Madison College, Uniontown, the valedictorian of his class, at the age of nineteen. In his college life and at later periods his work was often suspended by ill health, but he always came back—*tenax propositi vir!* In the earlier years of his practice Mr. Stoner had some experience in newspaper work, and profited by it; in those days there was a freer and franker expression of individual views in the press. He retained vivid recollections of the old leaders of the Bar, and was associated with such lawyers as Thomas Williams, Judge Thomas Ewing and Henry W. Williams, who sat for years in the District Court of Allegheny County and afterwards in the Supreme Court. Mr. Stoner's unique personality, his vigorous rhetoric, chastened by extensive study of the best in our inherited and native literature, and his zest for all the really good things of life, continuing to a ripe old age, were well appreciated by old and young, as is shown by the memorials and addresses at the Bar meeting held in his memory.

Stout, Mahlon H. (7th J. D., Bucks), born May 6, 1880; died January 12, 1913. Admitted to the Bar in 1880.

He graduated from Franklin and Marshall College in 1878. In 1903 he was elected President Judge of Bucks County. For quite a long period of his term on the Bench he was in ill health, and in 1912 resigned under the Retiring

Act. Before going upon the Bench he had held the office of Justice of the Peace and of District Attorney. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and often attended its annual meetings.

Stuckert, John C. (7th J. D., Bucks), died March 20, 1912. Admitted to the Bar February 7, 1876. He graduated from Lafayette College in the class of 1871.

Sutton, William Henry (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born September 11, 1883; died March 14, 1913. Admitted to the Bar February 7, 1863. He graduated from Dickinson College in 1855, and afterwards attended the Wesleyan University and the Albany Law School.

From 1882 to 1886 he was Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He subsequently declined nominations for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and for Congress, preferring to resume his law practice. He was associated in this latter with his son, as the firm of W. H. & Isaac C. Sutton, with offices in the Franklin Building.

Mr. Sutton was an active member of this Association, and on several occasions was appointed by it as a delegate to the American Bar Association, and in August, 1911, was Chairman of the Committee of Delegates to the Comparative Law Bureau of the American Bar Association.

Warwick, Charles F. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born February 12, 1852; died April 4, 1913. Admitted to the Bar in 1873.

Very early in his professional career he developed decided oratorical ability and was a favorite campaign speaker and greatly in demand both at home and throughout the country. His final official position was that of solicitor for the Guardians of the Poor. From 1879 to 1884 he was

Second Assistant District Attorney. In 1885 he was elected City Solicitor, and was reelected and continued at the head of the law department of the city until his election to the Mayoralty in 1895. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to the practice of his profession, but was shortly afterwards stricken with rheumatism, which, after years of suffering, ended his life. And yet, during quite a portion of his prolonged illness, in the quiet of his home and often while confined to his bed, he showed remarkable literary ability and persistent industry by writing a history of the French Revolution, in three volumes, that would have been considered a heavy task for one in vigorous health. In all these departments of his mental activities—as a lawyer, a politician and a writer—he had attained enviable success.

Watson, George M. (45th J. D., Lackawanna), died January 15, 1913.

He was a well-known member of the Lackawanna Bar, and at one time was County Solicitor.

Wetherill, Charles (1st J. D., Philadelphia), died September 20, 1912. Admitted to the Bar October 3, 1874.

Mr. Wetherill was one of the active members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and took special interest in the work of the Committee on Revision and Unification of Statutes, of which he was Chairman, and rendered very valuable service. He was a regular attendant at the annual meetings of the Association, and the winter meetings of committees were also greatly enjoyed by him. He remarked, on his returning from the winter meeting at Wilkes-Barre, the last meeting he attended, that he "enjoyed every minute of the time." He had a comfortable income from

his profession, and was recognized as well grounded in the science of the law. He had the esteem of his brethren of the Bar and of the Bench.

White, William (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born February 26, 1842; died February 27, 1913. He read law with Henry Wharton, a prominent member of the Bar, and was admitted to practice December 15, 1866.

He was a grandson of Bishop William White, one of the Chaplains to Congress in 1776. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Volunteers as a private, afterwards became Captain of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was in active fighting service in the Army of the Potomac.

Wise, Charles Stockdale (5th J. D., Allegheny), born June 15, 1866; died August 18, 1912. Admitted to the Bar March 14, 1891.

The esteem in which Mr. Wise was held by older and leading lawyers, as well as by younger men, is indicated in the addresses and Minute of the memorial meeting of the Bar, 60 *Pittsburgh Legal Journal* 159.

INVENTORY OF THE HISTORICAL COLLECTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BAR ASSOCIATION

(1) East Wall

Value	Title	No. Frames	No. Pictures
\$7.50	United States S. C.—Lawyers Co-op.	1	9
	United States C. C.—Lawyers Co-op.	2	18
33.00	Appellate Courts of 11 of the 13 Original States:		
	Rhode Island Supreme Court	1	6
	Virginia Court of Appeals	1	5

Value	Title	No. Frames	No. Pictures
	Georgia Supreme Court	1	6
	Maryland Court of Appeals	1	8
	Pennsylvania Supreme Court (1868)..	1	5
	New York Court of Appeals	1	7
	North Carolina Supreme Court	1	5
	Delaware Supreme Court	1	6
	Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Ct..	1	7
	Connecticut Supreme Court	1	5
	South Carolina Supreme Court	1	5
10.00	Edmund Worrell (single frame).....	1	1
10.00	Edward Allinson (single frame).....	1	1
20.00	Judge Lewis (single frame).....	1	1
10.00	Judge Simonton (single frame).....	1	1
5.00	John Marshall, C. J. (single frame)..	1	1
2.00	Benjamin Harris Brewster (sgl. fr.).	1	1
5.00	Horace Binney (single frame)	1	1
3.00	F. Carroll Brewster (single frame)..	1	1
6.00	William Rawle (single frame)	1	1
2.00	Col. William B. Mann (single frame)	1	1
2.00	Hon. Joseph Allison (single frame)	1	1
2.00	Hon. John Cadwallader (single fr.)	1	1
6.00	Franklin Pierce (single frame).....	1	1
5.00	English—New Old Bailey (large fr.)	1	
10.00	English portraits of Chief Justices..	1	15
5.00	Stephen Girard's will, picture, and buildings	1	1
1.50	Walter Franklin	1	1
2.00	Orphans' Court of Phila. (1875).....	1	3
2.50	Bar dinner, County.....	1	52
2.50	Electoral Commission (Hayes and Tilden contest)	1	29
	Pencil sketch of jury in Prevost vs. Ginnell	1	12
2.00	Lawyer and His Client—caricature..	1	2

(2) North Wall

Value	Title	No. Frames	No. Pictures
6.00	Lancaster County Court Houses....	1	
5.00	Centre County Court House.....	1	
	Portraits of: (Large frames)		
8.00	Sharswood	1	1
8.00	Black	1	1
12.00	Gibson	1	1
12.00	Tilghman	1	1
20.00	McKean	1	1
20.00	Chew	1	1
8.00	Supreme Court of Penna. (1851)....	1	1
10.00	New Capitol Building, Harrisburg..	1	
15.00	Old Court Buildings of Phila.....	1	
12.00	Old Prothonotary's Office, Phila....	1	
8.00	Dauphin County Bar.....	1	95
8.00	Berks County Bar.....	1	109
10.00	Schuylkill County Bar.....	1	128
500.00	Charter Pennsylvania Bar Association	1	
3.00	Dauphin County Court House.....	1	
4.00	Berks County Court House and Bar..	1	44
28.00	Pennsylvania Judges (separate frames, insets)	7	50
1.50	Charles B. Roberts—photograph of memorial tablet	1	1
8.00	Philadelphia Judges—old Court of Common Pleas	1	12
5.00	Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.....	1	7
4.00	Brigade and Regimental Command- ers (lawyers of Pennsylvania)..	1	6
10.00	Luzerne County Bar	1	119
10.00	Lancaster County Bar	1	116
10.00	Lycoming County Bar	1	83
10.00	Montgomery County Bar	1	68
8.00	Lawrence County Bar	1	68
12.00	York County Bar	1	89
100.00	Constitutional Convention	1	133
6.00	Old Bar of Philadelphia.....	1	7

Value	Title	No. Frames	No. Pictures
5.00	Pennsylvania Bar Association Presidents	1	8
2.00	Picture of Ex-Gov. Pennypacker....	1	1

(3) West Wall

5.00	Col. William Penn Lloyd	1	1
3.00	Clarion County Bar	1	25
5.00	The Jury—old photograph of a lawyers' dining club of Philadelphia	1	11
4.00	University of Pennsylvania Department of Law	1	
5.00	Court Houses of Elk, Cameron and Warren Counties	1	
5.00	Old Print—caricature of King's Bench	1	
2.00	Old Print—caricature of High Court of Chancery	1	
5.00	Chester County Court House and Bar Association	1	41
5.00	Beaver County Court House and Bar Association	1	32
5.00	Old Print, English—Court of Common Pleas and King's Bench...	1	
	United States Supreme Court of the years 1860-1865 (holograph)....	1	9
3.00	Delaware County Court House and Bar Association	1	48
7.50	Marshall's boarding house or residence in Philadelphia, where he died July 6, 1835	1	

(4) South Wall. Rosenthal Etchings

100.00	United States Supreme Court Justices and Attorneys-General, contained in 25 separate frames of 4 each	25	100
28.00	Two large single portraits of Willson, et al.....	2	2

Value	Title	No. Frames	No. Pictures
10.00	Foreign Court Buildings, presented framed by J. H. Williams		
8.00	Foreign Court Buildings (Rome), presented by Judge Yerkes		
7.50	Miscellaneous pictures		
4.00	American Bar Association		
6.00	United States Supreme Court	I	

(5) Center of Room

5.00	Philadelphia Bar, 6 frames contain- ing 8 pictures each	6	48
6.00	Lawyer Governors of Pennsylvania..	I	9
16.00	Court Buildings, 4 frames	4	
8.00	Chancellors of the Law Association of Philadelphia	I	12
8.00	Allegheny County Bar Association and key to picture.....	I	332
8.00	Erie County Bar Association	I	63
4.00	Fulton County Bar	I	
6.00	Philadelphia Lawyers, <i>Inquirer's</i> large print of	I	248
10.00	Miscellaneous pictures of lawyers, framed	II	40
5.00	Marshall Memorial tablet and pic- tures of U. S. Judges.....	I	
5.00	Chief Justices of Pennsylvania, pre- sented by <i>Public Ledger</i>	I	
5.00	Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties, Court Houses of	I	
5.00	Picture of Staff of Prothonotary under Col. Mann, 1876	I	
2.50	The Obstinate Juror	I	
4.00	McKean County Bar		
4.00	Juris Civilis		
2.50	Miscellaneous pictures, five		
4.00	Pennsylvania Bar Association, Cape May, 1908 (Rickard)		

Value	Title
6.50	Chancellor Kent, \$0.50; President and Mrs. Jackson, \$5; miscellaneous pictures, \$1
2.50	Picture of Eastern Penitentiary
4.00	Dauphin County Judges
6.00	Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, 1912, and Superior Court, 1912

Showcases and Furniture

45.00	Case No. 1, south, \$10; No. 2, south, \$15; No. 3, north, \$10; No. 4, north, \$10
	English Judge's gown and wig, 3 pieces
	Tables, 3, \$30; desk, \$20; bookcase and contents, \$20; Macy cases, \$4.
174.00	Shelving, \$20; bookcase and contents, \$25; paper boxes, 72, \$35; carpet, \$20
45.00	Contents of the four showcases

\$1651.50

JOHN W. WETZEL, Cumberland: I move that the Report be received and filed, and that the thanks of the Association be extended to the Provost and Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania and to the Faculty of the Law Department of the University for the courtesies extended to the Committee on Legal Biography in continuing the use of a room for the storage and exhibition of its historical collection.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Next in order is the Report of the Committee on Admissions.

JOHN W. WETZEL, Cumberland: In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee, I beg to present the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association:

The Committee on Admissions would respectfully submit the following Report for the year 1913:

The following applications for membership have been duly received, acted upon and the applicants recommended for membership:

ALEXANDER FARNHAM.....	Luzerne County
HARRY H. ROWAND.....	Allegheny County
BRUCE H. CAMPBELL.....	Cambria County
JOHN C. SLACK.....	Allegheny County
THOMAS S. LANARD.....	Philadelphia County
J. ALBERT C. MILLER.....	Philadelphia County
AMBROSE B. REID.....	Allegheny County
RICHARD WILSON MARTIN.....	Allegheny County
GARFIELD SCOTT.....	Philadelphia County
EDWARD W. EVANS.....	Philadelphia County
EDWARD JOSEPH KENT.....	Allegheny County
JOHN F. KELL.....	York County
CHESTER A. GARRATT.....	Wayne County
CHARLES C. LARK.....	Northumberland County
ALBERT B. OSBORNE.....	Erie County
D. EDWARD LONG.....	Franklin County
HENRY O. EVANS.....	Allegheny County
NELSON D. WARWICK.....	Philadelphia County
ISAAC A. PENNYPACKER.....	Philadelphia County
SIDNEY D. FURST.....	Clinton County
HENRY HIPPLE.....	Clinton County
B. F. GEARY.....	Clinton County
FREDERICK J. GEIGER.....	Philadelphia County
ROBERT B. MCCORMICK.....	Clinton County
HENRY B. PATTON.....	Philadelphia County
JOHN R. JONES.....	Lackawanna County
GEORGE A. FOSTER.....	Cambria County
OTTO ROBERT HEILIGMAN.....	Philadelphia County
HARRY T. BAUERLE.....	Philadelphia County
JAMES P. O'LAUGHLIN.....	Clearfield County
EDGAR W. TAIT.....	Bradford County
HARRY BOULTON.....	Clearfield County

No special effort seems to have been made to increase the membership, yet it is pleasing to note that the applications have come from all parts of the State.

J. W. WETZEL,
Secretary.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: What is your pleasure in regard to this Report?

LOUIS RICHARDS, Berks: I move that the Report of the Committee be received and filed, with leave to report such additional names as may be submitted to them during the present meeting of the Association.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The Report of the Committee on Grievances is next in order.

CYRUS G. DERR, *Chairman*, Berks: The Committee on Grievances made a report and submitted it to the Secretary. It is in print and has been circulated among the members; and we apprehend that is all we are called upon to do at this time.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

Your Committee on Grievances respectfully reports that a letter was addressed to its Chairman without the affixing of his title, but evidently intended to be made to him in his official capacity and contemplating action by the Committee.

The beginning of the letter is as follows:

"We have been informed that you are the proper party with whom to place a complaint against a practitioner in your State."

The letter is from a Collection Agency and states that a number of notes were placed in the hands of a Pennsylvania lawyer and that though the Agency had written half a dozen times requesting a return of the collections or notes, it could not even get a reply.

Your Committee, after a careful reading of Section 33 of the By-Laws, has concluded that it cannot take cognizance of this complaint.

The pertinent part of the said By-Law is as follows:

"The Committee on Grievances shall consist of five members. They shall hear all complaints preferred by one member against another for misconduct in his relations to the profession or to this Association, provided the same be in writing, particularly stating the matters complained of, and signed by the complainant. They may also hear any specific complaints made by any member, affecting the interest of the profession, the practice of law or the administration of justice; and may report thereon to the Association, with such recommendations as they deem advisable."

Your Committee concluded that under the correct interpretation of the said By-Law it had no jurisdiction over the said complaint and stated its views in a letter which it authorized its Chairman to address to the Collection Agency and which is as follows:

READING, PA., *June 5, 1913.*

American Collection & Reporting Agency
313 Clinton Street
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—

Answering yours of the 16th., ult:

The complaints of which it is the duty of the Committee on Grievances of the Pennsylvania Bar Association to take cognizance of, are,—

"complaints preferred by one member against another," and
"specific complaints made by any member, affecting the interest of the profession", etc.

You will note that a distinguishing mark of the complaints is,—
"being made by a member."

The gentleman named in your letter is not a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the complaint in this case is not made by a member of the Association and therefore the Committee on Grievances cannot take any action in the matter.

Very truly yours,

CYRUS G. DERR,
Chairman Committee on Grievances.

Your Committee has thought it advisable to make this report to the Association in order that if it shall be conceived that its interpretation of the said By-Law is in any respect incorrect it may be advised by some formal action of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. MCGIRR,
R. F. HOPWOOD,
WM. M. HARGEST,
CHESTER N. FARR, JR.,
CYRUS G. DERR, *Chairman.*

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: What is your pleasure with regard to this Report?

THE SECRETARY: I move the Report be received and filed.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Next in order is the Report of the Committee on Uniform State Laws.

THE SECRETARY: The Secretary has not yet received a Report from this Committee.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: We will pass this Report for the present. There may be some communication from this Committee before the close of this meeting of the Association.

Is the Special Committee on Contingent Fees ready to report?

JOHN B. COLAHAN, JR., Philadelphia: In the absence of the Chairman, I beg to submit the Report, which is in print and has been circulated among the members.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CONTINGENT FEES

To the Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN :—Your Special Committee on Contingent Fees submitted for your approval in 1910 an act of Assembly requiring that agreements for contingent fees in actions of trespass should be in writing and subject to the supervision of the Court. The proposed act gave the Courts of Common Pleas the right to reduce the fee of the attorney, and under certain circumstances to refuse him any compensation whatever, but at the same time it protected the attorney from settlements behind his back by providing that if such a settlement were made it should not be a bar to the recovery of his fee and expenses. The act met with criticism from the Association, and after a short debate was referred back to the Committee. See Annual Report for 1910, pages 298-321. At the same session a resolution was adopted calling on the Legislature to provide for a commission to inquire into the working of the law regulating the liability of employers for accidents to their employees, as well as into the comparative justice, merits, and defects of the compulsory compensation and insurance laws in other States and foreign countries. The resolution of the Association was duly presented to Governor Tener, who gave the subject a prominent place in the legislative policies of his administration. The result, as the Association knows, was the creation of the Industrial Accidents Commission and the preparation by it of a carefully considered bill which is now before the Legislature. There

is in this bill an admirable provision, the effect of which will be to give the Court of Common Pleas full control of the lawyer's compensation where the question of his rights is raised. The provision is Section 2 of Article III. It is as follows:

"SECTION 2. No claim or agreement for legal services or disbursements in support of any demand made or suit brought under the provisions of any article of this act shall be an enforceable lien against the amount to be paid as damages or compensation or be valid or binding in any other respect, unless the same be approved in writing by the judge presiding at the trial, or, in case of settlement without trial, by a judge of the common pleas court of the county in which the accident occurred. After such approval, if notice in writing be given to the employer of such claim or agreement for legal services and disbursements, the same shall be a lien against any amount thereafter to be paid as damages or compensation; Provided, however, that where the employee's compensation is payable by the employer in periodical installments, the court shall fix, at the time of approval, the proportion of each installment to be paid on account of legal services and disbursements."

It was because we were assured that the question of the lawyer's compensation in industrial accidents would be covered by the commission's bill that we thought it wise at the Sessions of 1911 and 1912 to ask the Association to postpone action on the particular question referred to us as a Committee. At the time, however, that our present report goes to press nothing definite can be predicated as to the passage of the bill, it being in the hands of a conference committee. The situation is uncertain, and we think that the Association might as well now, as later, take up and answer the question whether agreements for contingent fees generally and in all cases should not be under the Court's supervision and control. We believe that such legislation is needed in order to check the grave abuses that exist, and we also believe that the constitutional objections raised to the bill which we recommended in 1910

may be successfully avoided. We recommend the adoption of two acts instead of one. They are as follows:

AN ACT

GIVING TO THE COURTS THE POWER TO FIX THE COMPENSATION TO BE PAID TO COUNSEL UNDER AGREEMENTS FOR CONTINGENT FEES, GIVING TO COUNSEL UNDER SUCH AGREEMENTS, WHEN FILED OF RECORD, AN ENFORCEABLE LIEN FOR FEES, AND PROVIDING THAT UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES THE COURT MAY REFUSE ANY FEE IN SPITE OF SUCH AGREEMENT.

SECTION 1. That all agreements for contingent fees made between attorney and client shall be in writing, executed in triplicate, and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the client.

SECTION 2. In all actions brought or proceedings commenced where there is an agreement for contingent fees, a copy of such agreement shall be filed and become part of the record of such cause.

SECTION 3. Such agreement for contingent fees when so filed shall constitute an enforceable lien against the amount recovered in such action or proceeding, provided, however, that the judge sitting in the trial of such action or determining such proceeding, or any other judge of the court in which such action or proceeding is pending, may at the instance of the client or of his own motion, reduce the amount of the fee fixed by such agreement if justice so requires.

SECTION 4. In all causes in which it shall appear that there is an agreement for contingent fees, where the provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of this Act are not complied with, or where it shall appear that the attorney has secured his employment by improper solicitation, or by paying or promising to pay to any one, other than his client, any part of the recovery or any compensation for securing such employment, or if it shall appear that any person testifying in the case has been promised by the attorney any part of the amount recovered or collected, such attorney shall forfeit all right to compensation, and any agreement therefor shall be void.

• AN ACT

AVOIDING RELEASES EXECUTED BY PERSONS SUFFERING PERSONAL INJURIES WHEN THE RELEASE IS EXECUTED WITHIN THIRTY DAYS OF THE INJURY.

SECTION I. That all releases of damages for personal injuries, executed within thirty days of the date when such injuries are received, are hereby declared to be against public policy and are null and void, provided that the party executing the same shall within three months from the date of the injury, or if an action is brought for damages within said period, then before the commencement of such action, notify the party in whose favor such release was executed that the release is revoked and return the consideration paid or given therefor.

Respectfully submitted,

ABRAHAM M. BEITLER, *Chairman.*

JOHN W. APPEL,

JOHN B. COLAHAN, JR.,

FRANCIS FISHER KANE,

JOHN S. RILLING,

A. LEO WEIL,

S. J. STRAUSS,

Special Committee on Contingent Fees.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: What is the pleasure of the Association on the Report of the Special Committee on Contingent Fees?

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, Philadelphia: I move that the Report be received and its consideration be taken up in the regular order of business.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Next is the Report of the Special Committee on Revision and Unification of the Statutes.

THE SECRETARY: I do not know whether there is present any member of this Committee—I think not; but I received this morning by mail a letter from Mr. Budd, the Chairman, stating that he had been prevented from attending this meeting, and sending this report.

**REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
REVISION AND UNIFICATION OF
THE STATUTES**

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

The Committee on Revision and Unification of the Statute Law of the Commonwealth respectfully and regretfully reports that nothing has been accomplished by it since the last meeting of the Association, owing in great measure to the interposition of the hand of death, it having had the great misfortune to lose by death its Chairman, Charles Wetherill, Esq.

The work of the Committee has been seriously hampered by the death of Mr. Wetherill. As is already known from the Report of last year, a bill for the purpose of carrying out the views of the Association was introduced at the session of the Legislature of 1911 and failed to pass. It was the intention of the Committee that the same bill, or one in effect the same, should be introduced at the present session, and it probably would have been but for Mr. Wetherill's death. The new Chairman was appointed *ab extra* and was not familiar with the status of affairs. No meeting was called until the session had so far advanced that the introduction of a bill would have been futile.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY BUDD,
Chairman.

THE SECRETARY: I move that this Report be received and filed, and a new Committee on the same subject be hereafter created.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The next Report in order is that of the Special Committee on Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

THE SECRETARY: I would state, as Secretary, that the report is in print and in the Report of our Proceedings of 1912 (see pages 214-234), but consideration thereof was deferred. The same Report is now before this meeting.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The next Report is that of the Special Committee on Reform in Township Laws.

RODNEY A. MERCUR, *Chairman*, Bradford: The Report of our Committee is in print, and we ask leave to submit the same to the Association.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REFORM IN TOWNSHIP LAW

To the Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN:—At the 1911 meeting of the Association, the following resolution was referred to this Committee (1911 Rep., p. 226):

"That a Special Committee of five be appointed by the chair to consider the question of reform in township law, and to report thereon."

The history of the development of the Pennsylvania township is a long and difficult one to follow. As pointed out by Mr. Bryce, in his "American Commonwealth," the first genuine settlements on this continent brought with them the government they left behind. Hence in New

England the townships, or towns as they are there called, retained the old parish system of local self-government derived from their Teutonic forefathers and which had at that time not been destroyed by the centralizing influences of the Stuart régime. In the South, settled by Cavaliers, the township system was not adopted and has never been used. In the Middle States, with the Cavalier and Round-head both in evidence, a mixed system has grown up that has never been satisfactory and has been subject, all these years, to tinkering which has never been based on any system and has, therefore, as compared with the New England system, always been unsatisfactory. It is interesting to note that under the Duke of York's laws (Ed. 1879, p. 51), Pennsylvania had the town-meeting, which, however, Penn abolished. It is also interesting to note that this town-meeting system so thoroughly answered the needs of the inhabitants of the old townships in Pennsylvania, where it was practiced, that, notwithstanding the fact that it was not recognized at law, it was in use until a comparatively late day (Smith's Hist. Del. Co., 242). The Connecticut settlements in Luzerne brought into the State a complete system of local self-government, including a public school system, which had an influence in perpetuating a desire for the continuance of local self-government elsewhere in the State. To understand why Pennsylvania townships have degenerated, it must be remembered that William Penn, although a Quaker, was a courtier, supporter and beneficiary of the Stuarts. Under the charter to him, the Statute of *Quia Emptores* was prohibited from running in Pennsylvania. He, therefore, contemplated an aristocratic or "benevolent despot" system through the creation of manors, and the continual retention of ground rent on ground rent. With the lord of the manor and his court-leet running affairs, of course, the township was useless. But William Penn had nothing but trouble with his settlers and a compromise system of township government has been

evolved which, during the pioneer days and because of the special rights finally given to inhabitants living near together (boroughs), seems to have gone along fairly well. Since the great growth of the State in population, and since the public school system has been put in operation (through the influence of the New Englander, Timothy Pickering), the necessity for fuller powers in township affairs has become increasingly apparent. In the great new settlements about Philadelphia the inhabitants of the townships have tried to better matters by having town-meetings, township associations and by getting the Legislature to divide townships into first-class and second-class townships, giving the first-class ones a different system from the second-class ones. Nevertheless our township government is not founded on the true Anglo-Saxon system—that in local affairs the locality should judge—but on the theory that the people of the townships (on the supposition, if any supposition were ever considered), because they live farther apart than those in boroughs and cities, are too ignorant to know what is best for them and must be supervised or guarded by the Legislature and the Quarter Sessions Court. It goes without saying that some change is needed. It is merely a question of what and how.

The present law as to the township may be briefly surveyed as follows:

It can sue, and be sued in its corporate name.

It can hold land for township purposes.

It can make contracts to carry out its powers.

Taxpayers may become parties to suits they consider improperly conducted.

It can levy tax for road purposes; but cannot lay out or vacate roads, and has no discretion as to what roads shall be permanently improved or what roads shall not be worked in any one year.

It can build a lockup on vote authorizing same.

It can erect a town house and borrow money therefor.

It can establish sidewalks on request of owners.
No roads can be created or vacated except by the
Quarter Sessions Court.

Besides these powers first-class townships can:

- On application of owners, pave sidewalks.
- Abate nuisances and regulate animals.
- Establish night watch and police, and erect lockup.
- Arrest and confine, or put to work, vagrants.
- Maintain fire engines.
- Arrange for water supply; and pave or macadamize streets.
- Regulate shows.
- Pass ordinances covering their powers and inflict penalties for violation thereof.
- Regulate and license hacks.
- Appoint a shade tree commission.
- Construct a sewer system.

The distinction between first-class townships and second-class townships is the number of people to the square mile without regard to needs.

The boroughs of Pennsylvania have been given still larger powers of local self-government with much less minuteness of direction about how each act shall be performed.

It is the opinion of this Committee that the distinction between first-class and second-class townships should be abolished and all townships given full powers of local self-government, with privilege to the voters to initiate ordinances or have ordinances referred to the citizens. This is in line with the development of the Northern tier of our States, who have derived their systems from New England, and who are thereby the most highly developed communities in the Union; and it is in line with the best ideals of a republican form of government which gives to each local-

ity control over its own affairs; and it is in line with our knowledge of the fact, observed by every student of our institutions from De Tocqueville down, that the best communities are those having fullest control of their own affairs. Nothing could be more absurd than the idea of having the Quarter Sessions Court controlling township roads. As an example, one township in Pennsylvania has, through this method, had foisted upon it 191 miles of public roads. The supervisors of this township declare that, in reality, not more than 50 miles thereof are genuine public roads or thoroughfares for the public. The rest are really private roads for two or three farmers leading into the thoroughfares; and, although these farms are bought and sold for a lower price, because off the thoroughfares and could therefore well afford to pay to keep up short private roads to get to the thoroughfares, they can, under our present method compel the public to pay for them. This is the wrong principle, because the advantage is with the individual who can get access to the public rather than with the majority getting access to one. The supervisors have no discretion as to what roads to work, no power to vacate roads. The consequence is that it will be absolutely impossible to have good township roads in Pennsylvania without a change in the system. Every farmer knows how important good roads are; how necessary to any hope of rural betterment, and is eager to have them; he can't have them now. Give him a chance and he will have them. Let him manage his own affairs and don't put him under the guardianship of the Legislature or the Quarter Sessions Court. He is not feeble minded, but instead knows better how to run his own affairs than anybody else, if he is only, in this free government, permitted to do so. The mere fact that farmers live farther apart than those in boroughs has nothing to do with the case. Give them the powers and they will use them as they need them.

This Committee, therefore, recommends the following draft of an act governing townships, to be submitted to the Legislature with a recommendation for its passage:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF TOWNSHIPS

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that every township in this Commonwealth shall have power

a To have succession by its corporate name perpetually.

b To sue and be sued in all Courts having jurisdiction within its territorial limits.

c To make and use a common seal and alter the same as it desires.

d To hold, purchase and convey such land and buildings and to erect such buildings as its purposes require.

SECTION 2. The powers of the township shall be vested in a board of three officers to be known as supervisors one of whom shall be chosen by the board its president and another its secretary. The secretary shall keep accurate minutes of the meetings of the board and of the township meetings and carefully preserve in good form all ordinances. The board shall have power

a To make such ordinances and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the Commonwealth as may be deemed necessary for the good order and government of the township.

b To survey, lay out, enact and ordain such public highways, roads, streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and courts and common sewers as may be deemed necessary and to provide for the grading, straightening, widening, narrow-

ing, or vacation thereof, and to ordain what roads, streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and courts are of sufficient public use to be paid for and maintained by the public and what are not.

c To regulate or prohibit the erection or construction of buildings, works, or excavations interfering or obstructing or which may interfere with or obstruct the convenient use of the public grounds, roads, or highways.

d To regulate the said public highways, squares and common grounds, streets, alleys, lanes (naming and numbering when deemed convenient), footwalks, pavements, gutters, culverts and drains, and their heights, grades, widths, slopes and forms, and to have all needful jurisdiction and control thereof as to their maintenance and repair as shall be deemed necessary, giving such attention to thoroughfares and such to by-ways as it deems necessary for the best interests of the public.

e To ordain such footwalks as may be deemed necessary and to require the owners of abutting property to erect the same in the manner and of the materials as ordained, and if not so done by said owners to perform the said work at the owner's expense and collect the cost thereof from the owners by entry of a municipal lien therefor and recovery thereof as municipal liens are entered and recovered. Notices to build or repair sidewalks shall be served on the abutting property owner if a resident of the township, if not, then on the occupant of the premises, if the premises are vacant then by posting notice thereon. A portion of the cost of sidewalks may be paid at its discretion by the township.

f To regulate foundations and party walls and division fences, and regulate or prohibit, if necessary, vaults, cesspools, sinks and drains, and for these and all other purposes necessary to the good order and government of the township enter upon any lands and premises by their duly authorized agents.

g To regulate or prohibit the running at large of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and other animals, and to authorize the seizure of animals at large, and their sale for the benefit of the township.

h To authorize and direct the killing of dogs, cats, and other animals running at large contrary to the township regulations.

i To regulate markets, and market days, hawking and peddling, and to ordain such inspection and measurement of foods, wares and merchandise as deemed necessary, and to regulate the scales, weights and measures within the township according to the standard of the Commonwealth.

j To prohibit and remove obstructions to the highways and nuisances anywhere in the township, and in default of removal on notice to remove same at cost of the delinquent to be recovered as for the cost of sidewalking.

k To prohibit or regulate dangerous or noxious businesses, to regulate or prohibit the sale of fireworks and the quantity of explosives or inflammable articles to be kept in one place.

l To regulate the accumulation of manure and the erection of hog-pens, barns and stables as may be deemed necessary.

m To regulate the management of fires and purchase fire appliances if deemed necessary.

n To regulate shows and exhibitions and exhibition places.

o To establish a police, the constable to be the chief of police, to provide lights and water for the highways and private owners, and make all regulations in and about the proper business management of the same as may be deemed expedient and necessary.

p To ordain fines and penalties, to remit same, and provide a lockup and a township meeting house.

q To appoint and remove all officials as they may deem necessary for the order and government of the township, and provide for the reasonable compensation of elective and appointive officials when in the township's service.

r To levy and collect annually a tax for general township purposes not to exceed eighteen mills on the valuation assessed for county purposes.

s To levy and collect annually a tax on the owners of dogs within the township of not less than one dollar for male dogs and not less than two dollars for female dogs.

t To borrow money for the use of the township and issue bonds therefor not exceeding one dollar for every hundred dollars of assessed value as assessed for county purposes, which loan shall not be more than four and one-half per centum interest, and shall not be sold for less than par, and shall be paid in annual installments continuing for not more than twenty years from a sinking fund to be kept for the purpose of repayment of the loan.

u To regulate and license hawking and peddling, auctioneering public vehicles and limit the compensation for public vehicle hire and to regulate the width of tires and weights carried by, and the rate and method of travel by vehicles within the township.

v On petition of a majority of the abutting land owners if deemed proper ordain the paving macadamizing and sewerage of public roads, lanes and alleys or portions thereof. The said work shall be done by the township at the expense of the said landowners, but a portion of the expense may be borne at its discretion by the township, the cost thereof shall be collected *pro rata* from the owners by entry of municipal liens therefor and recovery thereof as municipal liens are entered and recovered.

w On petition of any citizen, person or body corporate, if deemed proper to ordain the creation or vacation of private roads, streets, lanes and alleys leading from the

land of the petitioner or petitioners to a public highway or to a road leading to a public highway. The petition shall always be accompanied by proper bond in proper amount to secure the township against damage caused by the creation or vacation of said private ways.

SECTION 3. On the first Monday of January of each year at ten ante meridian the electors of each township shall meet in township meeting at a convenient place in the township to be provided by the supervisors, conspicuous notices of which shall be posted at different places in the main thoroughfares of the township fourteen days before the meeting. The president of the board of supervisors shall be president of the meeting, and its secretary the secretary of the meeting. The auditors of the township shall lay before the meeting its audit of the accounts of the township for the previous year. One of the members of the board of supervisors shall state the needs of the township for the coming year, and shall ask for the approbation or rejection by the electors of the levy of taxes for the coming year. All electors shall have the right to vote on the ordinances proposed at the township meetings and the same shall be carried only when a majority of such electors vote in favor thereof. The supervisors may refer ordinances to the township meeting which may be passed or rejected in the same manner. Any elector may propose an ordinance by posting a copy of the same ten days before the meeting at the front of the meeting place on a place or bulletin to be provided by the supervisors, and by giving the supervisors copies of said proposed ordinance.

SECTION 4. No ordinance passed by the supervisors shall be effective until ninety days after its passage. Within sixty days after its passage by the supervisors any ten electors may petition the supervisors for its repeal; if not repealed by the supervisors the supervisors may call a special township meeting after notice as aforesaid when the

same shall be submitted to the electors for rejection or ratification, otherwise they shall refer the same to the annual township meeting for rejection or ratification.

SECTION 5. No franchise shall be granted or tax levy made except at a township meeting by vote of the majority of the electors.

SECTION 6. At the township meeting on the first Monday of January of each year the electors of the township shall appoint all officers deemed necessary to carry out the function of the township including auditors, tax collector, constable and his deputies and road masters except supervisors, who shall be elected at the regular elections for two years each. When there is a vacancy a township meeting shall be called by the remaining supervisor or supervisors to appoint a supervisor until the next regular election.

SECTION 7. All present township officials shall fill out their unexpired terms. Appointive officials, such as tax collector, treasurer, or auditor need not be residents of the township, and may be a corporation.

SECTION 8. This act is intended to provide a system of local self-government for all townships in Pennsylvania and all acts (including those classifying townships) local, special and general are hereby repealed.

RODNEY A. MERCUR,
Chairman.

EDMUND E. KIERNAN,
HENRY A. JAMES,

Special Committee on Reform in Township Law.

FREDERICK J. SHOYER, Philadelphia: I move the Report be received and taken up for consideration in regular order.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The next Report is that of the Special Committee on Intermediary or Municipal Court.

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: I would say for that Committee that our report is in print, and I move it be received and the recommendation made by the Committee be considered at a later session.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INTER-MEDIARY OR MUNICIPAL COURT

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN:—At the annual meeting of this Association in 1911 this Committee was appointed to consider the subject of an Intermediary or Municipal Court for counties containing cities of the first and second class. This would affect Allegheny, Lackawanna and Philadelphia counties only.

At the session of 1912 your Committee in a Supplemental Report requested that they be empowered to cooperate with the Committee of the Law Association of Philadelphia having the same matter under consideration, and as Philadelphia County was the only one interested, your Committee thereafter acted in conjunction with that body. After a careful consideration of the entire subject and with a full realization of all the responsibilities of any action that might be made, the desired end was accomplished by the presentation of an act of Assembly in the Legisla-

ture known as the "Five Judges Bill." By this act one additional judge was added to each of the five Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County. This act was passed and signed by the Governor.

Joint resolutions for constitutional amendments were also prepared calling for a change in the minor judiciary and abolishing the office of magistrate. Requests were made of members of the Legislature to introduce the resolutions, but they declined. The resolutions were vigorously opposed by the magistrates of Philadelphia, and to the present time have not received any consideration at the hands of the Legislature.

There was also introduced a Municipal Court Bill for Philadelphia County, but with the drafting of which, and all subsequent action, your Committee was not concerned, as the Law Association of Philadelphia did not authorize or support the said bill, and consequently your Committee, following its instructions, did nothing either for or against its passage.

Your Committee considered that the Five Judges Bill and the constitutional amendment met every exigency, and so confined its efforts to supporting those measures. This fully covers all the duties required by the resolution creating this Committee, and with this report it feels that its labors are concluded. We therefore ask that the Committee be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,

THEODORE F. JENKINS,
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,
DIMNER BEEBER,
W. A. BLAKELEY,
EVERETT WARREN,
EDWIN M. ABBOTT,
Chairman.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The next Report in order is that of the Special Committee on Uniform Rules in Courts of Record.

THE SECRETARY: The Report is here in print. (See pages 237-8, Report of 1912.)

GEORGE R. BEDFORD, Luzerne: I move that the Report be received and its consideration taken up in regular order.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE SECRETARY stated that he had a written request from the Chairman of the Committee requesting that the Committee, for the reason stated in the Report, should be discharged. Whereupon the Committee was formally discharged.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The next Report in order is that of the Special Committee on Revision and Amendment of Penal Laws.

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: I present the

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REVISION AND AMENDMENT OF PENAL LAWS

To the Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN:—At the 1912 meeting of this Association a Special Committee of seven members was appointed to consider the revision and amendment of the penal laws of the State so as to provide for the employment of all inmates of all penal institutions; to provide for compensation for their labor beyond the expense necessary for their maintenance; and to devise a system whereby the results of such

labor shall be utilized in the penal and charitable institutions of the State now under State control or receiving appropriations from the State for their maintenance.

In addition to the resolution creating the Committee, another resolution was adopted as follows:

“RESOLVED: That the Pennsylvania Bar Association recommend to the Legislature of 1913 the creation of a Commission to consider the subject of the employment of all inmates of all penal institutions, provide for compensation for their labors and to provide for using the results of such labor in the penal and charitable institutions of the State under State control or receiving appropriations from the State for their maintenance, and that at least one representative of the American Federation of Labor shall be a member of said commission.”

During the past year your Committee has taken up the work as suggested by the above resolutions. An act of Assembly was drawn, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and the same was introduced in the House of Representatives by Honorable Eugene J. McAleer on February 3, 1913, known as House Bill 298. Your Committee appeared before the Committee on Judiciary General and the bill passed the House without any opposition. In due course the bill was sent to the Senate, where it was immediately reported out favorably and acted upon favorably until it reached third reading, when it was placed upon the postponed calendar, where it remains at the present time, although your Committee has the assurance that the bill will be taken off the postponed calendar and acted upon favorably this week, when it will be transmitted to the Governor.

The Governor has already publicly stated that he is in favor of the appointment of a commission inquiring into this work and that, should the bill reach him, it will be signed.

The most important work connected with this revision will be in amending all of those portions of the criminal code which relate to separate and solitary confinement of prisoners. This will be a stupendous undertaking, but it can be accomplished, and your Committee desires that it shall be continued so that it can act in coöperation with the Commission which would be appointed by the Governor should the act become a law.

The greatest opposition to the employment of prisoners and their compensation and the utilization of the results of their labors has come from what is known as organized labor. As a result, not more than 35 per cent. of the inmates of any penal institution are allowed to be employed. This means that time spent within prison walls becomes irksome and burdensome, and as a result the general health of prisoners is impaired, insanity becomes prevalent and manhood and womanhood sink to the lowest degree imaginable. The dependents of criminals are left to subsist as best they can, and even should the prisoner survive his incarceration with no physical impairment, he goes upon parole or receives his final discharge without ambition or encouragement to better his condition. It is to correct these evils and to inculcate new hope and desires and instil new ambition for better things that the proposed changes are suggested.

Your Committee therefore suggests the following resolution :

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Revision and Amendment of the Penal Laws be continued and authorized to coöperate with any commission which the Governor of Pennsylvania shall appoint by and with the authority of an act of Assembly looking toward the amendment of the penal laws of the State to provide for the employment of all inmates of all penal institutions, provide for

AND WHEREAS, Present legislation does not adequately deal

compensation for their labor, and to devise a system whereby the results of such labor shall be utilized in the penal and charitable institutions of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. GUTHRIE,
FRANK W. WHEATON,
JOHN A. NAUMAN,
A. D. McCONNELL,
HENRY J. STEELE,
QUINCY R. GORDON,
EDWIN M. ABBOTT, *Chairman.*

AN ACT

AUTHORIZING THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO CONSIDER THE REVISION AND AMENDMENT OF THE PENAL LAWS OF THE STATE SO AS TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT OF ALL INMATES OF ALL PENAL INSTITUTIONS, TO PROVIDE FOR COMPENSATION FOR THEIR LABOR, AND TO DEVISE A SYSTEM WHEREBY THE RESULTS OF SUCH LABOR SHALL BE UTILIZED IN THE PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE, AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION TO THE EXPENSES OF SAID COMMISSION.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a commission of seven persons, one of whom shall be a representative of organized labor, one of whom shall be experienced in penology, one of whom shall be a person of skill and experience in making investigations, and four of whom shall be learned in the law, to inquire into the advisability of amending the penal laws of this Commonwealth so as to provide for the employment of all inmates of all penal institutions, to provide compensation for their labor, and to provide for utilizing the results of such labor in the penal and charitable institutions of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. The chairman of said commission shall be designated by the Governor, and the person named on said commission as a skilled and experienced investigator shall be the

secretary of the commission. The commission shall have power to employ such legal counsel and other officers and employees as it may deem necessary to properly perform its duties.

SECTION 3. The secretary of said commission shall receive an annual salary of four thousand eight hundred (\$4800) and his actual necessary expenses, and the other members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be allowed their actual traveling and other necessary expenses. The salaries of any other persons employed by the commission shall be fixed by it.

SECTION 4. Said commission shall make a full report in writing of its findings, together with such recommendations as it may deem proper, to the next meeting of the General Assembly which will convene in January one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

SECTION 5. The sum of twenty thousand (20,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the expenses of the said commission. The said expenses shall be paid on warrant duly signed by the chairman of the commission.

I would say in addition that we have been assured that this act will pass the Legislature either today or tomorrow, and a telegram will be sent the Association if that result is attained.

THE SECRETARY: I move that the Report be received and filed, and that the resolution be adopted.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The next in order is the Report of the Special Committee on Return Days in Appellate Courts.

THE SECRETARY: The President and Secretary were made ex-officio members of that Committee. There was evidently some misapprehension upon the part of the Chair-

man of the Committee who, I think, had overlooked the matter, so that when action was taken it was taken rather late in the season, but a communication was then sent to the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court. The Secretary had a very pleasant interview indeed with the Chief Justice on calling at his chambers in order to take up the matter; but it was suggested that, in view of the lack of time, the matter could not be considered in time for this meeting of the Association. I therefore move that the Committee be continued.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Next in order is the Report of the Delegates to the American Bar Association.

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, Philadelphia, then read the

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN:—Your delegates respectfully report:

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the American Bar Association, the fifth annual meeting of the Comparative Law Bureau, the twelfth annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, the twenty-first annual conference of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and the fourth annual meeting of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, were held in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, commencing on August 26th and continuing throughout the week until the 31st of August, 1912.

All of the proceedings of each of the above meetings, with the addresses made, papers read, reports of committees and the discussions thereon, are set forth completely in Volume XXXVII, Reports of the American Bar Associa-

tion for 1912. Many matters of supreme importance were considered and discussed, and a review of all the proceedings would be of great value and interest to every member of our Association.

On Monday, August 26th, the Comparative Law Bureau opened the work of the week. The annual address by Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, was both instructive and comprehensive. That evening, the Association of American Law Schools opened its convention with an address by Professor Walter N. Cook, of the University of Chicago Law School.

On Tuesday morning, August 27th, the American Bar Association held the first meeting of a three days' session. Governor Francis E. McGovern made the address of welcome, and after extending the freedom of the city to the delegates, also went into a discussion of many of the planks in the platform of the Progressives. He was followed by Rollin B. Mallory, Esq., president of the Milwaukee Bar Association.

President S. S. Gregory, of the American Bar Association, then made his annual address. His paper was most exhaustive, confined chiefly to Congressional action and a discussion of the radical constitutional changes accomplished and in contemplation in the several States, with reference to a few State statutes which seemed to possess more than ordinary significance. The election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people; the consideration of a National eight-hour day; an investigation pertaining to the welfare of children and child life; the centralization of governmental powers; the regulation of procedure in contempt cases; the impeachment of Judge Archbald; the effort made to abolish the Court of Commerce; the Income Tax Amendment; the Reform of Procedure; the Judicial Recall, and the conduct of the legal profession in general, were among the most salient points considered in this noteworthy paper.

In referring to the status of the American Bar before the American public, notwithstanding considerable criticism in certain newspapers, Mr. Gregory said: . "But the people have no distrust of lawyers, as can be readily demonstrated did time permit. There is no more patriotic, intelligent and capable order in the State than the American Bar. As long as the Bar is true to its traditions, this will be so in spite of our journalistic critics."

The meetings were attended by Delegate Edwin M. Abbott and the following members of this Association: Ralph B. Baker, Charles M. Clement, William Righter Fisher, W. U. Hensel, Francis Fisher Kane, B. Frank Kready, James M. Lamberton, William Draper Lewis, William S. Moorehead, Forrest G. Moorhead, Walter George Smith, William W. Smithers, William H. Staake, J. M. Swearingen, William Swearingen, A. M. Thompson, William J. Turner, Henry C. Whitlock and S. Ralph Zimmerman.

Pennsylvania, with its twenty members, is to be congratulated upon its large representation, equaling that of the State of New York and only being surpassed by the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and Missouri, all in the immediate vicinity.

The various activities of the American Bar Association along the lines of legal endeavor are set forth fully in the reports of the officers and committees. These reports cover every phase of our jurisprudence and reform.

The paper entitled "New Nationalism," by Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, subsequently elected president of the Association for the present year, was conceded to be one of the most interesting and illuminating papers ever read before the Association. Other papers read were by Senator George Sutherland, of Utah, on "The Courts and the Constitution"; by Henry D. Estabrook, of New York, on "The American Judicial System, the Judges"; by Joseph C. France, of Maryland, on "The American Judicial System,

the Lawyers"; by Frederick N. Judson, of Missouri, on "The American Judicial System, the Procedure"; by John B. Winslow, of Wisconsin, on "The Relation of Legal Education to Simplicity in Procedure"; by Harlan F. Stone, of Columbia University Law School, on "The Importance of Actual Experience at the Bar as a Preparation for Teaching Law"; by Charles A. Boston, of New York, on "The Recent Movement Toward the Realization of Ideals in Legal Ethics"; by Arthur M. Morsell, of Wisconsin, on "The Burden of Proof in Accounting Proceedings in Patent Suits"; by J. Nota McGill, of Washington, D. C., on "Trade-Mark Registration"; by Professor Walter W. Cook, of Chicago, on "The Place of Equity in Our Legal System"; by Dean William G. Hastings, of the University of Nebraska College of Law, on "Moot and Practice Courts"; by Roscoe Pound, of Massachusetts, on "Taught Law"; the president's address by Walter George Smith, of Pennsylvania, before the Commissioners on "Uniform State Laws"; by Frank L. Randall, of Minnesota, on "Proceedings Following Conviction"; by Edwin M. Abbott, of Pennsylvania, on "Indeterminate Sentence and Release on Parole"; and Chief Justice John B. Winslow, of Wisconsin, in his address as President of the Criminal Institute.

The Milwaukee Bar Association and the Wisconsin State Bar Association combined in giving all the visitors a most varied and enjoyable schedule of entertainment.

The members of this Association elected or chosen for positions for the present year were as follows: Vice-President, Edwin W. Smith; Executive Committee, William H. Staake; Board of General Council, William U. Hensel; Secretary Comparative Law Bureau, William W. Smithers; Manager of Comparative Law Bureau, William Draper Lewis; Assistant Secretary, Robert P. Shick; Local Council for Pennsylvania, Charles M. Clement, Francis Fisher Kane, Charles Biddle, Henry C. Niles, Frank P. Prichard, George R. Bedford and James M. Lamberton; Section of

Legal Education and Admission to the Bar, William Draper Lewis; Committee on Commercial Law, W. U. Hensel; Committee on Publications, Francis Rawle, Chairman; Committee on Law Reporting and Digesting, Francis Fisher Kane; Committee on Insurance Law, Rodney A. Mercur; Committee on Uniform State Laws, Walter George Smith; Committee on Publicity, Francis Fisher Kane; Committee on Increase of Membership, Lucien H. Alexander, Chairman; Committee to Oppose Judicial Recall, Rodney A. Mercur, Chairman; Committee on Drafting of Legislation, William Draper Lewis, Chairman; Committee on Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, Edwin M. Abbott, Chairman, Robert Ralston, Edward Lindsey, Samuel W. Salus; Executive Board of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Edwin M. Abbott for 3 years, and Professor William E. Mikell, of the University of Pennsylvania; Executive Committee of the American Law Schools, William Draper Lewis.

The American Bar Association concluded its session with the usual banquet, which was held at the Hotel Plankinton, and this Association was most ably represented by William U. Hensel, who acted as toastmaster. His efforts on this occasion met the approbation of every one and reflected great credit to our Association in having such a worthy representative to act in that capacity.

The annual meeting of the American Bar Association for this year will be held at Montreal, Canada, commencing Monday, September 1st, and continuing for three days, to be followed by the fifth annual meeting of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. The conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws will convene on Tuesday, August 26th, while the annual meetings of the Comparative Law Bureau and the Association of American Law Schools will be held during the week of September 1st. It is expected that Pennsylvania will have as large a representation of its Bar present as last year,

and it is hoped that even a larger number will take in this combination of meetings. Viscount Richard B. Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of England, will deliver the annual address; Honorable Edward D. White, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, will preside at the Monday session; Honorable Charles J. Doherty, Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Canada; Maitre Labori, of the French Bar; Honorable Elihu Root, Ex-President William H. Taft, Honorable William C. Hook, of Kansas; Honorable William A. Blount, of Florida, and Honorable N. Charles Burke, of Maryland, will all be present and address one or more of the meetings.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS J. BALDRIDGE,
ROBERT RALSTON,
EDWIN M. ABBOTT,

Delegates.

ROBERT P. SHICK,
WILLIAM M. HAYES,

Alternates.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: You have heard the Report. What action will you take thereon?

JOHN B. COLAHAN, JR., Philadelphia: I move it be accepted and filed.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Next in order is the Report of the Delegates to the Comparative Law Bureau.

THE SECRETARY: The Secretary has received no report from that Committee. It may be handed in later.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The next business in order is the appointment of a Committee on Nominations.

N. H. LARZALERE, Montgomery: I move that a Committee of Seven be appointed to take up the question of nominations for all offices other than President of the Association, and to report at the last session of this meeting.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: At the suggestion of the President I make the following appointments:

W. U. HENSEL, *Chairman*, Lancaster
RODNEY A. MERCUR, Bradford
ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia
EDWARD W. SMITH, Allegheny
THOMAS J. BALDRIDGE, Blair
CHARLES M. CLEMENT, Northumberland
HENRY J. STEELE, Northampton

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Is there any further business before the Association?

JOHN B. COLAHAN, JR., Philadelphia: I move that we now adjourn.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

Adjourned.

FIRST DAY, EVENING SESSION

TUESDAY, *June 24, 1913.*

The Association reconvened at 8 o'clock p. m., President ORLADY in the chair.

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and Gentlemen—It is more than an ordinary pleasure to introduce to your notice a visitor who comes not so much—I will not put it that way, but I know he is glad he is here, because he was a little anxious in regard to receiving an invitation to come again if he did not accept. The distinguished gentleman's fame

has preceded him, and he is so well known to the American Bar Association and to its advocates that we were exceptionally anxious to secure his services for this meeting. He is reputed to be a wise man, because he is successful—that, in these modern days, is a test of wisdom. His fame has preceded him, because he is known not only as a great lawyer—a man whose advice is sought and taken—but he is followed by reason of his business wisdom. The topic he has suggested, to which he invites your attention, is, in a few words, “The Position and Prospects of the Bar.” After being censored by the Secretary of our Association, it has been changed so as to read, “A Successful Lawyer’s Talk to Lawyers Needing Advice.” I have the pleasure to introduce to you Robert C. Smith, K.C., of Montreal, Canada.

ROBERT C. SMITH: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—If your President had deliberately sought to make my position difficult, he succeeded admirably after that introduction. I am not so anxious about the previous invitation as I will be about the second.

I was not going to give this address any title, but your President suggested I should give it a title because he had the title changed already.

(For Annual Address, see Appendix.)

WILLIAM H. STAAKE, *Secretary*, Philadelphia: Mr. President, I take great pleasure in moving that the thanks of the Pennsylvania Bar Association be tendered to the guest of the evening, Mr. Robert C. Smith, for his most eloquent, learned, instructive and interesting presentation; and I move that he be elected an honorary member of this Association.

THE PRESIDENT: The understanding is that both these important motions be considered in one vote?

JOHN WEAVER, Philadelphia: In seconding that motion I want to say that fifteen or sixteen years ago I heard a speech by Lord Russell, of England, before the American Bar Association which asked for the brotherhood of the Anglo-Saxon races, and the speech of Mr. Smith is seconding that speech of Lord Russell.

THE PRESIDENT: That our distinguished visitor may appreciate the feeling of our Association, in making this motion unanimous we will show him that every man, woman and child in the congregation is in favor of his election by asking a rising vote.

Unanimously agreed to.

On motion, adjourned.

SECOND DAY, MORNING SESSION

WEDNESDAY, *June 25, 1913.*

The Association was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., President ORLADY in the chair.

THE PRESIDENT: The business for consideration this morning is the consideration of Reports of Committees. Before we take up that order, has the Secretary any announcements to make?

THE SECRETARY: Mr. President—I have received from the Chairman of the Committee on Uniform State Laws a letter in which he said he had fully expected to come to Cape May today and present the Report of the Committee on Uniform State Laws, but that important business detains him. He has, however, sent his report, which contains no recommendations of any kind.

THE PRESIDENT: The Report of the Committee on Uniform State Laws is before the Association. What action will you take?

RODNEY A. MERCUR, Bradford: I move that the Report be accepted and printed.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

The Report is as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

To the Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

The Committee on Uniform State Laws respectfully reports as follows:

At the last Annual Meeting of the Association the "Act relative to wills executed without this State, and to promote uniformity among the States in this respect," was referred back to your Committee in the thought that the Legislature would probably make provision for a commission to revise the laws relating to decedents' estates. Such a commission has not been appointed, but as there will not be another session of the Legislature until after the next Annual Meeting, your Committee does not suggest any action by the Association at this time, but will bring this act to the attention of the Association at the Annual Meeting of 1914.

The Marriage License Bill was introduced in the Legislature during this session, being Senate Bill No. 236, but was not reported out of Committee.

At the last Annual Meeting your Committee suggested the form of "An act relating to desertion and non-support" as a substitute in Pennsylvania for the uniform desertion act adopted by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. At a conference on the problem of desertion and non-support, held in Philadelphia on January 15, 1913, under the auspices of the City Club and the Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, a Committee was appointed to draft

and submit to the Legislature an act on this subject. The Committee consisted of Walter George Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, Chairman; Ella F. Harris, of Philadelphia; Ward Bonsall, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and Charles L. McKeehan, Esq., of Philadelphia. This Committee drafted, and had introduced in the Legislature, "An act to increase the powers of courts in summary proceedings for desertion or non-support of wives, children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, or aged parents, by directing that imprisonment in such cases be at hard labor in such institutions as the court shall name, with the wages payable to the wives, children or parents, and by empowering such Courts to appoint desertion probation officers for the performance of such duties as the Court shall direct; and providing for the payment of the expenses incident to the carrying out of this act."

The act as prepared by the Committee applied both to legitimate and illegitimate children, and made it mandatory upon the Court to commit the defendant to imprisonment at hard labor, in the absence of a bond with surety, in desertion and non-support cases. The act was amended in the Legislature by striking out the provision relating to illegitimate children and by making imprisonment at hard labor discretionary with the Court. As so amended the act passed both branches of the Legislature and was signed by the Governor. It marks a decided step forward in the law on this subject. In many ways the laws of non-support in Pennsylvania are admirable; but the weakness has been in the inability of the Court to enforce its orders. This act deals with the problem of enforcement by providing that imprisonment under the law, whether for failure to give a bond or for failure to obey an order after attachment, as for contempt, may be at hard labor in some penal institution designated by the Court, and during the imprisonment there is paid for the defendant's labor the sum of sixty-five cents a day to the family. It is also provided that the Court may appoint

desertion probation officers to follow up cases where a defendant is allowed to go at large upon his own recognition and to see that he makes a real effort to obey the Court's order. Such provisions as these have worked well for several years in Ohio and in the District of Columbia, and more recently they have been introduced into the law of Massachusetts and other States.

The Uniform Desertion Bill was also introduced at this session of the Legislature, but the Legislature preferred the act above referred to, and until it has been tested by several years of experience it would seem unwise to press for further legislation on this subject.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS,
C. L. McKEEHAN, *Chairman*.

THE PRESIDENT: The first Report for consideration is that of the Committee on Legal Biography.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Philadelphia: I move that an appropriation not exceeding \$700 be made to the Committee on Legal Biography, as requested.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: The next Report in order for consideration is that of the Committee on Grievances. Does that Report call for any action?

THE SECRETARY: The Committee reports its action upon a request made to it, and suggests that if it shall be conceived that its action was in any respect incorrect, it might be advised by some formal action of the Association.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Philadelphia: If there is any formal action required on that Report of the Committee on Grievances, I move that its action be approved.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: Next in order is the consideration of the Report of the Special Committee on Contingent Fees.

JOHN B. COLAHAN, JR., Philadelphia: I regret to state that the Chairman of the Committee, Judge Beitler, is unavoidably absent. This Committee has had a very delicate subject to handle. It has been impressed with its obligation—its obligation to the public and its obligation to our brethren of the profession—and it has drafted and presented for consideration at this meeting two short acts covering the question of contingent fees.

There is no subject that has been more provocative of public clamor than the things that have grown out of contingent fees. We have heard repeatedly at the meetings of this Association an expression of desire to correct existing evils, and it has been generally conceded that those evils have grown out of contingent fees for extortionate sums. Much that has been said on the subject has been said unfairly. The Committee has crystallized its thought in these acts, and submits them in all humility to this meeting of our distinguished brethren in order that something may be produced that is useful. I am well aware that what we have written will provoke opposition; but it is my purpose, and I state it frankly, to disarm that opposition and to invite help.

The first act I would submit and offer for the approval of this body is "An act giving to the Courts the power to fix the compensation to be paid to counsel under agreements for contingent fees, giving to counsel under such agreements, when filed of record, an enforceable lien for fees, and providing that under certain circumstances the

Court may refuse any fee in spite of such agreement." If it is the pleasure of the gentlemen and of this meeting, it seems to me that it would be wise to take up this act section by section. Is there any opposition to such action?

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: It is my purpose to offer an amendment to that act by making a new Section I, making the act broader than the Committee has done. If it meets with the approval of Mr. Colahan I will offer that before he moves action on the first section.

JOHN B. COLAHAN, JR., Philadelphia: I think that would be very wise.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: I am, of course, in entire accord with all the Committee has done, but I think we ought to broaden the act, and hence I propose a new Section I, as follows:

SECTION I. No agreement by one suffering from personal injuries to pay a contingent fee for services rendered or to be rendered by an attorney, whether named or not, shall be valid if made while the injured party is confined to his bed or room, whether in his home or elsewhere.

We know that the great objection which is made to contingent fees arose out of the fact of what is commonly known as ambulance-chasing, and the language I have read sufficiently indicates the thought that I have. We all know that when a person has been injured there are quite a few attorneys—and I am speaking more for Philadelphia than anywhere else because I know more of Philadelphia than of any other place—there are quite a few attorneys who have runners or others who will follow even an ambulance to the hospital, and in some way or other obtain access to the person who has been injured and get an agreement out of him then and there while he is suffering from the first shock of an injury. It must be painfully evident to everybody that that is a thing totally wrong, and if we are going

to strike at the root of contingent fees we must strike at that. If, therefore, it meets with the approval of this Association that the attempts to get an agreement for contingent fees while a person is suffering from the effects of an injury should be prevented, the motion I make for this new section should be adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: Is that suggestion accepted by the Committee?

JOHN B. COLAHAN, JR., Philadelphia: I think the suggestion has merit, but it seems to me that it is too indefinite. A man might be confined to his room, or confined to a hospital, and yet be perfectly lucid, perfectly capable of making an intelligent contract. It seems to me there ought to be a definite time limit. If there were such a provision I think my friend Mr. Kane, the other member of the Committee who is present, and I would agree to accept it. If that were made a little more definite, it would meet with our approval. I think it would be wise to have this discussion degenerate into a general talk, and see whether we cannot evolve something that will be useful, something that will correct existing evils. If my brethren on the other side have any suggestion to make on that, I would be very glad to have it.

H. S. P. NICHOLS, Philadelphia: I would like to ask the Chairman of the Committee whether it is the purpose to limit the act to damage cases entirely, or to have it apply to all cases?

JOHN B. COLAHAN, JR., Philadelphia: It was originally our intention to restrict it to damage cases, but we thought afterward it ought to be extended to all cases.

H. S. P. NICHOLS, Philadelphia: Then that amendment instead of broadening the act would tend to restrict it.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: In what way? I do not see how it limits it when it makes an additional requirement.

JOHN B. COLAHAN, JR., Philadelphia: What we want to get down to is something intelligible.

DAVID W. AMRAM, Philadelphia: I should like to know what the Committee had in mind in their use of the words in the fourth section.

THE PRESIDENT: We have not reached that yet.

FRANCIS FISHER KANE, Philadelphia: I was going to suggest that inasmuch as the act is only a short one it be read aloud. We want to get a whole view of it, and I would suggest that it be read as a whole, and then we can handle each section separately afterwards.

DAVID W. AMRAM, Philadelphia: May I be permitted to express my thought? In view of Mr. Simpson's proposed amendment the language of Section 4 seemed to me to be important; that is to say, where it appeared that the attorney has secured his employment by improper solicitation it is provided such attorney shall forfeit all right to compensation. That, manifestly, might have some bearing on the amendment; and it would be well for us to understand, it seems to me, what the purpose of the Committee was in using those words in that section of the act. It may be that those words are sufficiently comprehensive to cover the point suggested by the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT: Will Mr. Colahan read the whole of the act so that we may get a comprehensive idea of it?

JOHN B. COLAHAN, JR., Philadelphia: I will do so.

AN ACT

GIVING TO THE COURTS THE POWER TO FIX THE COMPENSATION TO BE PAID TO COUNSEL UNDER AGREEMENTS FOR CONTINGENT FEES, GIVING TO COUNSEL UNDER SUCH AGREEMENTS, WHEN FILED OF RECORD, AN ENFORCEABLE LIEN FOR FEES, AND PROVIDING THAT UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES THE COURT MAY REFUSE ANY FEE IN SPITE OF SUCH AGREEMENT.

SECTION 1. That all agreements for contingent fees made between attorney and client shall be in writing,, executed in triplicate, and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the client.

SECTION 2. In all actions brought or proceedings commenced where there is an agreement for contingent fees, a copy of such agreement shall be filed and become part of the record of such cause.

SECTION 3. Such agreement for contingent fees when so filed shall constitute an enforceable lien against the amount recovered in such action or proceeding, provided, however, that the judge sitting in the trial of such action or determining such proceeding, or any other judge of the court in which such action or proceeding is pending, may at the instance of the client or of his own motion, reduce the amount of the fee fixed by such agreement if justice so requires.

SECTION 4. In all causes in which it shall appear that there is an agreement for contingent fees, where the provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of this act are not complied with, or where it shall appear that the attorney has secured his employment by improper solicitation, or by paying or promising to pay to any one, other than his client, any part of the recovery or any compensation for securing such employment, or if it shall appear that any person testifying in the case has been promised by the attorney any part of the amount recovered or collected, such attorney shall forfeit all right to compensation, and any agreement therefor shall be void.

THE PRESIDENT: And now will Mr. Simpson read his amendment?

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia:

SECTION I. No agreement by one suffering from personal injuries to pay a contingent fee for services rendered or to be

rendered by an attorney, whether named or not, shall be valid if made while the injured party is confined to his bed or room, whether in his home or not.

That is not to take the place of present Section 1—there seems to be a misunderstanding about that; that is to be a new section to go ahead of the present Section 1. The present Section 1 will then be numbered Section 2, and the other sections will follow, of course. Mr. White has just suggested to me that it might be better to have this section come in after Section 1. If it is thought best to put it that way, I am quite agreeable.

JOHN B. COLAHAN, JR., Philadelphia: I will be perfectly willing to accept that amendment, except to my mind it seems to be too broad. A man might be confined to his room or bed with a wound or injury which did not impair his faculties in any degree, and yet this clause would interfere with any action he might want to take in regard to the matter. How does that impress you, Mr. Simpson?

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: If you are going to put in a stated time, as I gather is Mr. Colahan's suggestion, say thirty days, to comport with the language of the later act, you are then in the position, in serious cases, of allowing agreements to be made for contingent fees when the persons are absolutely incapable of properly considering the matter. I cannot see why—I never have been able to see why—a person who is suffering from an injury should be deviled by a lawyer to take his case, or should be deviled by a representative of the defendant to get a release. That is the time when he ought to be allowed to act, if he himself chooses to act, but he ought not be pushed to act by anybody. Under any aspect of the matter, the injured man can act of his own motion. There is nothing in this act to prevent him from sending for his lawyer, or his friend's lawyer; but that he should be in the position of having, as happens repeatedly in Philadelphia, from

twelve to fifteen and oftentimes more lawyers or their runners after him, all the time urging this, that or the other thing, at a time when his whole attention ought to be concentrated, so far as he can concentrate it, upon his recovery, I have never been able to see. The limit as to time is to put extreme cases in the position where they get no benefit from this position; but if the matter is put in the position that while he is still confined to his bed and sick room he shall not be bothered, then we have a definite fixed thing. When you require that he should be able to see somebody in his parlor downstairs, or that he should be able to go to his lawyer's office, there is the presumption that he is able to perform the act of making an agreement and taking care of himself. .

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Philadelphia: If there is anything whatever to be said in justification of contingent fees—and I presume that in the mind of the Committee there is something to justify an agreement for contingent fees under certain circumstances—it seems to me that Mr. Simpson's amendment is really and entirely too broad. A person who suffers an injury may be confined to his bed or to his room for six months or a year, or two or three years for that matter, and in that event he would be precluded from making a contract for a contingent fee with any attorney, whether he be an ambulance-chaser or a reputable attorney. It seems to me that ought to be limited in some way, so that if you are going to authorize the making of contracts for contingent fees it will be possible for a man who suffers an injury permanent in its character, and which will confine him to his bed for months or years, to make a contract for a contingent fee. I may say that I am almost entirely opposed to the whole system of contingent fees. I am not speaking in justification of them. But there seems to be in the minds of many members of the Bar a justification for making contracts for contingent fees. And you

do not want to preclude a man who suffers a permanent injury from having the opportunity to make such a contract.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: May I make a suggestion in answer to what Mr. Fisher has said—and Mr. Abbott also has suggested to me that the language is too broad in the same sense Mr. Fisher has referred to, and I think they are both of them right—may I suggest that after the words “personal injuries” shall be inserted the words “shall be solicited,” so that the section shall read “no agreement by one suffering from personal injuries shall be solicited,” etc.

JOHN B. COLAHAN, JR., Philadelphia: That is all right. I want to say in reply to the first part of Mr. Fisher's remarks that the Committee is dealing with existing law.

FRANK C. MCGIRR, Allegheny: My judgment is that this is proceeding upon a wrong principle, that it is putting a stigma on the Bar of Pennsylvania; that it is suggesting to the world that the Pennsylvania lawyer is in the habit of overreaching his client in cases of this kind. Contingent fees have not only been taken by great lawyers, but sustained by the courts, and in many cases have been commended as the only possible way in which justice can be obtained by some people. These matters can be adjusted, as it is in will cases, where the disinherited heir has nothing. But he has a splendid case, and as Mr. Justice Mercur has said, he ought to have his case heard and to get the best of counsel. He has no money, he can do nothing but make a contract for a contingent fee; so that the purpose of the contingent fee is much more likely to be honorable and proper than dishonorable. It is only ambulance-chasers who will be largely affected by any act of Assembly, if there are such people. Mr. Simpson says there are plenty of them in Philadelphia. I do not believe there is one in

any other county of the State I never heard of any in Allegheny County and never in any neighboring county. If you want to apply this act at all, you want to make it apply to all cities of the first class.

I would just like to call the attention of the Bar to one case, the case of *Perry vs. Dicken*, 105 Pa. 83, so that you may hear what the Supreme Court has to say about such cases, such bad cases. They say:

That an attorney may agree with his client to render services for a contingent fee is now well settled in Pennsylvania. The learned counsel who argued the cause concede that the decisions of this Court recognize the right of the members of the profession so to contract. *Miles vs. O'Hara*, 1 S. & R. 32; *Boulden vs. Hebel*, 17 S. & R. 312; *Strohecker vs. Hoffman*, 7 Harris 227; *Dickerson vs. Byle*, 4 Phila. 259; and *Chester Co. vs. Barber*, 1 Out. 463, are all to this effect.

It is doubtless true that such a practice may sometimes lead to speculative litigation, or result in oppression, from an unconscionable bargain; and, so far as its tendency is to the perpetration of these abuses, it does not tend to promote the highest standard of professional ethics. Yet it is certainly true, as stated by Judge Lewis in his Abridgment of the Criminal Law, that "Many of the most eminent and upright gentlemen of the bar have felt no repugnance to this method of compensation; it has been practiced without the slightest censure by gentlemen who have risen to the highest legislative and judicial stations in the Commonwealth, and who have been distinguished ornaments of the profession." As those, who have rights but no means to pursue them, are obliged to resort to this means of procuring legal redress, it becomes the duty of the courts, as we have already held, to see that no improper advantage is taken either of the ignorance or necessities of those who enter into such contracts. * * *

We are disposed to adopt the language of WOODWARD, J., in *Strohecker vs. Hoffman*, 7 Harris 227, where he says: "Agreements fairly made between counsel and clients are as obligatory as between other parties; and when a desperate claim has been successfully asserted by counsel on the faith of an agreement that one-half of the recovery shall reward his skill and diligence, it is an ungracious plea to urge that the agreement was without consideration and void."

Now, what is the necessity of this act? The Court already has the power to do everything that this act provides. It humiliates counsel to have to put on record with his case a copy of his contract. No respectable lawyer will want that done; and there is nothing to be gained by anything in the act, except to let the people know that the Bar of Pennsylvania is not to be trusted in dealing with clients. If the act were intended to prevent ambulance-chasing only, I do not think anybody could have any objection to it; but as it stands it is entirely objectionable, and ought not to receive the sanction of this Association.

V. GILPIN ROBINSON, Philadelphia: It occurs to me that the remarks that have just been made have rather the right ring. This act is directed against two classes of lawyers: one, the ambulance-chaser, so-called, and the other the unconscionable one. Are we going in the right direction, or are we taking the right road to meet the objection? It does not seem to me that this act meets it. In the first place, in the first section it says "all agreements for contingent fees." What is a contingent fee? What are we to understand as a contingent fee? A man who has been injured comes to a lawyer's office, poor, with possibly not enough money in his pocket to pay the costs, and says to the family lawyer, or his friend—and it is very often so in the country—"I want you to take this case for me, but I have no money, and you will have to look for your fee to what I can get, and all I can do is to raise money to pay the costs." Now does the act mean that that is a contingent fee? It seems to me that it is. It seems to me rather a delicate matter, from my own standpoint, to put such a contract in writing; but if I do not put it in writing, then I am met with the introductory clause of the fourth section, which says that "in all causes in which it shall appear that there is an agreement for contingent fees, where the provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of this act are not complied with," etc., "such attorney shall forfeit all right to compensation." In

other words, take the instance that I have stated, where it has been a perfectly fair and friendly transaction, but the agreement is not put in writing in accordance with the terms of Sections 1 and 2, the lawyer forfeits his fees at the instance of somebody who induces the client to believe that he has not been properly dealt with.

Now, we have a remedy for matters of this kind already in the Bar Association; and it occurs to me that even if we have these agreements put in writing we do not get rid of the ambulance-chaser. Is it not a good deal to burn the house in order to get rid of the rats? Why not let the Bar Associations make it disreputable to chase ambulances, and discipline the lawyers who do it? Would not that be a better remedy than an attempt along this line? If there are unconscionable fees, as has been stated, that is regulated by the Court; but when it comes to charges we have other methods which seem to have been generally accepted, and that is by a schedule of fees. A commercial agency that is soliciting business and that wants to guard against unconscionable lawyers provides by a schedule of fees for the protection of their patrons. And so we have an act relative to the compensation of auditors, fixing a fee and leaving it discretionary with the Court to increase that fee in the proper case. Under these conditions would it not be better—if our profession in Pennsylvania needs to be curbed and controlled by special legislation—would it not be better to fix a schedule of the minimum fee, a percentage, if you choose, and a maximum fee, with the provision that if there were a charge in excess of the maximum fee it might be specially allowed upon application to the Court, provided there were no complaint on the part of the client? It does not seem to me that this act is in the right direction. It does not get rid of the evils that we are seeking to eradicate, namely, the ambulance-chaser and the unconscionable lawyer. What I have said is simply along the line of suggestion, not in opposition to any measure of this kind, but

in response to the invitation that was given that we should discuss the subject and get a general evolution of ideas on it.

THEODORE J. GRAYSON, Philadelphia: In answer to the remarks made by the last gentleman who spoke, I want to say this: There are a great many things about contingent fees I do not think any of us care about. Undoubtedly contingent fees are legal; they have been charged, are being charged today, by lots of reputable members of the Bar. I do not feel a bit humiliated as a member of this Bar by reading these acts. I do not see anything in them that is going to humiliate me if passed or to make it more difficult for me to practice law. I think undoubtedly we do want to restrain the ambulance-chaser, and I think both of these acts are in the nature of regulation of abuses of legal practice. And it seems to me any reputable practicing attorney, who has occasion to make a contingent fee agreement, ought to be perfectly willing to have that agreement filed as part of the case. I do not think that makes it any more difficult to practice law. I think these acts are carefully framed. They protect both lawyer and client, especially the second act, with regard to obtaining releases immediately after an accident. That is so framed that it does to a great extent make the ambulance-chaser's business very much more difficult. I do not know how it stands in Allegheny County, but in Philadelphia County we hear a good deal of ambulance-chasing, and we know it is done by certain members of the Bar, not by reputable men, but it is in the nature of unfair competition, and if we could get rid of that it would be something worth striving for. These acts are so framed that they do restrain it. You cannot cure ambulance-chasing by any enactment. It is like any other evil, it cannot be immediately crushed out, but you can make it much more difficult for the ambulance-chasers if you put contingent fees on a perfectly open basis. If you bring the question of publicity into it, you will not only protect the client but also the lawyer. If it is a perfectly open matter, if it is on

file with the records of the case, no possible criticism that I can see can be directed against the man who makes the agreement; and it ought to be welcomed by any man who is practicing actively at the Bar, if you can prevent the ambulance-chaser or shyster lawyer from going after the man as soon as he is injured. Why, I have known of cases where there were at least a dozen cards of attorneys and people clamoring at the hospital—hundreds almost—before the injured man was taken off the stretcher. If that sort of thing is going to be prevented, it is going to be a real boon to the profession, certainly in our county, and I most heartily approve of everything that Mr. Simpson has said. And I certainly endorse this legislation. I do not think it is going to be immediately effective, but is a step in the right direction, and not anything in any way to humiliate or insult members of the Bar. A man who is not going to be hurt by it is not going to be offended by it; and it is something I think that is going to be of real advantage to the reputable lawyer, and in no way a humiliation.

WILLIAM W. RYON, Northumberland: I heartily approve of this whole act of Assembly. It seems to me that it is something we have long needed in this State. It is not only in Philadelphia that we have lawyers who solicit business, or those who may be called ambulance-chasers, but we have them in other parts of the State; and it seems to me that now is the proper time to recommend to the Legislature the passage of this act of Assembly. The honest lawyer need not be afraid of any agreement that he is willing to make. If he wants to make an unfair agreement, then he is not an honest lawyer. He ought not to be afraid of having his agreement go on record and be subject to the inspection of the public in general. No honest lawyer need be afraid of that. It seems to me now is the right time to recommend to the Legislature of this State the passage of this act.

JOHN R. JONES, Lackawanna: I am proud to say that we have no ambulance-chasers in Lackawanna County or in our judicial district. It seems to me that the proper objection to Mr. Simpson's amendment is that it is too broad, that it will deny to a man, who may be confined to a hospital or to his bed for a period of a year or two years, the privilege of making an agreement with his lawyer for a contingent fee. If the fee is within reasonable limits, to deny him the right of making a contract therefor is to do him an injustice. The amendment is too broad. I agree with Mr. Colahan's statement with reference to the amendment. Oftentimes a man may be confined to his bed a month, or a year, or longer; and to deny him the right to make an agreement with his lawyer within reasonable limits, when the interests of justice demand it, I think robs him; and for that reason I am not in favor of Mr. Simpson's amendment.

J. MCF. CARPENTER, Allegheny: I do not propose to enter into any discussion of the merits or demerits of the act. Generally speaking, I am in favor of it; but I make this suggestion with reference to the extent of time within which the contract may be made—that there should be added the words that it may be made when the physician in charge of the case certifies that his client is capable of entering into such a contract. I do not mean that that is giving the very words that should go into the act, but some provision should be made by which a man who has his leg broken, for example, but his head clear, may make a contract with the approval of the physician in charge of the case.

CHARLES M. CLEMENT, Northumberland: I am out of harmony with these acts in the sense that they are aimed against every contract, either for a contingent fee or on a per diem basis. The winner gets more than the loser in all litigation, and you cannot get away from that; and this

assumption that fifty per cent. of the Bar are angels and the other fifty per cent. are below does injustice to both sides. I am opposed to the judicial regulation of fees. I love most judges off the Bench, but on the Bench the majority of them are decidedly human; and, given a power like this, the temptation to wield it in favor of their friends and to the detriment of their foes would be almost irresistible. If a man wishes to make his claim for a contingent fee a lien upon the verdict, then let the provision be optional that the agreement may be filed. Then he voluntarily submits himself to the judicial axe. But if he is willing to trust to his client, let him negotiate with his client and rely upon him and not be subject to judicial review. It is bad enough to be attorney for a receiver or trustee and feel you have earned a thousand, and have a judge kindly tell you that public sentiment is such that it must be cut in two. You are not in love with public sentiment or judicial review. And that will be the difficulty in this case.

I have been trustee of a hospital for some twenty years. In all that time we have had two solicitations of accident cases in the hospital, but the abuse of employers or claim agents to get statements out of injured patients in the hospital has been such that we were compelled to pass a rule that they could not interview the patient except in the presence of the superintendent. There are just as great abuses in well-regulated claim departments as there are in ambulance-chasing. I represent two or three well-regulated claim departments, and I know exactly what I am talking about. We will get a statement out of the man as quickly as possible, and his first statement often prevents recovery in the damage suit.

Take the other point, saying that the client must be able to see the lawyer in his parlor. I have in mind a damage suit in Pennsylvania that raised a question that had never before been raised in the State, where a man seventy-five years of age fell over a mail bag at a station and was

injured. Two and a half years after the accident he was carried into Court on the bed he had lain on all that time, to try his case. If he had been obliged to see his lawyer in a parlor, he never would have seen a lawyer; and when the judge, with judicial modesty, said to the attorney for the railroad company, "If you do not settle this case, you will make some new law against your railroad in Pennsylvania," and the lawyer offered \$1800 to settle, the man was carried out on his bed with his \$1800.

Now, there may be evils, but my position is that we are in the hands of the Bar Association to regulate. It can as well establish a table of fees in suits of this kind as it can a percentage for collection. Commercial agencies like to limit your collection fees. I occasionally have to write that the claim will be accepted according to the Northumberland County Fee Bill, but not according to the fee bill of John Jones and Smith, because the Northumberland Fee Bill is more liberal to the lawyers.

Now, I say, no reputable lawyer can afford to take a damage suit for less than half, and risk his reputation and the loss of the suit both in the same transaction. Therefore I am opposed to any compulsory regulation; but if the contingent-fee lawyer wants a lien, then let him file his claim of record and subject himself to judicial review; but if he is willing to put his trust in human necessity, and run the risk of some other fellow attaching the client's verdict before he gets the money, let him run that risk.

JAMES M. LAMBERTON, Dauphin: I would like to ask for a rereading of the amendment offered by Mr. Simpson, because I understood he put in the word "solicit."

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia:

Agreements solicited and obtained from one suffering from personal injuries to pay a contingent fee for services rendered or to be rendered by an attorney, whether named or not, shall be invalid if made while the injured party is confined to his bed or room, whether in his home or not.

WILLIAM W. RYON, Northumberland: May I be permitted to say a word in reply to one thing said by Brother Carpenter a few moments ago, and that was that he thought the lawyer ought to be able to see the patient after he had received a certificate from the doctor. Now, it seems to me that that would only add and multiply the number of ambulance-chasers. You would not only have the lawyer ambulance-chaser but the doctor ambulance-chaser, because he and the lawyer would be in "cahoots."

FREDERICK J. SHOYER, Philadelphia: I heartily agree with the remarks against judicial supervision of fees; in other words, this act seems to be directed to the end that every agreement between counsel and client shall be open, and shall be so subject to public view that it induces a fair treatment of the client by his lawyer. The penalty for not complying with every one of these provisions seems to be that, after the fee is earned on either contingency, except the contingency of the loss and expenditure by the lawyer—the loss of his reputation in losing the case is out of the problem—then this act of Assembly is an invitation to every disappointed client to appeal to the Court to have his fee reviewed. It does seem to me that a provision of this kind, after everything had been complied with by the lawyer, is at least a tax that the lawyer ought not to be subjected to. All other contingent questions as to fees and as to matters of contract are the subject of trial by jury; and this presupposes a contract entered into with every possible safeguard against imposition or fraud on the part of the lawyer with no regard at all to the fact that there might be on the part of the client any attempt to take advantage of the lawyer's services after they have been rendered. I therefore am opposed to the passage of this act, especially with the provision in it that these fees shall be subject to the criticism of the Court. We have Bar Associations and we have censorships, and it does seem to me, as an officer of the Court, the right remedy is for the Court to penalize a

member or officer of the Court for conduct that is unprofessional and unbecoming an officer of the Court. It does seem to me that, in addition to every one of the safeguards that are here provided against imposition or fraud upon a client, we should have a provision against what will happen in every case where disappointment to the client arises either at the size of the verdict or the size of the settlement made, namely, the coming in of the client to have the question of fees settled by the Court after all the work has been done, and have the judge, possibly impartial, possibly partial, determine in each individual case in a hurried way what the fee shall be.

JOHN R. JONES, Lackawanna: I exceedingly dislike to speak on a question twice, but I want to call the attention of the Association to a case. Suppose a man had his back broken by the grossest kind of negligence, who probably never leaves his bed, to have that man deprived of making an agreement with his regular counsel, whom he had employed for years, for a reasonable contingent fee is to deny him a positive right, and Mr. Simpson's amendment is undoubtedly too broad.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: The change that was made in the amendment excludes the whole of that argument, because it only prevents solicitation. The gentleman has evidently not been listening.

JOHN R. JONES, Lackawanna: If it only prevents solicitation, that is different. But I did not understand it that way. I understood the amendment was that an agreement made under such circumstances should be held invalid.

ALEX SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: I will read it again so that Mr. Jones, if he can hold in his indignation for a moment, may see that it only covers the case of solicited agreements. It reads as follows:

Agreements solicited and obtained from one suffering from personal injuries to pay a contingent fee for services rendered or to be rendered by an attorney, whether named or not, shall be invalid if made while the injured party is confined to his bed or room, whether in his home or not.

JOHN R. JONES, Lackawanna: I think Mr. Simpson is possibly a little husky, because it certainly did not say that before. "Agreements solicited and obtained" might be construed "agreements solicited or obtained."

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, Philadelphia: I think if we were aiming at the ambulance-chaser alone this section as read in Mr. Simpson's amendment would be all that is necessary. With regard to the rest of the act applying to contingent fees, I am thoroughly convinced, and I know there are others here who feel—and the Supreme Court has said so—that contingent fees are proper and, according to up-to-date methods, are necessary. I say without fear of contradiction that the contingent-fee lawyer is the safeguard and the Godsend to the poor man. Without the contingent-fee lawyer, his case could not properly be presented in Court today. As General Clement has been frank enough to state, the corporation is right on the spot; the motorman and the conductor and engineer, or whoever it may be, gets all the names of the witnesses, has everybody collected together, and they sign statements or give their names and addresses, and they are consulted and sign statements as quickly after that as possible—it is all right for such people to say that the injured party shall not even agree to pay a contingent fee. But what happens to the poor fellow who is injured, without any friends, without any one around to know anything about him? He is hustled off to a hospital. No one can get at him, you say, but the ambulance-chaser. Oh, yes; right away some representative of the great corporation is by his side, and, if possible—and General Clement is frank enough to state that it is done—wherever it is

possible to be done they get him to sign away every right he has. And there have been thousands of cases where men have been entitled to thousands of dollars, who signed away their rights for twenty-five or fifty dollars. That part is covered by this second act that is proposed, and it is a good act, with a few changes that might be made. But I say it is the contingent-fee lawyer, and even the ambulance-chaser, if you want to say so—I have never in my life had a case brought to me from an ambulance-chaser, but I have had a good many on a contingent fee, and I have not the least hesitation in saying so—but I say even the ambulance-chaser who has men who get witnesses for the poor fellow who is in the hospital and can properly represent his case, even he has some side in this controversy. It is not the use of this system, it is the abuse of it, that we are aiming at. There are laws against perjury, there are laws on the statute books of the State of Pennsylvania against champerty. These laws are still there. You still have your remedy today against the man who improperly solicits a case; and to my mind none of this is necessary, unless you wish by some broad act to attack improper solicitation—not solicitation of cases but improper solicitation of cases upon a contingent-fee basis.

Why should we pile on the judges, who now do more than judges are required to do—and we are trying to relieve them of license work and other work not properly within the scope of their duties—why should we put up to them the regulation of fees, sometimes for their friends, sometimes not for their friends? Why should the Court be compelled to say in a certain case that a man of the standing of Mr. Simpson should receive fifty per cent., where the young man who just came to the Bar, whom the judge does not even know, should only receive ten per cent. for his services? I say, therefore, that it is unfair to the judge as well as to the lawyer; and therefore I ask this body, along the line of fairness not only to the lawyer but fairness to the poor man

who is entitled to the best medical assistance and the best presentation in Court—because if it was not for the contingent-fee lawyer he would not have the proper medical expert testimony in Court—I ask this body just to read the fourth section,—

In all causes in which it shall appear that there is an agreement for contingent fees, where the provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of this act are not complied with, or where it shall appear that the attorney has secured his employment by improper solicitation, or by paying or promising to pay to any one, other than his client, any part of the recovery or any compensation for securing such employment, or if it shall appear that any person testifying in the case has been promised by the attorney any part of the amount recovered or collected, such attorney shall forfeit all right to compensation, and any agreement therefor shall be void.

Where would expert medical testimony come from? Shall the lawyer pay it out of his pocket, and then lose it all in the bargain? Is that fair to the poor man? The poor man has the same right in a Court of justice to be represented by all that is proper and fair, the same presentation of his case to a jury as the rich man or the corporation from their side. And therefore I say that this whole act as set forth here is unnecessary.

THOMAS J. MEAGHER, Philadelphia: I am one of those unfortunates, or as some will have it, fortunates, who charge contingent fees. My only regret is that I have not enough of them. I would, in accordance with the Constitution of Pennsylvania, put the title of this act as it deserves; I would say, "An Act entitled An Act to make the Pennsylvania Bar Association more ridiculous before the Legislature and to legalize blackmail." Those words may sound strong, but I feel strongly on the subject. While I am neither a lobbyist, as the form of phrase in the Legislature goes, nor, as some gentlemen (or one gentleman at least) call it, a legislative advocate, I know something about

what has been going on in the present Legislature, and I want in this august assembly to take off my hat to those who are now so maligned in the newspapers, namely, the State Senate of Pennsylvania, for what they have done for the Bar of Pennsylvania, what they have done for the people of Pennsylvania. I had occasion to speak to a very distinguished chairman of a committee—a very distinguished gentleman who is chairman of a very important committee of the Senate—and he said to me in the familiarity that happened to exist between us, “Tom, that Pennsylvania Bar Association is made up of a lot of darn fools.” Gentlemen, can we, representing, as we are supposed to do, the intelligence of the Bar and of the Bench of Pennsylvania, afford to have that thought go forward still more strongly? And is there not justification for it? The particular remarks addressed to me were in relation to an act passed here, I am glad to say, in my absence—because, in my humble way, I would have said something about it—about having six or seven special questions presented to a jury. He said, “Why, Meagher, were you responsible for such things?” And that is the thought, gentlemen, that you are going to aid if you attempt to say anything further on this subject to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Why, do you suppose you are ever going to pass a statute of this character? Don’t you want to have an act go before the Pennsylvania Legislature that has something behind it? And I am proud enough of my membership in this Association, proud enough of my membership in the Pennsylvania Bar, to have had anything this Association suggests be adopted by the Pennsylvania Legislature. Will you do it with this act? Why, as one of the gentlemen sitting here has said, it would take twenty Legislatures to put this thing through. You will never accomplish it as long as you are sitting here. The question is asked, as it has been asked before, why don’t you get young men to come into the Pennsylvania Bar Association? I say it right here—I am

candid, frank enough to say it—the reason you do not get them is because the feeling has gone forth that the men who come here are prosperous, that they are gentlemen who are well able to afford to come here, and that after all they represent what the current phrase calls “special privilege”; and the thought—mark it, the thought—that you are here as corporation lawyers more than you are here for the common people is not going to be brushed aside easily. I am neither a Bull Mooser nor anything else but an Organization Republican, and proud of it. And I tell you—and I am going to appeal to you before I get through—I tell you this sort of legislation is making us ridiculous. Many a time as acts were suggested here I felt that I would like no suggestion of the Committee on Law Reform adopted unless it was adopted by two-thirds of the members present; but my feeling for so many of the members of that Committee, for whom I have such high regard, has restrained me from suggesting such an amendment to the by-laws. Yet I feel it strongly, and I say to you here and now that any statute that we suggest ought to carry behind it the assurance of victory, because when the assembled Bar of Pennsylvania recommends a thing it ought to carry weight with the Legislature and be adopted. Yet our history is such that today those matters are not favorably regarded.

Now, with respect to this particular statute, I can take it up section by section, and one suggested change that should be made is that it should be called legalizing blackmail. What is it? I can say, from my own experience, and I have tried a few accident cases, I never in my life had a client sign a paper until the subject of these contingent fees came up in this Association. After that, for my own protection, every client, whether he paid me a retainer or contingent fee, I made sign a paper. That is the effect on one man, and I have tried to be as decent as might be expected. Now, the first section—I care nothing about Mr. Simpson’s amendment, in spite of the respect I have for the

gentleman personally, because it seems to me to show us the real animus behind the act—the purpose of the act is to regulate personal injury cases. Are there not Orphans' Court cases, license cases, ejectment cases? Are the men who try personal injury cases in a proscribed class? That is what the practical effect is; that is where you are putting us—and I am proud to be one of them, and I will try any one that I can get. Look at that first section. It says a copy of the agreement shall be delivered to the client. Why, after your case is prepared, and after you sit down at the counsel table, if the case is then settled, as now happens frequently in accident cases in Philadelphia, and tomorrow your client is dissatisfied, and some smart lawyer, some man who knows more law than the Supreme Court of the United States, tells your client in a confidential way that the thing is entirely wrong, that the lawyer has charged entirely too much, and then the client seeks in some way to get out of his agreement, what does he do? Read the first section of this act. He says to the client, "What you've got to do is to tear up your copy of the agreement and say you never got a copy of it." Then the fourth section of the act applies. The first two sections have not been complied with, and the attorney forfeits all right to compensation. Is not that blackmail? Look at it fairly and squarely in the face. Is it not blackmail? And that is what is going to happen under your first section of this act. Then, again, the fourth section says if the employment has been secured by improper solicitation the compensation shall be forfeited. Who is going to determine the question of improper solicitation after the case is over? Why, the judge; and the judge, perhaps, has some grievance, largely imaginary in most instances, and you are to have him pass on the question of the fee. On what basis? Why, if I try a case, I may be entitled to fifty per cent., or I may be entitled to thirty-three per cent., or twenty-five per cent., as the case might be; but if I do not try the case, am I not entitled to as much?

Why not? The fact that a man, by his skill and ability, has shown he is able to get verdicts, that is the man the corporations are going to settle with. How are you going to determine the matter of fees? A judge may say, "Well, Mr. Meagher, you are a very ordinary lawyer, we will allow you ten per cent., but Mr. Simpson, who has tried more cases, we will allow him twenty-five per cent." Is it fair? In that particular instance it might be, but in the majority of instances, is it fair? Are we going to determine it on that basis? The very fact that a lawyer of skill, ability, energy and zeal is in the case is one reason why a corporation will settle the case; and the man who tries a case and gets the same result is no more entitled to larger compensation than a man who settles the case.

But I am not going on; I do not want to take the time of this Association. You have listened to me with interest, and I hope with profit, too. I appeal to you, I appeal to the very best sentiment of this Bar, not to make us once more ridiculous before the Legislature, for I regard that that has happened. If I were speaking here as a matter of diplomacy I would not talk that way. I would say: Don't make us ridiculous before the Legislature; but because I am sincere about this matter, and candid, and because I see what is going on, I say to you: Don't make us more ridiculous. And it is true that you have in the past, and you are going to do it in the future, if you attempt to pass acts of this character. The thing is absolutely wrong. And for the reason that I am opposed to this act, I am opposed to the next act. To say to a man that he cannot settle with a corporation within thirty days is absolutely wrong. If a man is in proper condition, mentally, he has the right to settle his case with the corporation the next day. The whole theory of this legislation is socialistic, and it is wrong.

And then, as General Clement, who is always candid, says, what about the defendant? What about claim agents, and what about the compensation of the defendant's attor-

ney? Is there any provision here for the Court passing upon his compensation, as to whether ten thousand dollars a year for a particular lawyer is adequate or inadequate? And is that a thing fair to all?

Talk about ambulance-chasers! I have heard a good deal of it, but you can also talk of claim agents and their lawyers. I want to call attention to the fact that a man suffered disbarment in New York City, and when they came to find out it developed that the lawyer representing city railways had paid witnesses for perjury, and he is now disbarred. Is that an unusual circumstance? You speak of abuses, but I have heard only of those abuses from railroad lawyers. I want to say just in that connection that when I went to Bedford Springs some years ago to attend a meeting of this Association, one of the members of this Committee—and I do not feel afraid to mention the gentleman's name if he doesn't object—told me that the only difficulty about this matter was that all these complaints about abuses came from the railroad lawyers.

Now, what is the real situation? Mr. Simpson, with his logical mind, is bound to admit this—that if a man is capable of handing me a hundred dollars on his sick bed he is capable of making a contingent-fee contract with me. There are no restrictions here of how much money he shall pay out; he can hand as much money to a lawyer as he sees fit but, forsooth, if he is poor and unable to take care of himself, unable to take care of the lawyer under the old-time arrangement with an honorarium, then he is proscribed, he is regulated, he is treated as if he were *non compos*, put in the position of having his affairs regulated by the Legislature or by the Court. I appeal to you, gentlemen, with all the sincerity of which I am capable, don't let us stultify ourselves. As General Clement says, let us leave this matter to local regulation, Supreme Court regulation; don't let us put ourselves before the world, before the people in the

newspapers of Pennsylvania, as having abuses which we are wanting to have regulated by the Court.

THOMAS ROSS, Bucks: I do not agree with the remarks of the gentleman who has just spoken, but it is possible that the act is too broad in its application. It is doubtless for the purpose of eradicating the evils of ambulance-chasing that this broad act, which covers all contingent fees, has been drawn; and it is also true, as remarked by various gentlemen, that the rights of suitors who are unable to do more than appeal to a lawyer to take their case, which is perfectly proper and legitimate in many instances, might suffer from a broad act of this kind; and unquestionably it does not intend that such rights should suffer. There is another thought that suggests itself to me, and has possibly suggested itself to others, and that is that, while the Legislature may regulate and refuse to allow a charitable bequest to be made by will within thirty days, yet neither this Association nor the Legislature can take away a contractual right, a right to make contracts. And there may be a constitutional objection to the phraseology resulting from Mr. Simpson's amendment.

Now, we have in the second act a provision which meets the evil from that side. Would not the evil of the unscrupulous lawyer or ambulance-chaser be reached by Mr. Simpson's amendment, with the suggestion, however, that it be so worded that it be a matter of evidence, to this effect—that when in any case a contract has been solicited and obtained, as the language of Mr. Simpson's amendment is, that when that has been done at the home or hospital, as the case may be, within a period of say thirty days, as the Release Act provides, after the injury, it shall be conclusive evidence of want of consideration and of improper inducement in the entering into of the contract. If you passed the act framed in that way, would that not reach the evil and prevent it as well as such a thing can be prevented?

THEODORE J. GRAYSON, Philadelphia: There has been such a very able presentation of the other side of this question that I feel impelled to speak again for just a few moments. I do not say for a minute that the contingent-fee lawyer has not been a good thing for the poor man, or that I do not take cases on contingent fees. I have taken contingent fees and I am taking them now. But I do say that there is a crying evil here that we want to remedy, and I do not see that we are making ourselves a laughing-stock or ridiculous in the sight of the State Legislature if we recommend these acts as the Committee has reported them. I do not admit it for a minute, in spite of what Mr. Meagher has said. We all know, if we are frank with ourselves and frank with each other, that at least in the County of Philadelphia, to which my knowledge intimately extends, there is a crying evil in the question of the solicitation of clients immediately after accidents. I have had my clients come to me bringing seven or eight business cards of attorneys of a certain class and character; and they have told me that, hardly had they been rescued from the accident, when they had been solicited by runners and representatives of those attorneys. Gentlemen, that is absolutely wrong, that is unqualifiedly unprofessional, and it is also professionally wrong. I may cite one instance where a verdict for seven thousand five hundred dollars was recovered for a permanent injury resulting in the life disease of the spinal cord, in which the client got about one thousand dollars, and the two attorneys who represented him got a great deal, and the rest was swept away by old creditors who turned up. That represents a crying evil. It is a reproach upon this Bar and upon each and every one of us as lawyers and as honest men. That is the thing we are trying the very best we can to correct. I am perfectly willing to admit a great deal that has been said about what has been called the contingent-fee lawyer, although there is no use in trying to make that separation; there is no use in trying to make a

distinction of class against class among us here, and say that those of us who may agree with the speaker are corporation lawyers, or trying to make capital out of the poor man, because, as I say, most of us take contingent fees, and there is no question about class distinction as to contingent fees. There are good contingent fees under the law, and there are bad contingent fees, and there is a crying evil in the County of Philadelphia today, and the community looks to us as the men who help to make the laws and bear the responsibility with the Bench of properly interpreting and enforcing the law. It looks to us, through the medium of this Association and through our own lives, to try and restrain that miserable abuse. And here is an act that will put the question of contingent fees as open as the blue sky. If we trust the Court in other things, can we not trust it to regulate contingent fees? This is a special kind of remuneration, and I am not afraid to trust any judge on the Bench in restraining and regulating it. I do not think there is anything wrong in that. And I believe we ought to quit this solicitation, and as this amendment of Mr. Simpson's prevents solicitation, I think it ought to be adopted. It is the abuse in the way of contingent fees that we are after, and I believe a great many members of this Association agree with Mr. Simpson's amendment.

CHARLES J. HEPBURN, Philadelphia: I have only one objection to the amendment offered, and that also applies to section four of the bill under consideration. As I understand the amendment it is in effect to approve all agreements for fees solicited and obtained after a certain period, and in section four of the bill before us we have the words "improper solicitation." As I understand the code of ethics under which we are supposed to be practicing, any solicitation of business by members of the Bar is improper, unethical and unmoral. I therefore submit, as a substitute to the amendment now before the meeting, to amend the act itself by striking out the word "improper" in the fourth

section, so that the act shall read "or where it shall appear that the attorney has secured his employment by solicitation," etc., and I think there you meet the whole evil you want to destroy.

GEORGE HENDERSON, Philadelphia: I would like to move, as a substitute of the resolution now before this meeting, the following:

Resolved, That this report be referred back to the Committee for further consideration, with the request that they submit at the next Annual Meeting suggestions for regulating the abuse of contingent fees through the local Bar Associations.

JOHN R. JONES, Lackawanna: I second that motion.

FRANCIS FISHER KANE, Philadelphia: The Chairman of the Committee has failed to say that Mr. A. Leo Weil, Mr. Rilling and Judge Strauss all concur in this report. The one argument that has been made here today by those who are opposed, generally speaking, to the act, which has appealed to me is that we are asking the counties of the Commonwealth to take care of an abuse which is local in its nature and mainly limited to Philadelphia. I have not so understood the matter. With all due deference to what has been said by the gentleman from Lackawanna, I suspect that Philadelphia is not alone in having the evil of ambulance-chasing and in having the evil of the fifty-per-cent fee. That is an abuse; both of those things are abuses of the perfectly proper contingent fee system in accident cases. If it be true that Philadelphia has this disagreeable eminence in this regard, I think this act ought not to be passed. I do not know how my fellow members would feel, but as one member of the Committee I do think that would go to the root of the evil, and would be an answer to the Committee's report. If, on the other hand, the evil exists all over the State, I hope that something will be done, and I want to state my reasons.

• We have had these evils with us for a long time. Local Bar Associations have been unable to grapple with them, and the Courts have done nothing. I speak advisedly. I know of a case that happened in the United States Court of Philadelphia where a poor woman got about thirty per cent. after a settlement, and one is reminded of the old gentleman who came into his lawyer's office, and when the lawyer asked him why he was not satisfied with the result of the litigation, he said, "I was just wondering which of us got hurt." That is the plain situation, and we accident attorneys—and I stand with the accident attorneys, for I am one; I do not represent a single corporation, and I wish I had more accident cases, because I think they are very interesting, and because I think they are very, very necessary—must do something to check the abuse of contingent fees. A fifty per cent. fee is too much, and wrong in the case where the man or woman is a helpless accident litigant; it may not be enough where the client is a man of means. It very often is not. And while very often we would throw down a case if it came from a client with means, if he could only pay us one-third of what we recovered because it would not be worth while to take it, it is too much to charge. There may be cases where it is not, and you notice this act says absolutely nothing about that; it is left to the discretion of the Court.

There is one other general thought that seems to have been lost sight of in this discussion. This act is not directed against the contingent fee, but only against the agreement to receive a contingent fee. I suppose almost every fee, certainly ninety-nine fees out of a hundred, are in a sense contingent upon the result, but they have not been made the subject of an agreement beforehand. Is it too much to ask that where we make an agreement for a fee proportionate to the size of the verdict that that agreement shall be put in writing? It is a very different proposition in the ordinary case; we do not make agreements for contingent

fees. It is only in this line of cases we sometimes make them. It would be a great deal better if we could practice and defend this particular class of clients who make no agreement at all, and trust the client that afterward a proper contingent fee shall be paid. But is it too much, I ask, Mr. Meagher, is it too much that when you have to deal with a client, or feel that you have to deal with the client at arm's length, or circumstances justifying it, that the client shall have a right afterward to come into court and say the fee is too large? How can we give him that right, unless we make the provision that that kind of agreement shall be in writing and filed with the court?

Just one word more. Do not let us look at the thing simply from our standpoint as lawyers. Let us try to get into the position of the client. If it be true that poor people, because there is such a thing on the statute book of Pennsylvania, will be unrepresented and will not have their rights tried out in court, then I for one, of course, am opposed to it. But do we not have to consider the large number of cases where the lawyer, a man of intelligence, familiar with all the facts of the case, knowing just what the chances of recovery are, the chances of a settlement tomorrow morning perhaps, or after a long litigation, where he is dealing with an ignorant man—he may be an alien unfamiliar with the very language that we use in Court—do we not have to consider such cases, and must we not think of the clients rather than the attorneys?

JOHN R. JONES, Lackawanna: In seconding Mr. Henderson's motion, I wish to say that I believe this bill ought to be laid on the table for future consideration. It is a very wrong bill.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: I wish to antagonize Mr. Henderson's motion in the way it is put, but not in the way Mr. Jones has put it. His motion is that the whole matter shall be referred back to the Committee with the

request that they submit at the next meeting suggestions for regulating the abuse of contingent fees through the local Bar Associations. I have been practicing now for thirty-four years, and I know of no such method, and Mr. Henderson has not told us of any. I do not believe there is any; but in following Mr. Jones' suggestion I would move to amend Mr. Henderson's resolution so as to read that the whole matter be referred back to the Committee to inquire and report *inter alia* whether or not it can be done through the local Bar Associations.

GEORGE HENDERSON, Philadelphia: I will accept that, and reframe the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That this report be referred back to the Committee for further consideration, with the request that they make a further report to the Association at the next meeting, covering also the question as to whether or not the regulation of the abuses of contingent fees can be effectually obtained through the local Bar Associations.

GEORGE W. CARR, Philadelphia: Without agreeing with Mr. Meagher that this Association has made itself ridiculous by attempting to legislate honesty among our brethren, I do agree with the thought that a postponement of this question would make it supremely ridiculous. Tomorrow morning we will read in all of the Philadelphia newspapers several columns about this discussion; and more than that, we will see headlines to the effect that the Bar of Pennsylvania as represented in this Association was too cowardly to meet this issue. I am not expressing my own views alone when I say that after this matter has been before this Association for three or four years, we are just as able today to determine the right thing to do as we will be a year hence; and we either ought to accept the report of the Committee with such amendments as may be regarded necessary, or to vote the whole subject down; but do not

let us, after debating it for two hours, postpone it once more with the same result next year in all probability.

I move to lay the subject on the table.

FRANCIS FISHER KANE, Philadelphia: Do I understand that the question of Mr. Henderson's resolution as amended is before the Association?

THE PRESIDENT: It is.

The question being upon the resolution as read by Mr. Henderson, and a division being called for, the Secretary reported 45 yeas and 40 nays, whereupon the resolution was declared agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: The next Report for consideration is that of the Special Committee on Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: There is a second act in the report of the Special Committee on Contingent Fees which is not covered by Mr. Henderson's motion. I move that that take the same course—that it be also referred back to the Committee with directions to report at the next meeting, in conjunction with the other act.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: What is the pleasure of the Association, now, with reference to the report on Initiative, Referendum and Recall? Perhaps the Secretary had better read the record, so as to refresh our recollection.

THE SECRETARY: Last year there were presented a majority and a minority report. These reports came before the Association, and a motion prevailed to postpone consideration, so that the whole matter is still open.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: I represent the majority report of this Committee, and I believe my friend Mr. Kiernan is unanimously opposed to our position.

I take it, sir, that when the resolution was adopted, which is the subject-matter of the present report, though it broadly covers the question of initiative, referendum and recall, it was aimed with special reference to the question of recall, because that is a matter in which lawyers are particularly interested. The question of initiative and referendum is a matter in which the citizenship generally is interested, without any special interest on behalf of the lawyer. The matter has been threshed out at very great length throughout the country during the last three or four years, especially during the last year, since our adjournment; and therefore, that which I shall have to say today will refer purely to the question of recall. If I understand the situation in regard to that matter in the public mind generally, it has limited itself, at least so far as the people of the East are concerned, not to what it originally started out to be, namely, the recall of judges by a popular vote, but the recall, so called — unfortunately, I think, for its advocates — of judicial decisions. And that has in itself been further limited by its very distinguished author largely to the recall of judicial decisions in matters relating to the police power.

In considering this question, I do not think there has been a sufficiently careful consideration given to the real situation of affairs. In the early days, the State constitutions which were then adopted dealt almost entirely with essential matters of government, and left, where I think it largely ought to be left, the subject of other regulations to the Legislature to deal with because not fundamental in their character. When, however, it was found that, owing to the fact that there was no regulation in regard to matters which were quite important to the body politic, the Legislatures of the States went far astray, the people, in their constitutional conventions, as is common with people everywhere individually or collectively, in their endeavor to cure the evils that existed, took very long strides beyond

the matter needed to be cured; and the result was that in the 60's and 70's and 80's of the last century the constitutions of the various States embodied in them very many regulations which were in no manner fundamental but were largely administrative, and the Courts were put in the position of enforcing administrative regulations with the same strictness that they were required to enforce fundamental regulations.

Now, it must be very evident that there is the vastest kind of difference between a provision of the Constitution, for instance, which says that there shall be no violation of the right of religious liberty, and a provision in the Constitution which says that the title of an act shall be single and shall fully express the subject of the act; yet there is no distinction whatsoever in our Constitution with regard to the two classes of cases thus illustrated. I should for one be willing to go with Mr. Kiernan to the point of saying that by proper constitutional regulation it should be provided that the people by their vote, in the nature of a referendum, should be permitted to say, notwithstanding constitutional provisions relative to administrative features, that the Legislature should have power to pass acts upon those points if approved by a vote of the people. I see no reason why that should not be so. But if it is intended to give to the Legislature and the people the power to override the constitutional provision in favor of religious liberty, for instance—and I refer to that because it makes the broadest possible distinction between the two classes—at a time when perchance there was a frenzy in the minds of the people—that I submit would be the grossest wrong that could possibly happen to any people. President Roosevelt's thought apparently is that, so far as the police power is concerned, if it is deemed in the exercise of that power that it is necessary to regulate certain industries, for instance, or certain things in the way of the use of property, for instance, for the good of the whole people, that the people

themselves should have the power to say that that regulation may be had. Within well-defined limits, I am prepared to follow that, not in the way of the recall of judicial decisions, but in the way of giving to the people, by way of referendum, the right to say that, notwithstanding constitutional provisions, a particular act dealing with that administrative measure should be approved.

That which we have before us today, however, in the report Mr. Kiernan has given us goes very much further than that. If I understand the view as it is therein expressed, though he may not have intended to go so far as he apparently does, his thought is that the power of the people should be so dominant that upon any point whatsoever the majority for the time being should be permitted to say that a particular act of Assembly shall be valid, constitutional provisions to the contrary notwithstanding. I do not believe that there can be in this room anyone who would be willing for a moment to give to any body of men, no matter how great the majority, the power to regulate the vital matters of the Constitution. There are some things which are beyond legislation—they are beyond majorities, they are beyond everything else but that which is in itself inherently right, and I know of no power to regulate the right. If a thing is right in and of itself, surely it cannot be that any man is prepared to say he will not favor it, or that he will agree that someone else may do something in antagonism to it, no matter what the judgment of the majority may be upon that particular subject. This Association ought to stand, and every man in it ought to stand, and I know not how any man can face his conscience and his God unless he does stand, upon the position that where it becomes a question of right or wrong there is no other place to stand, but firmly in the one spot. And if this is so, it must necessarily be, coming back again to the subject with which we are dealing, that there ought never to be a power of recall either of judges or of judicial decisions on

subjects which are of vital importance to every man as well as to all the men in their combined capacity.

If it is intended by this Association that this particular Committee, of which Mr. Kiernan is the distinguished Chairman, shall endeavor to find some way by which the administrative features of the Constitution can be made amenable to a popular vote for the good of the people, I suppose a resolution to that end can be presented and adopted; and it will be considered by Mr. Kiernan and his Committee with the same care with which he considered the matter in his minority report. But that is not what is here before us. We are asked now by Mr. Kiernan's report to put ourselves broadly upon the position that there ought to be embodied in the fundamental law of this Commonwealth the right of the people, under all circumstances and upon any question, to recall the decisions of the Court, no matter how it may affect any of the rest of the people, just so long as you can get a bare majority in favor of it. I therefore move, first, following the report of the majority of the Committee, that the Committee be discharged from all further consideration of this subject.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Philadelphia: I second that motion.

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, Philadelphia: I move to amend by saying we adopt the majority report of the Committee.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Philadelphia: I do not quite understand what the recommendation of the majority report is. In so far as it recommends that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of this subject I am entirely in favor of that motion; but it apparently also recommends certain amendments to the By-Laws of this Association, and I am not so sure that I am in favor of these amendments. I understood that Mr. Simpson's motion was simply to discharge this Committee from fur-

ther consideration of this subject, and it was with that understanding that I seconded the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: I understand that the motion does not touch the first resolution presented by the Committee, but that it simply is that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject committed to it.

The question being upon the motion as stated by the Chair, it was agreed to.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: There is a third recommendation by the Committee which I desire to move the adoption of at this time, and that is the amendment to the By-Laws to which Mr. Fisher referred, that is, by striking out of Section 1 the words "to secure proper legislation," and amending Section 2 so as to read as follows:

SECTION 2. It shall from time to time apply to the Legislature for the passage of such approved bills as shall tend to further the foregoing objects, or to produce uniformity of legislation with other States where such uniformity shall be deemed advisable; *but unless the matter be of special or peculiar interest to lawyers in their professional capacity it shall not consider or pass upon anything then the subject of political or factional controversy or any other public or private matter, nor shall it endorse or recommend any person for any official position.*

The reason which the Committee has for presenting this proposed amendment to the By-Laws is, as everyone may apprehend, an endeavor to shut off the large number of wholly inappropriate matters which are repeatedly presented to the Association, and referred either to the Committee on Law Reform or a Special Committee of the Association—matters frequently having absolutely no relevancy to the purpose of our being. The Committee has quoted upon the third page of its report one of such acts that has come before the Association. This Association was asked to take up and consider the conflicting legislation regulating the

management of public roads by township supervisors and the State Highway Department. There is no doubt that is an exceedingly interesting and important matter, but not to this Association as a body of lawyers. And there has been a series of such acts presented to us for action, and the result always followed, I think without exception, that when they came before the Association finally it was with a report from the Committee that it was not within the purview of the objects of this Association, and therefore the Committee ought to be discharged from further consideration thereof. Now, it seems to me, and it seemed so to the majority of the Committee, that all such matters ought to be left outside of this Association, and unless, to use the language of this amendment, the matter be of special or peculiar interest to lawyers in their professional capacity, the Association should not consider it. I therefore move that amendment to the By-Laws.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Philadelphia: I do not like to present myself so often before this Association, but I am not in accord with the suggestion of this Committee to amend the By-Laws in the respect here suggested, for the very simple reason that it seems to me that the provisions of the By-Laws as they now stand are entirely adequate for all the purposes of this Association in guarding itself against the introduction of any measures not relevant to the purpose of its creation. I do not think the suggested amendment will close the door any more effectually against the introduction of resolutions which will not be considered by this Association than it is already closed by the By-Laws as we now have them. The language of this amendment is, it seems to me, somewhat too broad and is no improvement upon the phraseology of the By-Laws as they now stand, but is liable to introduce more confusion. The Association has had no difficulty whatever in setting aside any resolution, or in refusing to take action in any matter

brought before the Association by resolution heretofore when it was not germane to the purposes of the Association.

EDMUND E. KIERNAN, Somerset: It seems to me rather singular that I was not allowed to say anything on the question of Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and I had a little to say; but I hope you will allow me to say something about the adoption of this By-Law. It seems to me highly improper to adopt this new By-Law proposed by Mr. Simpson—

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: By the Committee.

EDMUND E. KIERNAN, Somerset: If we were all of the same mind as Mr. Simpson, and not interested in anything except what comes to us in a professional capacity, this By-Law would be proper enough. But there are lots of people interested in securing proper legislation, and Mr. Bright says that is a matter that lawyers ought to be more interested in than anybody else, and we are all, every man, it may be unlettered, but free, and we can decide at any particular time, without Mr. Simpson's assistance, what is at that time a proper matter to be brought before the Association. He referred to this matter of the proper handling of the highways as a reason why we should pass this By-Law. Now in the country, where I come from—a few of us come down here, either walking or riding, to attend the meetings of the Association—we think that roads are very important; and they are very important to our life in the country. In China they have no roads, and consequently they suffer all the evils of savagery, which we do not here; and we thought the question of highways was to a certain extent important for the Bar Association to consider, but they said they did not wish to consider it at that time, and they ruled it out; but to say that nothing should be considered except what is special and peculiar to us in our professional capacity, or to say that no public matter unless it

is a matter affecting us in our professional capacity should be considered, is, I think, absurd. And I say, therefore, the By-Laws should stand as they are now.

The question being upon the adoption of the proposed amendments to the By-Laws, it was not agreed to.

(At this point Vice-President CARPENTER took the chair.)

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: We now come to the consideration of the Report of the Special Committee on Reform in Township Laws.

RODNEY A. MERCUR, *Chairman*, Bradford: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association—I suppose it is generally conceded that there is a strong demand in favor of reform in township laws. There will doubtless be a great diversity of opinion as to what those reforms should be. We have presented our report and I trust a few of you have examined it. If you have, you will see that the principal objects to be attained are, first, the abolishment of distinction between townships of the first and second class, in order to give an additional power to townships of the second class, and practically give them the same powers townships of the first class have, and many powers that are now conferred upon the boroughs of this Commonwealth. Another important matter, if this distinction is abolished, is to give to all townships, both first and second class, greater powers of local self-government. A third matter is, those of us who live in the country districts are firmly of the opinion that the control of roads should be taken out of the Court of Quarter Sessions, where it is at the present time. We believe that the supervisors of the townships, both of the first and second class, if that distinction is abolished, will be better able to judge of their necessities and their wants than the Court of Quarter Sessions. It is not my purpose to occupy any time on this report; it is the work

of our distinguished colleague, Mr. Kiernan, who is entitled to great credit for the work and the research that he has given to it. In this Committee the Kiernan family does not stand alone, but is supported by a majority of the Committee at least; and I take great pleasure in yielding the rest of my time to him, and call on Mr. Kiernan to say something on this report.

EDMUND E. KIERNAN, Somerset: After the compliments paid me by—I had almost said—the distinguished Chairman of this Committee I feel somewhat embarrassed, and in this embarrassment perhaps Mr. Simpson sympathizes with me. There is in this subject of township law to my mind so serious a question that I wish to be heard a moment. Those in Philadelphia, of course, have not read this and are not interested in it; but those in the country are interested in it, and I think those people who are democrats are interested in it from the standpoint of fundamental democracy. That is to say, the theory of this Committee was that we should be reactionary; that we should go back to the old Duke of York laws, which allowed a township meeting and which will give complete local self-government to the townships. The theory afterwards prevailed that the country people were not capable of managing their own affairs, and they should all be practically referred to the Quarter Sessions. I believe that what we have done has the democratic ring, that is to say, that when Lincoln said that this is a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, he meant, and we all mean, exactly the words that were said. And in the township we can approach the Greek ideal of government by the people. We can have a legislative assembly of all the people. We can pass on everything to satisfy ourselves. And this act is drawn with the powers that boroughs have, to be passed on by the people. I am not very certain that it covers everything, but it can easily be added to, and I believe it is worthy of

the careful consideration of those people who genuinely feel that democratic government in this country should grow. There is a danger, as some gentlemen have said, of making ourselves ridiculous to the Legislature. Now, I would not want to make ourselves ridiculous to the Legislature for any amount of money, or at least not upon a contingent fee; but as the Legislature has now adjourned and will not be in session for two years, it might be possible that there would be some people sufficiently interested in this matter, if this Committee were continued, to give it information on the subject in the way of discussion and criticism, and I suggest, if the Chairman and the other members of the Committee concur with me, that a motion be made, perhaps by the Chairman, to continue the Committee for another year with directions to report further.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Philadelphia: I happen to be personally very familiar with this subject in some of its aspects. The classification of the townships of the State of Pennsylvania was in part originated by myself. It was a movement which started in Lower Merion Township and was fathered by Mr. Cassatt and others deeply interested in that suburban community. The movement for this classification of townships was also participated in by certain sections in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, where conditions existed very similar to those which existed and now exist in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. The question is a very large one and was attended with a great deal of difficulty in its solution. We were confronted with the danger of having our townships cut up into small boroughs. There was prolonged discussion for years over the situation. I myself was Chairman of a Committee which took the whole matter into consideration. So far as Lower Merion Township was concerned and some parts of Delaware County, the matter was gone into with very great thoroughness; and it resulted, after years of discussion and

very careful and solicitious consideration, in the act classifying townships, and vesting in townships of the first class the powers with which they are now vested. It is a subject which is too big and fraught with too many vital interests to be dealt with by this Association with such insufficient consideration as can be given to it in a meeting of this kind. I do not wish to say or intimate anything which will interfere with the work of this Committee, although I think the question is one which would probably be excluded from consideration under our present By-Laws—certainly would have been excluded under the amendment to the By-Laws which has just been defeated. I do not believe in excluding such questions from the deliberations of the Association, and probably the best thing to do with the whole matter would be to refer it back to the Committee, or to a new Committee to be appointed, to give it further consideration, and report at a subsequent meeting of the Association. Certainly, the report as it is now before us ought not to be adopted.

RODNEY A. MERCUR, *Chairman*, Bradford: I agree with you.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Philadelphia: It is a subject that should not be acted upon by the Association without the fullest consideration, and I doubt whether the Association will, or, with the limited time at its command, can act wisely upon a subject of this character.

HENRY A. JAMES, Bucks: As a member of that Committee I desire to say that Mr. Kiernan made several reports which he submitted to Mr. Mercur and myself. I was interested at the start in this matter, having had some experience in representing several township districts, and I think it is a most interesting subject for the Association to consider. The first suggestions made by Mr. Kiernan were turned down by Mr. Mercur and myself;

we did not accept some of the things he had suggested, as the suggestions were rather radical and contained matters that we thought did not pertain to the subject. But this year, when his report came to us, Mr. Mercur, being the Chairman of the Committee, sent it to me, and said he thought it was now in a condition that he could sign it. I read it, and was much impressed with what it contained, and I was willing to sign it and have signed it. However, as Mr. Fisher says, I think it would be a great mistake at this time to attempt to consider this report in full. To my mind this is a matter which all country lawyers, especially lawyers representing the townships, are interested in; and I would therefore move that further consideration of the matter be continued and that the Committee be also continued with directions to report at our next meeting. In the meantime, Mr. Mercur suggests to me, if any member of this Association has any thoughts upon the subject of reform in township laws, it would be a good thing to send such suggestions as he may have to Mr. Mercur, in order that the Committee may consider them and that we may be able to have a report next year which would be more nearly what the Committee would wish to report.

WILLIAM W. RYON, Northumberland: I agree with the sentiments expressed as to the importance of the subject, and also as to the advisability of not disposing of it too hastily. But I think this is such an important subject that it is too much for three men to consider, for they have a good deal of work to do outside of the consideration of this subject. The Act of 1899 classifying townships I think was one of the best acts of Assembly that we have had passed for many a day. I went to the Superior Court to sustain that act. But it seems to me that the report of the Committee is too broad. I do not think they ought to interfere with that classification. A sparsely settled township does not need the same laws as the township having a very

large population. Therefore in doing away with classification I think the Committee's recommendation is at fault and ought not to be adopted. In my opinion, if the Committee would make a recommendation to increase the powers of townships of the second class it would do something that would be worth while. Townships of the first class have practically all the power they need. It is townships of the second class that do not have power enough; and yet these recommendations, in my opinion, would give them too much power. To place in the hands of three supervisors the powers that are now exercised by the council of a borough in conjunction with the chief burgess, it seems to me, is giving them a great deal of power.

Again, there is a provision in this act for a January meeting. I do not know whether the gentlemen fully realize what that means. To gather together in one meeting the voters out of a population of from fifteen thousand to eighteen thousand people would make a pretty large assemblage. That would probably mean a voting population of three thousand six hundred; and I have in mind one township that has a population of from sixteen thousand to eighteen thousand. There is not any place in that township or the adjoining borough that you could put them in. To call five hundred people together in one meeting place is quite a good many. I simply refer to that because this act calls for a January meeting. It seems to me what the Committee ought to do is to confine this act principally to townships of the second class, to increase their powers, and let the classification of townships remain as it stands. To abolish that distinction would be making a very great mistake.

JAMES M. LAMBERTON, Dauphin: In view of the importance of the subject, I move to amend Mr. James's motion by increasing the number of the Committee to seven.

WILLIAM W. RYON, Northumberland: I second the motion.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Philadelphia: Certainly this question ought to be referred back to the Committee, whether with additional members on it or not. I wish to say a word, if it is not ruled out of order, by way of emphasizing what has just been said by Mr. Ryon. Townships of the first class are really so organized, vested with such powers, and their government has worked so adequately, successfully and satisfactorily, that in furtherance of what has already been said I think the Committee would do well to confine its attention to townships of the second class and endeavor to formulate some scheme of government for them which might prove more satisfactory than that which they now enjoy.

RODNEY A. MERCUR, *Chairman*, Bradford: I want to say just one word in reply to my two friends on the other side. They do not seem to be acquainted with the form of resolution under which we were appointed a year ago, and that was that a Special Committee of Five be appointed by the Chair to consider the question of reform in township laws. We were not confined to townships of the second class, or to townships of the first class; we were to consider the township laws of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM W. RYON, Northumberland: This Committee may not be confined to townships of the first class or of the second class; neither is it required to do away with the classification of townships. It may recommend something for townships of the first class and something for townships of the second class. If it attempts to do away with the distinction now existing between townships its suggestions will never get through the Pennsylvania Legislature.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: As I understand the motion, it is that the Special Committee on Reform in Township Laws be increased to seven members, and that the subject be reported on at the next meeting of the Association.

The question being as stated by the Chair, it was agreed to.

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: I want to state that I have just received a telegram that the act recommended by the Special Committee on Revision and Amendment of Penal Laws as contained in its report presented yesterday has passed the Senate and is now in the hands of the Governor for his approval.

I will also ask that the recommendation of the Committee on Intermediary or Municipal Courts be acted upon. As that Committee has finished its work, I move that it be discharged.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

JOHN R. JONES, Lackawanna: I move that we adjourn.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

SECOND DAY, EVENING SESSION

WEDNESDAY, *June 25, 1913.*

The Association reconvened at 8 o'clock p. m., President ORLADY in the chair.

THE PRESIDENT: It was the ambition of the Executive Committee to have from the lips and hands of a lawyer of national fame a little treatise, monograph, or whatever it might be called, on any subject that he might feel to be of interest to lawyers. It was suggested to him that we were living under disturbed conditions, a discontented and

unhappy state of mind, labor against capital, organization against organization, a yeast ferment of unrest, and we needed the counsel of a wise physician to tell us what lawyers ought to do, what judges ought to do, what the people ought to do in relieving this disturbed state of the public mind; and we selected as one of the teachers one of the wisest lawyer physicians to advise us on this subject, Mr. John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia. He was quite in sympathy with the proposition, assured the Committee that he had read all of the reports of the Association and commended them to the profession at large as subjects for study. He informed us that his engagements were of such a character that it was not possible for him to be physically present, but to show his interest in the matter he agreed very kindly to reduce his views to writing; and being unable to be here, Mr. Alex. Simpson, Jr., whom we all know, has very kindly agreed to read what Mr. Johnson says, speaking to his text of "In Memoriam."

(For paper "In Memoriam," by John G. Johnson, Esq., as read by Alex. Simpson, Jr., Philadelphia, see Appendix.)

On motion, adjourned.

THIRD DAY, MORNING SESSION

THURSDAY, *June 26, 1913.*

The Association was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., President ORLADY in the chair.

THE PRESIDENT: It was the intention and the very keen desire of the Committee on Speakers to have with us this morning a gentleman whose fame in western Pennsylvania is paralleled by the fame of John G. Johnson in Philadelphia. Mr. Watson accepted the invitation of the Committee, and loyally promised to prepare a paper, although

he at the same time stated that it would not be possible for him to be here in the flesh. He was of that mind until recently, when he was obliged to go to the other side, and assured me that he would prepare his paper on shipboard. He had been in bed for nearly a month before he left, on account of a very serious physical disturbance, and hoped to have the paper in shape to mail on his arrival in London. I received a cablegram from him stating he had been in the care of the ship's doctor during the whole of his passage, and confined to his berth. I then commenced to appreciate the embarrassment of the manager of a show whose leading ladies go on strike, and commenced to look around for a substitute, one who would measure up to Mr. Watson's standard; and, after conferring with some friends, I issued a rush order by telegraph to a gentleman who is so well known in the western part of the State that an introduction in that neighborhood would be unnecessary; and his loyalty to the profession was sufficiently intense to justify his waiving any form or ceremony as to the order of invitation, and he graciously accepted the call to come and speak to us today on a subject in which he as a law writer and a good lawyer is keenly interested. I take very great pleasure in introducing to you Edward Lindsey, Esq., of Warren, whose topic is "The Need for a Science of Law."

EDWARD LINDSEY, Warren: Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania Bar Association—As Judge Orlady has told you, the length of time in which I have been able to prepare what I shall say to you this morning has been comparatively brief, and I want to bespeak some indulgence for the form in which the notes and memoranda which I have had have been necessarily rather hastily thrown together. I trust I shall be able to make clear the thread of the argument which I desire to present.

(For paper by EDWARD LINDSEY, ESQ., on "The Need for a Science of Law," see Appendix.)

H. S. P. NICHOLS, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: There has been placed into the hands of the Executive Committee a certificate as to the action of the Law Association with reference to the law of Decedents' Estates, and also with reference to an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania. I therefore move that the matter be placed in the hands of the Committee on Law Reform.

THE PRESIDENT: It is so done without motion.

JOHN B. COLAHAN, JR., Philadelphia: Yesterday in our hurry it was overlooked that we should pass the usual appropriation of \$125 for continuance of our membership in the Comparative Law Bureau. That is a very valuable work, and very much in the line of something we have heard from the gentleman who has just finished reading his very interesting paper. I, therefore, move you that the sum of \$125 be appropriated for renewal of dues in the Bureau of Comparative Law.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE SECRETARY: I would suggest that, as Mr. Smithers is present, we might have some report—we have not had any in a formal way—as to the interest of the Association in the German Civil Code translation publication.

WILLIAM W. SMITHERS, Philadelphia: As to the German Civil Code, in order to recall to those present the circumstances which led to this Association becoming a partner in that publication, I may say that the University of Pennsylvania and this Association combined to publish a translation of the Imperial German Civil Code. That was the first indication of comparative law work in this country, and the movement originated in this Association. I need hardly remind the gentlemen here now of the extent to which this movement has gone. Comparative law is a recognized part of the law tuition in the universities of this

country today, and is supported by many magazine articles and general works in that direction. We made an arrangement with Mr. Loewy, of San Francisco, whose educational equipment we felt was sufficient, he having been a student in Germany and also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, for the translation into English of this great work. And I say great, because it is now recognized as the greatest piece of codification since the time of Justinian, and perhaps a greater work than the Justinian Code. The work was put out with the understanding that a certain percentage should be allowed the translator, based on page work, and, after the expense of publication, that the proceeds should be divided between the University and this Association. Naturally, the expense of a work of that kind was very great; and it was not until this year that we began to get the first indication of a return from our investment. I believe the Treasurer in his report has an item of a very small sum which came from the sales of this translation from the English publishing house. That was the first return. The sales are going on gradually, and the business side of the venture is encouraging, especially in view of the fact that this initial work has been followed by other works that indicate the general receptive disposition of the Bar and the libraries of this country in that direction.

I may say that at present the Bureau of Comparative Law is taking up this work where this Association left off. After the German Civil Code was put out the Bureau had published a translation of the Visigothic Code, one of the revered authentic earliest basic laws of the Spanish people. We have now in the hands of the Revision Committee the Argentine Civil Code and the Peruvian Code, it being the thought of those in charge of the Bureau, especially Governor Baldwin of Connecticut, who is the Director, that we should devote our present energies to the South American people and their laws. In consequence of that thought

these two Codes have already been translated and are now in the hands of competent revisionists. In addition to that, Mr. Scott, one of the ablest Spanish and Oriental scholars, kindly donated the translated manuscript of the greatest of the Spanish laws, called The Seven Parts (Las Siete Partidas). This is the basis of all the present Spanish law of the Peninsula and of the Spanish colonies. That translation arrived at my office about two weeks ago, a ponderous bundle, but it is a treasure and of great value. I am waiting until the Peruvian and Argentine Codes shall have passed through the Revision Committee; then I propose to hand over this work to the revisionists, and we shall then have, for the first time in the English tongue, this greatest of all laws after the Justinian Code.

Meanwhile, of course, this Association is interested financially in the initial work of this great movement, and of its share in the sales of the German Code, as I say, we have had the first installment. The general movement will bring us more. We will eventually get our money back from that investment, I venture to say.

Meanwhile the movement is being pushed so that, apart from the merely commercial feature, we are arriving at the point where the American lawyer can read the basic codes of foreign countries in his own tongue.

THE SECRETARY: I would like to move, in view of the fact that the Association has had no report from the Delegates to the Bureau of Comparative Law, that the officers of the Association may communicate with the delegates who were actually present at Milwaukee, and if such a report is procurable, that it may be added to the report of the proceedings of this meeting.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

JOHN R. JONES, Lackawanna: I desire to offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Equality before the law and impartial justice to all should be the guiding principles of everybody entrusted with the administration of the law. But if the jury-fixer is the potent factor in the trial of causes, of what importance is it how truthful are the witnesses? How logical, how eloquent, how faithful the able counsel? How spotless the judicial ermine? How impartial the justice-loving, God-fearing judge? Jury-fixing is subversive of the rights of litigants as guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of our country. It imperils the fundamental principles of our republic; it is most abhorrent to justice.

Scales of equal balance—the symbol of impartial justice—is, to the jury-fixer, an object of derision. Unfortunately he furnishes a motive for some people to take the law into their own hands; thus he destroys the purpose for which the courts are established. No respect whatever has he for law, justice or government.

When jurors will barter away their honor and manhood for a few paltry dollars; when the purity of judicial trial is despoiled by the bribing hand of the jury-fixer; when honest litigants, with worthy causes, are driven out of court by fixed verdicts, it is more nefarious, far-reaching and diabolical in its results than any other crime against the administration of the law could possibly be.

Jury-fixing or embracery, as it is defined in the law, is invariably practiced with the greatest secrecy; it is therefore almost impossible to secure the necessary evidence to convict.

AND WHEREAS, Present legislation does not adequately deal with this great and growing evil;

Resolved, That the subject of jury-fixing be referred to the Committee on Law Reform, with instructions to prepare a bill dealing with all phases of the subject, and providing a penalty commensurate with this great crime against justice, and report at the next Annual Meeting of the Association.

WILLIAM U. HENSEL, Lancaster: I move to amend, so that the matter may be referred to the Committee without any particular instruction.

JOHN R. JONES, Lackawanna: I accept that amendment.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, Philadelphia: There was considerable criticism at the meeting yesterday in regard to the status of this Association in the presentation of bills before the Pennsylvania Legislature. Whether that was well founded or not I am not going to say. Having sat in the Pennsylvania Legislature, I know that the bills of this Association, as I think Mr. Robinson who was one of my colleagues will corroborate, did not receive the consideration that bills coming from an Association representative of the typical lawyers of the State should receive. I would also state that the Committee on Law Reform, having certain bills in their charge to present to the Legislature, did all they could during the past winter before the various committees of the House and Senate to persuade them to pass the bills recommended by this Association. The difficulty is that we are not there to compel legislation. Men of the busy natures, as are the men who constitute the committees of this Association, have not the time to devote to this additional duty; and therefore I think that we should include among our standing committees a Legislative Committee. I therefore move this amendment to the By-Laws, so that Section 30 may read as follows:

SECTION 30. The Standing Committees shall be an Executive Committee, a Committee on Admissions, a Committee on Grievances, a Committee on Law Reform, a Committee on Uniform State Laws, a Committee on Legal Education, a Committee on Legal Biography, and a Legislative Committee.

And that a new section, properly numbered, be added, to read:

SECTION . The Legislative Committee shall consist of nine members chosen from different sections of the State. They shall present to the Legislature at each session such acts as are recommended by the Association and use all proper and necessary measures to secure the passage of the same.

Duly seconded.

THE SECRETARY: Unless unanimous consent be given, no action can be taken upon the present motion. Our By-Laws provide that no amendment shall be considered (except by unanimous consent of those present) unless a copy of the same shall have been sent to the Secretary, and notice of the intention to offer the same shall have been included in the call for the Annual Meeting. And very properly so, because, taking our membership, now approaching eleven hundred, and with possibly less than one-third of all the membership present at any Annual Meeting, there ought to be notice to each member of the Association of proposed amendments, so that if he had any positive feeling on the subject he might make it a point to be present to take part in the discussion on the amendment.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: This identical matter was considered by the Association some ten years ago, was the subject of a very animated debate, and was voted down because it entrenched too closely on lobbying. It may very well be that some such Committee as that suggested by Mr. Abbott could be quite useful; but I think, instead of having the matter laid over until the next meeting simply to take it up then and consider it, it would be exceedingly wise—as the Committee on Law Reform has ever since the formation of the Association had upon it the duty of appearing before the Legislature to present the bills proposed by the Association—I think it would be exceedingly wise to refer this entire matter to that Committee. I therefore move that the subject-matter of the proposed amendment to the By-Laws be referred to the Committee on Law Reform with the request that they report upon the wisdom of the proposed By-Law.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

CHARLES M. CLEMENT, Northumberland: I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Grievances be instructed to inquire into and report to the next Annual Meeting upon the advisability of this Association taking cognizance of questions of professional ethics arising between or affecting members of this Association and also other lawyers resident in Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That if the Committee consider this matter favorably, it report the necessary resolutions or amendments required to establish such procedure.

The Association of New York has a bureau of this kind and it has accomplished a great deal in raising professional standards, in helping those who desire to be high-toned practitioners of the law; the others we cannot help. It also will stimulate interest in this Association. Instead of having nine per cent. of the lawyers of the State members of the Association, we may get three times that many. The real reason we are so powerless is because we are so feeble. We want to build up this Association and get the young men in. I therefore move the adoption of the resolution.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

CHARLES M. CLEMENT, Northumberland: I have a personal matter to bring before the Association. I am quoted in one of the Philadelphia papers as having said I was opposed to the judicial regulation of thieves. As I was speaking to lawyers and of lawyers, that was impossible. From some incidents in the Philadelphia Quarter Sessions recently, I am sure that thieves are quite willing to trust themselves to the judges.

WILLIAM U. HENSEL, *Chairman*, Lancaster: On behalf of the Committee on Law Reform, I would like to call attention to a slight modification in its report that will appear in the printed proceedings. The report as printed and sent out to the members states that the act providing what effect shall be given to admission to practice in the

Supreme Court, etc., had passed the Senate, and had been reported out of the Committee on General Judiciary in the House, and was then before the House on first reading. I would state for the information of the members present that the bill has not only been reported favorably by the Committee on General Judiciary in the House but has actually passed the House and is now in the hands of the Governor, with every expectation that it will be approved. If so, the report when printed in the proceedings will be in accordance with the facts. The effect of the act will be to give to the lower Courts some regulation of those who apply on certificate from the Supreme Court, and the certificate will have no further weight than as a certificate of intellectual fitness.

THE SECRETARY: I wish to announce that I am in receipt of a letter from Charles F. DaCosta, of Philadelphia, on Township Laws, which, unless its reading is asked for, I will hand over to the Committee on Reform in Township Laws.

V. GILPIN ROBINSON, Philadelphia: Just in that connection—this letter from Mr. DaCosta suggests whether it might not be a practical aid to this Committee if invitations for suggestions were sent to the solicitors of townships of the first class. The work of the Committee can doubtless be aided by such suggestion. As showing the special importance of this legislation, a question came up in the Courts of Delaware County not long ago where an ordinance had been passed forbidding in a township of the first class the opening of any cemeteries for the interment of human bodies anywhere within its limits. Application was made to the Court to declare the ordinance invalid and for an injunction, and the decision of the Court was against the ordinance. The general sentiment of the people, just like waste water and matters of that kind, had been to class cemeteries under nuisances. It becomes therefore a matter

of very great importance as to what extent a community like a township of the first class shall be vested with legislative power, or what legislative power shall be given to a township of the first class. And it seems to me that ordinances of this kind should have some executive control; that is, there should be a veto power somewhere, just as we have a veto power with respect to State laws, city laws or borough laws. Therefore, if there is any provision by which the expense of sending notices to the solicitors of townships, so as to get an expression of opinion from them, may be paid, it seems to me that ought to be done. I do not know whether it is proper to offer a resolution to that effect or not. Mr. Mercur, on my left, is Chairman of that Committee; and I offer a resolution that his Committee be authorized to send communications to solicitors of townships inviting suggestions as to the preparation of a proposed act.

THE PRESIDENT: The Committee have that authority without any action by the Association. The proceedings as printed will show the action of the Association.

V. GILPIN ROBINSON, Philadelphia: Mr. Mercur is modest as to the extent to which expense might be incurred. He thinks there ought to be some appropriation to meet the expenses.

THE PRESIDENT: Any expense necessary to be incurred by any Committee of this Association will be taken care of. Mr. Mercur can rest quite easy on that.

V. GILPIN ROBINSON, Philadelphia: I move that an appropriation not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars be made for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolution I just offered.

THE SECRETARY: That is unnecessary. If, in the performance of its duty, the Committee contracts any expense at all, and a copy of the bill be sent to the Secretary, it

will be immediately forwarded to the Treasurer and a check sent by return mail. There is no occasion for an appropriation.

On motion, adjourned.

THIRD DAY, AFTERNOON SESSION

THURSDAY, *June 26, 1913.*

The Association reassembled at 3 o'clock p.m., President ORLADY in the chair.

THE PRESIDENT: The Report of the Committee on Nominations is now in order.

WILLIAM U. HENSEL, *Chairman*, Lancaster: The Committee unanimously agree in recommending for election as officers of this Association for the ensuing year the following:

VICE-PRESIDENTS

WILLIAM D. PORTER.....	Allegheny
JAMES S. MOORHEAD.....	Westmoreland
CHARLES I. LANDIS.....	Lancaster
ISAAC HESTER.....	Berks
WILLIAM E. RICE.....	Warren

SECRETARY

WILLIAM H. STAAKE.....	Philadelphia
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TREASURER

SAMUEL E. BASEHORE.....	Cumberland
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FRANCIS J. O'CONNOR.....	Cambria
OWEN J. ROBERTS.....	Philadelphia
DAVID A. REED.....	Allegheny
HENRY A. JAMES.....	Bucks

ALONZO T. SEARLE.....	Wayne
WILLIAM W. RYON.....	Northumberland
GEORGE S. SCHMIDT.....	York
JOHN M. CORE.....	Fayette
A. M. HOLDING.....	Chester
W. RUSH GILLAN.....	Franklin
W. A. CHALLENGER.....	Allegheny
ALBERT W. JOHNSON.....	Union
A. L. COLE.....	Clearfield
ROBERT A. STOTZ.....	Northampton
O. B. DICKINSON.....	Delaware
CASPER DULL.....	Dauphin
PETER M. SPEER.....	Venango
CLARENCE E. SPROUT.....	Lycoming
FREDERICK J. SHOYER.....	Philadelphia
HAROLD B. BEITLER.....	Philadelphia
A. B. SMITH, JR.....	Susquehanna

C. LA RUE MUNSON, Lycoming: I move that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Association for the gentlemen named for the various offices by the Committee on Nominations.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE SECRETARY: Mr. President, though it is somewhat embarrassing for the Secretary to vote for himself, he reports that the ballot has been cast as directed.

THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary having reported that he has performed his duty, I declare the several gentlemen named elected to fill the respective offices of the Association for the coming year.

Nominations are now in order for the office of President.

WILLIAM U. HENSEL, Lancaster: We are about to fill for the twentieth term an office that has never come to any person who sought or solicited it. By the unanimous and harmonious action of this Association, every member who has attained its executive chair has been elected to it.

In the selection of the President of this Association I think, with a single personal reservation, I may be permitted to say that three considerations have been involved and considered. One is that of personal and professional character, which involves the maintenance of the ethical and professional standards which are the ideal of our profession. Another has been such service in the ranks of the active practical working lawyer as distinguish him either in the Court in which he has practiced or in the Commonwealth. Another has been loyal service and faithful allegiance to this Association itself. In greater or less degree every man—again making a personal reservation—who has been the President of this Association has exemplified and illustrated these qualifications. But if I were asked to name any one man of the personnel of the Pennsylvania Bar Association who in himself has singularly combined all these qualifications, not to say claims, I think it would be in the individual whose name I am about to propose. He has been a faithful and loyal member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association from its organization down to this day, and he has been not only before the Bar of Pennsylvania but before the Bar of the entire United States. A representative of devotion to his profession, in his contributions to its literature, as historian of the Constitution and of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the exercise of his position as instructor in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, as Chancellor of the Law Association of Philadelphia, as Attorney General of Pennsylvania, I may fairly say that probably more than any other one member of this Association his hand, his brain and his pen have wrought and taught more for our common profession than any other one member whom I can at this time recall. And therefore it is, with special consideration for my obligations to this Association, for my duty to the profession, and for the entire Bar of Pennsylvania, that I propose to you as President of this Association for the

coming year a student and a scholar, a statesman and jurist, a lawyer and a gentleman, Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia.

CYRUS G. DERR, Berks: It is of the highest importance that we, the rank and file of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, see to it that only distinguished lawyers are elected to the office of President. If we were to adopt with respect to this office the principle of rotation, among other very undesirable consequences, it would take a thousand years for the office to go round, and while the grass would be growing the steed would starve. When we wish to ascertain who of our professional brethren are really distinguished, we simply look upward where the stars shine the brightest. By no set of men united in the pursuit of a single calling is superior excellence so plainly seen and so candidly confessed as by lawyers practicing at the bar where competition is the most absolutely open, and where emulation is entirely unrestricted by unionism or anything of that kind, and where the manly art of intellectual self-defense and offense is practiced in the highest fashion.

When a man shines as a lawyer, we know that his light is genuine; and when he continues for a number of years to shine with a gradually increasing luster and brilliancy he becomes by progression a star of the first magnitude. And such a man we are bringing before the Association today. He has the ability which enables a man to stand upon a lofty eminence without becoming dizzy. He has the learning of the student, the scholar, the historian, the philosopher. He has the eloquence of the orator which causes the outcoming idea to glow, to sparkle, and to go home to the minds and hearts of hearers. Honors go naturally where honors have already been achieved; and we are bringing before the Association today, Mr. President, for the incumbency of the office about to become vacant by the law of the Association, one of the ornaments

of the profession. I take great satisfaction in seconding the nomination.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: In these later days, Mr. President, when in certain high circles in this land to be an author is accounted greater than to be a politician, perhaps nothing else needed to be said in seconding the nomination of the greatest bibliographer among the lawyers of Pennsylvania. I should hesitate, however, to recommend anyone for the office of President of this Association who had no higher qualification than that, high as that is. But Mr. Carson has far higher qualifications. The same industry which he applies in his researches he applies in the preparation of his cases. The same versatility that appears in his writings appears also in his trials. The same love that he shows in examining into the lives of the lawyers of the past he shows to the lawyers of the present, and no draft upon him by them has ever been dishonored. It is not simply that, in the presentation of issues of fact, he has shown his great eloquence, but in the argument of law points he has so illumined them by an historical statement of their development that the points themselves seem to grow under his hand, and you seem for the first time to have learned why the law is so; and then, having learned why it is so, the application to the question at issue seems most plain. Philadelphia therefore, sir, does herself honor in seconding the nomination of Hampton L. Carson.

But, sir, I must beg a little further indulgence. If I may be permitted to introduce the personal element slightly into this equation I should wish to say that now for nearly one-third of a century the closest friendship has existed between Mr. Carson and every leading member of the Philadelphia Bar, and between Mr. Carson and myself. Together we have stood in Bar meetings when he has laid his wreath on the open grave of his deceased brethren, intertwined always with the beautiful flowers of his rhetoric.

During all that time I have never heard him say an unkind word of any man, and there have been occasions when unkind words would have seemed quite proper if they had been coming from any other source; but the quiet way in which he met that which had happened to him was in the retrospect far more forceful than any unkind word could possibly have been. And so I am glad this day that I am not called to lay this wreath on his closed coffin or his open tomb, but that I can lay it on the altar whereat, by the votes of this Association, he will dedicate himself anew to his chosen life work—a wreath upon the altar whereon during all the years of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence the lamp of justice has been burning, sometimes feebly it is true, but none the less burning, and where in this later day he has by his researches, by his loving touches and by his kindly care kept it burning brighter and better than it has been kept by the act of any other member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any other nominations? There being no other nominations offered, nominations are closed, and all those in favor of the election of Hampton L. Carson as the President of the Pennsylvania Bar Association will show their assent by a rising vote.

(Every member rising, the President continued:)

I therefore declare Hampton L. Carson duly elected President of this Association. Messrs. Hensel, Derr and Simpson will please find and produce the newly-elected President.

(The newly-elected President was then escorted to the platform.)

WILLIAM U. HENSEL, Lancaster: Mr. President, in answer to your writ, we now produce the body of Hampton L. Carson.

THE PRESIDENT: Hampton L. Carson, Esq.—Over a thousand lawyers and judges of Pennsylvania have unanimously elected you as their presiding officer for the coming year. This is an honor coming to but few men. You could not seek this office. Your friends would not urge your name or your fame. Such things would mean certain results that would be your shame. A turned-down candidate for judicial station by his own friends is a fame never earned except by those who deserve it. The rivalries and jealousies of lawyers are matter of common notice. Your friends knowing you as they do, admiring you at short and long range, have measured and gauged you as a fit and proper person to stand in the front line of Pennsylvania lawyers. And there never was a time in our history when wise leadership and wise counsel were more urgently demanded than during the year of your administration. I join with all your friends in most heartily congratulating you on this, and pass to you the gavel of the Association.

PRESIDENT CARSON: Fellow members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association—I cannot command the words which would fittingly express my appreciation of the honor you have done me. I can truly say that this is one of the proudest hours of my life. To be called upon to preside over a body like this, organized as it is, officered as it has been in the past by men loyal to the highest traditions of the profession, bound by every tie of obligation and duty to faithful performance, is an honor that would fill the measure of any man's ambition, and properly crown any professional career. I feel certain that I can command the loyal and zealous support of every member of this Association during the coming year, in enlarging the scope of usefulness, strengthening the organization in membership, and endeavoring, so far as a determination to do my duty is concerned, to uphold that banner of professional loyalty to truth and to justice which makes a legal career under God's

providence—without the spilling of blood or the antagonism of arms—the highest mission of man on earth, an approach to the divine office of executing justice between man and man. I thank you from the depths of my heart.

Is there any further business before the Association?

JOHN W. WETZEL, Cumberland: The Committee on Admissions submits the following supplemental report:

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

The Committee on Admissions would respectfully submit the following report on admissions since the opening of the sessions of this meeting:

ALLEN C WIEST.....	York County
CHAS. A. FARNUM.....	Philadelphia County
EMERSON COLLINS.....	Lycoming County
HON. MAX L. MITCHELL.....	Lycoming County
CHAS. A. MOORE.....	Philadelphia County
WM. S. HAMMOND.....	Blair County
ISAAC J. VANARTSDALEN.....	Bucks County
A. L. COLE.....	Clearfield County
FRED L. ORLADY.....	Huntingdon County
GEORGE GOWEN PARRY.....	Philadelphia County
W. SCOTT REIG.....	Philadelphia County

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. WETZEL,
Secretary.

JOHN B. COLAHAN, JR., Philadelphia: I move that the gentlemen whose names have been reported by the Committee on Admissions at this meeting, and those who have heretofore been admitted, be elected members of this body.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE SECRETARY: The appointment of delegates to the American Bar Association and to the Bureau of Comparative Law will be made by the President as soon as a list of the members of this Association who will attend the meeting of the American Bar Association can be procured.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any other business before the Association?

JOHN B. COLAHAN, JR., Philadelphia: I move that we do now adjourn.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

Adjourned.

THE BANQUET

The culmination of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting was the Banquet. The retiring President, Judge George B. Orlady, was the Toastmaster. His introductory address and his presentation of the able and eloquent gentlemen, who had been selected to respond to the formal toasts, evidenced that he was a "Past Grand Master" in the art of properly handling the "feast of reason" which followed the other acceptable feast, furnished by Manager Galbrey, of the Hotel Cape May. All of the speakers were members of the Association save Robert C. Smith, K. C., of the Bar of the Dominion of Canada, who on the preceding Tuesday evening had won the plaudits of his hearers by his wonderful oratorical ability in the delivery of the Annual Address on the subject, "The Position and Prospects of the Profession."

The response of King's Counsel Smith to the toast, "The United States of America and the Dominion of Canada," more than sustained the reputation he had gained as a post-prandial speaker, not only in his home city, Montreal, but in the United States of America. The second toast was "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," which, in the unavoidable absence of Governor Tener, was ably responded to by Deputy Attorney General Jesse E. B. Cunningham, while Emerson Collins, Esquire, of Lycoming, spoke for the "Judiciary"; Albert B. Osborne, Esquire, of Erie, on "The Actual Value of the Ideal," Stevens Hecksher, Esquire, of Philadelphia, for "The Junior Bar," and James S. Moorhead, Esquire, of Westmoreland, was an able champion of "The Ladies," who, seated at separate tables on three sides of the large dining-room, added to the beauty of the scene by their personal attractions.



ROBERT C. SMITH

APPENDIX

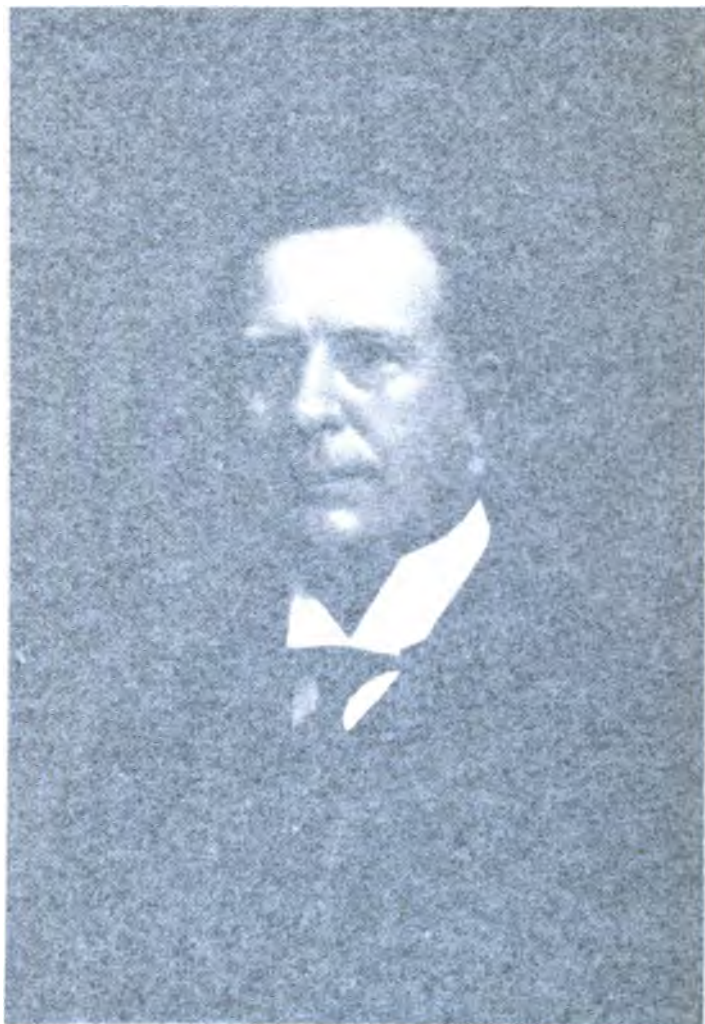
THE POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE PROFESSION

An address before the Pennsylvania Bar

By ROBERT C. SMITH, Esq., of Philadelphia

These addresses are generally regarded as formal, and it is useful to have some record of them, not only because it is desirable that they be preserved for one's sober second thought, but also because we do not wish that what I have said should have the formal character that is necessarily attached to a very matter-of-fact talk with the object of stating the position in which the profession now occupies, and of making some speculations as to its future.

You will probably agree with me that the profession as at present organized, is a purely artificial creation. An old colleague of mine used to say that the profession was divided into two great classes—one, those who were in it, and the other, those who were not in it. I do not propose to defend the propriety of this division, but to recognize that although the profession has no real existence and is thus subject to the vicissitudes of perpetual succession, it may, by the aid of legislative, judicial or Royal, sanction, be made to have a real existence and attributes are not the result of a wisely projected and developed in purpose and conscious purpose. Like most other institutions, it is the result of a multitude of influences, many of which are obscure and inscrutable. We are accustomed to speak of the Constitution, yet that Constitution was not made, or even written. It simply grew out of the necessities of the social organism. So it may be said of the



ROBERT C. SMITH

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THE POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE PROFESSION

An address before the Pennsylvania Bar Association, June 24, 1913

By ROBERT C. SMITH, K.C., of Montreal, Canada

These addresses are generally read, possibly because it is useful to have some record of what is said, and possibly because it is desirable that the address should represent one's sober second thoughts. In following the custom, I do not wish that what I have to say shall assume any more formal character than is necessary, as my purpose is to have a very matter-of-fact talk with you about the position which the profession now occupies, with possibly some random speculations as to its future.

You will probably agree with me that the Bar, as at present organized, is a purely human institution. A very old colleague of mine used to say that the world was divided into two great classes—one, those who were lawyers, and the other, those who were not—and it was the duty of the latter to unite loyally in the support of the former. I do not propose to defend this proposition; in fact, I feel bound to recognize that although the Bar possesses corporate existence and is thus supposed, as a consequence, to enjoy perpetual succession, it in reality has no patent either Presidential or Royal, entitling it to immortality. Its present existence and attributes are not the result of any scheme wisely projected and developed in pursuance of any conscious purpose. Like most other institutions, it is the result of a multitude of influences, many of them operating unseen and inscrutable. We are accustomed to speak of the British Constitution, yet that Constitution was never constructed or even written. It simply grew out of the ever changing necessities of the social organism. So it may be said of the

profession of the law. It is what the community has made it, and it may safely be predicted that it will last as long as it is able to adapt itself to the wants of society, or, in other words, as long as it is worth what it costs the people.

It is true that any institution which is traceable back to antiquity may, for some considerable time, outlive its usefulness. Indeed, there are striking examples of this in connection with the legal profession itself. When trial by jury was first obtained it was a constitutional victory of immense importance to human liberty, and even today any word spoken in criticism of that ancient institution is regarded by many as treason, or, at least, as dangerous heresy. It remains, although the weight of candid opinion among lawyers themselves and indeed among all who have opportunity of observing its operation, is that it has served its purpose and should be superseded, at least so far as civil causes are concerned. It is cumbersome and expensive. It takes twelve men from the business they are presumably qualified to transact and requires them to do something they have no training or aptitude for. They must decide questions of fact upon which vast interests may depend, as soon as they have heard the statements of the witnesses; whereas judges fitted by years of special training in the appreciation of proof generally require time for careful deliberation. A large proportion of cases brought against corporations are tried by jury, and every barrister knows that, not merely by accident here and there but in general and usual practice, a corporation has but little chance of obtaining justice at the hands of the jury.

Conspicuous progress has been made through coöperation, which could never have been realized by independent and individual effort, and many thinking men wonder how long the community will tolerate a system which habitually in its working results in the disregard of elementary principles of righteousness. No doubt the system lives on, not because it is believed to be still one of the bulwarks of our

liberties but because of the feeling that, in certain classes of cases, it affords a means of administering a sort of rude justice, even if the result be directly opposed to the literal meaning of the so-called "verdict."

It is possible that our ancient and honorable profession might continue to live on for a considerable period even if it failed to do all that the community expected of it. It is difficult indeed to know what the world really does expect of it. Every one who is not a lawyer has some criticism to offer of the profession and its methods. We hear frequently quoted Christ's malediction: "Woe unto you also, ye lawyers! for ye lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers." And again: "Woe unto you, lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge; ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered." There is, however, one woe that we seem to escape, and that is: "Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you." I hope we shall always welcome honest and fair criticism. As an old Scotch divine said: "People rather like to be called miserable sinners provided it be *en masse*," but though we are called sinners, and although every month there appear assaults upon the profession, it is really very difficult to gather from them just what is expected of the lawyers.

I recently read a rather cleverly written article in one of the magazines, drawing a contrast between the legal and medical professions. I do not know whether the writer was a lawyer or a doctor, but from his apparently greater familiarity with medical matters than with the law, as well as from the result of his comparison, I imagine that he was a doctor. The doctors were represented as being entirely emancipated from custom and dogma, devoting their abilities in an absolutely disinterested manner to the advancement of science, to new discoveries for the alleviation of human suffering and the prolongation of human

life, adopting and benefiting by the work of all cognate sciences—in fact, as despising all sordid motives and being the exponents of an exalted altruism.

The lawyers, on the other hand, were portrayed as the slaves of hidebound conservatism, never thinking for themselves, never looking for new discoveries in the realm of law, perfectly satisfied to grub in the heaps of antiquated lore without dreaming that their profession and the world at large might be illuminated by some new principles that would realize a more perfect justice and a brighter and nobler life for mankind. It was suggested that if a doctor and a lawyer who had lived in the Middle Ages were, in 1913, to reinhabit this planet, the doctor would find himself in an entirely new world, all that he had known and practiced having given place to new discoveries and to better and truer methods. The lawyer, on the contrary, it was said, would look around him, brush up a few modern statutes, and with the old body of the law as it existed when he practiced, he would find himself perfectly at home and be able to get along very comfortably. It is quite true that the doctor would marvel when the circulation of the blood was explained to him. With breathless curiosity he would watch modern surgery with anæsthetics and antiseptics, and he would simply stand aghast at the work of the bacteriologist. One can well imagine how interested he would be in hearing of the germinal character of so many diseases.

But what of the lawyer? Quite true, he would find many of the old rules of law still in force, and the keenest intellects of his profession endeavoring to apply these old rules to the wonderfully complicated social and financial conditions now existing. He would find that murder and theft are still crimes. Whether he concluded that moral distinctions are eternal or are merely conventional, he would find that many of the principles of law expounded by the Roman jurisconsults and established in the Pretorian Edict are still applicable in the relations of men. He would, how-

ever, find some changes. The feudal system, which at one time seemed to be the very foundation of society itself, he would look for in vain; the number of capital offences he would find reduced from his long list to one or two. He would find the law humanized, and, above all, he would find as the result of a long struggle waged chiefly by the lawyers, the principles of constitutional government and civil and religious freedom established, and the law available for the protection of the weakest even against the strongest in every civilized community. He would find that the relations of men, their rights and obligations, are determined very largely by individuals themselves, arising from contract, but he would find that the essential element of an obligation is still in reality the *vinculum juris* of the old Roman law. When he had compared the new with the old, he would no doubt set before himself the inquiry how far law is in any event a field for invention or discovery. The French civil law, borrowing from the Roman law, has consecrated a maxim: "*Nul ne peut s'enrichir au dépens d'autrui*" (No one can enrich himself at the expense of another), a maxim which enables Courts to do substantial justice in difficult cases, and that with the sanction of law. There is in it neither invention nor discovery, but merely a somewhat broader statement of the very ancient law, "Thou shalt not steal." The field of invention is not open to the lawyer with respect to the principle. It is, however, open to the thief and to all who desire to evade, by multifarious devices, so simple a cardinal law. The ingenuity of the lawyer will be wasted if he endeavor to discover some new principle. His ingenuity will be well directed if he endeavor to express and to apply the principles, ancient in themselves if not founded in the very nature of things, to the infinitely varying and complicated modern devices of dishonesty. The elements of a contract must be the same in all times and in all places, and as to its essentials there is no room for either invention or discovery. What gives life and char-

acter to a contract today is the *consensus ad idem* which the Roman jurists made so plain. The work of the lawyer lies in applying the true principles of contract to the complicated agreements which are necessary, owing to the complexity of modern life.

Many of the criticisms of the Bar begin by assuming that the lawmaker and the lawyer are identical. The lawyer is rather himself the product of the law than the responsible creator of it. The law is supposed to be written for the people and to be understandable by them, and yet responsibility requires for its existence the most beautifully transparent fiction that it ever entered into the heart of man to conceive—namely, that everyone is presumed to know the law. This is obviously necessary in order to make legal responsibility acceptable to the conscience or moral sense of the community. A question of law arises which the most illiterate and thick-headed layman is presumed to know. It is first referred to expert counsel for opinion. They differ. It goes to litigation, and after fluctuating results in all the Courts it finally divides the highest tribunal in the realm. Blackstone said Justinian had reduced the whole doctrine of law to three general precepts, viz., that we should live honestly, should hurt nobody, and should render to everyone his due. However one might wish for so simple an expression of the law, we all know that the tendency of the law is not toward simplicity but toward ever-increasing volume and complexity. The law has not made society what it is; society has made and is making the law. In the tremendously increasing body of statute law we see the endeavor to formulate statements of principles usually as old as history itself with respect to particular or limited conditions. We may well inquire whether we would not be much better off without a great deal of our statute law. When any social, commercial or financial condition seems to present an aspect in any degree novel, there is at once an outcry for a new statute, although the condi-

tion might be perfectly well met by principles which have been expounded and established for ages.

The same may be said of case law. Is it not true that probably three times too many cases are reported? When they merely illustrate applications of well-known principles to facts varying very little from those stated in scores of previous decisions, the reporting of them adds nothing to the knowledge on the subject. On the contrary, the ever-increasing body of statute law and the stupendous volume of reported cases issuing from year to year, instead of elucidating, have rather a tendency to involve the law in more uncertainty.

It is this eternally increasing body of law that has made the lawyer what he is today. No doubt he is responsible for the number of reported cases. A reasonable number of cases must be reported as illustrating the application of the old principles to new and ever-changing methods of doing business; but even with this allowance it is difficult to believe that reporting has not been overdone. Both the increased volume of the statutory and of the case law is primarily due, as already observed, to the changes going on continually in men's ways of doing things. The lawyer is not responsible for these changes. The rules of the road, on sea and land, are available to a certain extent for an aëroplane or a submarine, but do not help much as regards the passing above or below one another; and so throughout the whole social fabric there are changes going on which have to be met by the application of old principles, or, if necessary, by the creation of a few new arbitrary working rules not depending upon principle at all. All this means that the lawyer of today requires an equipment far greater than that of his professional ancestors. The more varied and complicated the conditions of life, the more difficult is the lawyer's task, and the more impossible is it for even the educated layman to appreciate the extent of the lawyer's field of activities. We may thus understand, if we cannot

acquiesce in, the kind of criticism of our profession which is so general now, which likens it to the sacerdotalism of the Middle Ages. Most of the critics begin in a very friendly and confidential way by assuring us that what is said is for our own good and prompted by kindly interest alone; but sooner or later they inevitably draw a parallel between the profession of the law of today and the priestcraft of times gone by.

The more complicated the system of law and legal procedure becomes, the greater is the gulf between the laity and the legal profession, and the more does the law become wrapped in mystery, so far as the ordinary observer is concerned. The less the ordinary individual is able to understand legal methods, the more is he apt to regard the law and lawyers as a mysterious craft. The more complex the business methods of the period may be, the less confidence does he feel in moving without professional guidance. By a process of easy but entirely fallacious generalization he comes to regard the legal profession as a caste to which he is bound to pay tribute at every turn. We then read article after article written in terms of bitterness against what is called "the legal trust," and the people of America and of England are declared to be in absolute subjection to a privileged class whose domination they say is becoming more grievous all the time. In reality the condition has not been created by the lawyers. It is simply part of the expression of modern life and movement, and is really but one of the symptoms, so to speak, of more highly and delicately organized society. Upon the fairest possible analysis the privileges and prerogatives of the Bar are no greater than is reasonably necessary for the discipline of the profession itself and the protection of the public. Everyone readily realizes that no one should be permitted to practice the medical profession without some sufficient evidence of qualification. The organization of that profession is similar in kind and in degree to that of the Bar, and no one suggests

any relaxation of the rules governing admission to practice as a doctor, nor in the rules governing the members of that profession *inter se*. One would imagine that the practice of the law was limited to certain privileged classes. It is open to every young man who presents satisfactory evidence of character and of having pursued studies to qualify him for the practice. What has been called the domination of the Bar has nothing to do with any special privileges or prerogatives. It simply represents the greater dependence of the layman upon those who have spent years in qualifying themselves to render just such service as is required of them, and is evidence that the lawyer is in reality a greater necessity than ever. It is a commonplace to say that the questions with which the lawyer dealt in former times were simple in character in proportion as the commercial and financial methods were simpler. The lawyer of today has to deal with what has been called high finance, with extremely intricate and delicate questions arising upon the adjustment of various interests in different methods of coöperation. The average prospectus of today has to be read and reread before its full import is understood, and before even a moderate idea may be obtained of the legal principles which must be brought into play in its working out. Many of them, indeed, could only be unraveled and understood by that type of genius in our profession which for ages has stood in unrivaled fame and grand preëminence representing the wisdom of the ancients and the progressive intelligence of the latter days, combining the occult sagacity of the Orient with the keenest intuitions of the West, the master of mystery and Machiavelian cunning—the Philadelphia lawyer.

The greater the demands upon the practitioner, the greater the sphere of competition in the profession and the greater the opportunities for individual excellence. There have always been leaders of the Bar, but the difference between the leaders of today and the rank and file is probably

greater than it has ever been, in proportion as the realm of possible attainment has been extended. It would be idle to regard the profession as an honorary one. The voluntary honorarium is lost in antiquity to which the memory of man goeth not back. I would be very sorry indeed to admit that the law is practiced primarily for gain, but it would require a Don Quixote to believe that the profession is practiced entirely without regard to its emoluments, and one would have to deliberately close his eyes to actually existing conditions if he pretended that the emoluments realized had no relation to the standing or preëminence of the counsel. I fear I should also meet with general contradiction if I asserted that the results of litigation were not influenced at all by the ability of the counsel engaged in it.

I remember an old member of the Bar in one of the Western States saying to me: "The first ten years of my practice I lost all my good cases; the last ten years I have won all my bad ones. So you see in the end that justice has been done." It is true that the judge sits as the representative of all that is high and holy in justice, but the human factor is not to be neglected, and in fairness it must be conceded that the results of the average case may be determined in part by the ability, knowledge and experience of the counsel engaged in it.

Just at this point there comes in the uncomfortable reflection that the great counsel are not generally available for the poorer suitors. Any possible aspect of the administration of justice which places the poor at a disadvantage as compared with the rich is, of course, revolting to the moral sense. Whatever inequality may exist in this respect is of course equally true of other professions. The doctor, whose skill has made him famous, practices among the rich. In vain is it argued that the greatest physician would not refuse his skill to the poorest applicant, that he simply revels in his hospital work, and that every advance he makes is at once available for the whole profession, etc. His practice is

among the rich, and it is so because the rich can afford to pay him fees which the poorer classes cannot. It is equally true that no self-respecting member of the Bar, no matter how exalted his position in the profession, would refuse his services to right a crying wrong or to prevent a gross injustice if brought to his notice, but his practice is, in fact, among those who are able to pay the fees which his position entitles him to.

There is matter for reflection here. There will no doubt come about, in the course of time, some considerable modification in the features of a great modern trial. The lengthy and elaborate oration which used to be the rule in our legislative assemblies has almost entirely disappeared, giving place to the terse and incisive statement of the question, relying more upon the intuition of the members than to over-elaborate argument in debate. The trial of the present time has perhaps reached an extreme as presenting the spectacle of a battle of counsel. The public interest is frequently much more aroused by the means than by the end. The spectacular character of forensic work must give way to greater celerity and directness. There is also at least some safeguard against injustice, resulting from the great ability of counsel on one side or the other, in the responsibility of counsel themselves. Of course I am quite aware that many will look with amazement at the mere suggestion that the ability of counsel could have any effect whatever in the result of litigation, and will no doubt consider even the suggestion of it as entirely unwarrantable and extravagant. I, however, am trying to talk confidentially with men who know what the practice of the law is, not by the reading of lofty dissertations upon the majesty of the law, but who know from daily participation in it for years what the thing called legal practice really is. We can only preach the old doctrine that a barrister's brief is not to win his client's case at all hazards. It is to present his client's claims as strongly as they can be presented, consistently with principles of law

and justice. I fear we must confess that this ideal has not been fully realized in actual practice. It is, however, not putting it on too high a plane to say that the lawyer's duty to his client is always subordinate to his duty to his conscience and to justice. There is an independence of the Bar which is essential to the right administration of justice—an independence which places the barrister above every dictate or constraint save that of his own conscience. Any ideal lower than this would deprive the Bar of every title to consideration and it would be a mockery to speak of it as a noble profession. The barrister is in reality an officer of the Court. This is no mere fiction devised to render him amenable to its discipline. It is a fact which, more than any other, invests the profession with its highest character and dignity. When the law is practiced with this idea constantly in view, the evenly balanced administration of justice will not depend in any sense upon the equality of counsel. If it were otherwise, the result would be a degenerate argument in favor of mediocrity. The growing ability and equipment of even the average counsel may, perhaps, suggest to the sagacity of those who control appointments or election to the Bench that the judges should at least be not inferior in legal attainments to the counsel practicing before them.

It is perhaps not the time or place to discuss the Bench, but if I may be allowed a word in parenthesis, I would urge the members of the Bar to keep constantly before them the position which the Bench occupies. Both in this country and in Canada we have much to learn in this respect from the mother country. The position of the judge is one of the highest and most honorable which the community can offer to any person. The position is one entailing a vast amount of work and the highest kind of responsibility. Our laws may be admirable, but unless they are administered by men of the highest character and ability their benefit is lost to the people. The judges themselves are naturally in a deli-

cate position and unable to discuss such questions as salary. It would not of course be possible to argue that the salaries of the judges should be equal to the highest incomes made at the Bar, but they ought at least to be sufficient to enable the judges to live in reasonable comfort, without having continually to draw upon their private means. Your people and ours are supposed to represent as enlightened and progressive views as are to be found in the world. They know that the well being of society depends upon having the best men possible on the Bench, and yet they provide remuneration for the judges from the least unto the greatest upon a scale which, to state it very moderately, is quite inadequate. Many of the salaries were fixed when the cost of living was much less than half what it is today; but because men are found willing to make sacrifices in order to have the honor of occupying the highest position to which our profession leads, the people do nothing to right so obvious a wrong. The profession should not rest until some proper provision is made for the stipends of the judges.

I have read with some amusement a series of articles in the *Westminster Review* on what is called The Legal Trust, in which the suggestion was boldly made that the judges ought not to be drawn from the profession but should undergo an entirely different course of training in order to qualify for the Bench as a separate profession, or *magistrature de carriere*. I will not devote any time to refute an argument that I know will not appeal to anyone present. If the *magistrature de carriere* is found suitable to the conditions of Continental Europe, the countries in which it exists are, of course, free to maintain it. Every member of the Bar present will understand what I mean when I say that many of the most useful qualifications of the judge are not to be acquired by the reading of cases and commentaries, but in the years of daily experience in the forum. In my opinion it would be even more likely that one who had never studied military tactics, except in

books and maps, should become a successful general than that wise and great judges should come from a class that have never passed through the trials and borne the responsibility involved in practice at the Bar.

In the New World we have not maintained the separation between the two branches of the profession which exists in England, that is, between solicitors and barristers. It would be quite too lengthy a subject to discuss at the present time. It works admirably there, and I must say has quite a fascination for Canadian counsel who practice before the judicial committee of the Privy Council. As a system, it is practically confined to England and France. At the organization of the South African Federation the matter was very fully considered and opinions obtained from all over the world, the result being the adoption of the fusion of the professions as we have it on this continent. It was considered in any event preferable for the new country. The distinction between solicitor and barrister is in reality a natural one, and in actual practice is generally carried out among us—that is to say, that certain members of the firm habitually do solicitors' work and others barristers' work. Indeed, some kind of specialization is inevitable and is becoming more and more in vogue on this continent, both in the division of work among the different members of firms and in the character of professional work which individual counsel will undertake. It is rendered necessary because of the greater demands now made upon the Bar and the impossibility of attaining to the required excellence in all subjects. It is a natural development and tends to better work, but it will ultimately have an effect upon the future of the Bar. The different sections will naturally have less in common than the general practitioners have, but it will probably not result in disruption at least for a long time. The physicians and surgeons will have become separate professions before that time comes.

Another matter may be referred to as being more serious than any form of specialization, properly so called, and it is the extent to which the appointment of what are called "general counsel" to all kinds of corporations and even private firms is being practiced. Whether one likes it as a practice or not it is probably too late to quarrel with it. I merely mention it because of its possible influence upon the continuity of our profession as a profession. In Canada I believe the first departure in this direction was the appointment of a City Attorney—that is, a member of the Bar who took an office in the City Hall, devoting all his time to the legal business of the city in consideration of a fixed salary. Later the railway corporations engaged general counsel, such counsel at first having their offices apart from the railway offices and not being under any contract not to take any cases except for the railway. So far as I can learn, when the council of the Bar considered this departure from ancient custom it appears to have been on exceedingly narrow grounds; in fact, the only question, so far as I can discover, that was discussed was whether it was in accordance with the ethics of the profession for counsel to compound their fees for a fixed annual remuneration. Though not meeting with any general approval, the practice was tolerated on the understanding that the company so employing "standing counsel," as they are sometimes called, should never benefit by any costs decreed in favor of such counsel; that is, that the counsel if he won cases and recovered costs from the opposite party should be entitled to retain these costs in addition to his annual salary. Now of course, as everyone knows, the cities and almost all corporations of any importance have elaborately organized legal departments, in which there are many members of the Bar receiving regular salaries and being to all intents and purposes as completely employees of the companies as if they were clerks in the audit office. The convenience and economy of having the whole time of a lawyer at their

disposal has led smaller companies, and even private firms, to follow the lead of the great corporations. If the practice be extended much further, it will have an effect upon the character and permanence of the profession which ought to receive serious consideration. I have no doubt some members of the Bar will think my misgivings on this subject reactionary, if not antediluvian. The more serious aspect of it does not appear to me to relate to fees or whether they shall be compounded for a fixed salary or not. We hear much of the independence of the Bench as essential to the true administration of justice, but, as I have just said, there is an independence of the Bar that is also important. The barrister must not be a hired man. As I said a moment ago, his first and highest duty is to aid the Court in the administration of justice. The performance of this duty is, to say the least, rendered more difficult by his severing himself from general practice and entering the employment of a particular company or individual whose behests he must obey or face the doubtful prospect of trying to attract again a scattered clientele. Another effect which I fear must be baneful upon the profession is the fact that so many of the very ablest men at the Bar are thus led to settle down, to positions of limited influence, their brilliant powers, as far as the profession to which they belong or the community at large is concerned, being wasted in the treadmill of corporation routine. A very eminent lawyer in one of the Western States said to me a few days ago: "We have great cities in which there is not a member of the Bar whose reputation extends beyond their municipal limits; yet we know there are in them many men whose talents would entitle them to continental reputation and to a sphere of influence extending from ocean to ocean. They have been absorbed and by so much extinguished by the great corporations."

I have mentioned this subject for your consideration because I think the extent to which this practice is going

will affect the future of the profession. Specialization is of course necessary—in fact, an obvious development—but there is room for every variety of specialization in the ordinary practice of the Bar and consistently with the preservation of full professional independence.

Apart from specialization, I wonder whether you have the variety of types at the Bar that are to be met with in some other countries on this continent. There is the book-worm, always poring over books and cases, never learning that knowledge is power only in so far as it is applied. Far more learned than his confreres around him, but lacking that mystic combination of qualities which the French have so expressively called *savoir faire*, and finally settling down to write the factums for some brilliant ignoramus. Then there is the adept in the refined arts of advertising. He loves the reporters. In his hands a routine motion becomes an interesting and novel question, naturally noticed in all the papers. When he finally reaches the goal of fame and fortune, as he generally does, he is the very man who speaks slightly of the Press and wonders why the Courts are so poorly reported compared with former days.

Then we still find the technical pleader who thinks that the power of amendment is subversive of the Constitution. And the man who is said to be really more in real estate now than in law. We may not forget the company-promoter lawyer. He can merge and he can sub-merge. He is a wizard, and his company law, sometimes fearfully and wonderfully made, passes unchallenged in the rhythm of new-fangled and captivating legal phraseology. He could merge a traveling circus company with a municipal corporation. The proceedings of municipal councils occasionally suggest that this merger has been accomplished, but I am informed that this is not the case. And how many of our brilliant lawyers, after a brief dalliance with politics, are finally missed from our ranks altogether! Protesting that there is absolutely nothing in it, and that the lawyer is a

fool who meddles at all in politics, their second campaign is carried on with a vehemence far more intense than their first. I do not at all agree that a lawyer has no business in politics. On the contrary, I think the lawyer is generally the best qualified of all citizens for public life. The statement may appear to lack modesty, but I think it possesses truth. We often hear that there are too many lawyers in politics. Much of the draughtsmanship we meet with in statutes and by-laws would suggest the necessity of a little more legal supervision. I examined a by-law of one of our cities last week solemnly providing that any person who should wear the uniform or badge of a constable, or carry a baton, or exhibit any authority as a constable, should incur a penalty of \$100. Under a literal construction, every member of the police force incurred the penalty. There were no such words as "without lawful authority." And I think it is Lord Thring who cites a statute, the final section of which enacted that any informer might sue for any penalty under the act and that half the penalty should go to His Majesty. The only penalty prescribed in the act was six months' imprisonment.

The lawyer has his place in politics and the legislator can possess no higher qualification than a profound knowledge of those fundamental principles of truth and righteousness which are the basis alike of the common and the civil law.

Notwithstanding all the criticisms to which it is subjected, the profession of the law still stands as a great necessity of society. In the very conditions which are largely responsible for these criticisms is evident the necessity for a learned and a wise profession in which the people may have confidence. The more intense modern life becomes, the more essential is it that the rapid movements of the day shall be in harmony with principles that have stood the test of time. We may sing pæans of liberty, but we shall enjoy liberty only as righteous laws are wisely administered. The re-

sponsibility for the administration of justice rests on the Bar as well as on the Bench, and we cannot too often or too earnestly inquire how the Bar is discharging this responsibility. Criticism should come from within, at least as often as from without the profession. Is the Bar becoming commercialized? I fear it must be admitted that there is more danger of this in the New than in the Old World. The relations of the lawyer with commerce are more intimate and direct, and the demands made upon him by business men are frequently for services more commercial than professional. There is a natural hatred in the New World for everything that is symbolized by those two very innocent little words, "red tape." In complacently yielding to the clamor to be rid of useless formalism let us not forget that the law cannot be practiced as a trade.

This is an extremely utilitarian age. There is everywhere a desire to eliminate what is purely formal and unnecessary. Business must not be held in suspense. The daily command of commerce to law is: "Facilitate, don't obstruct." Perhaps legal methods in the past have been too slow and too exacting, and we may have to relax somewhat to keep pace with the feverish movement of the day. But our duty can never be to facilitate business projects and schemes that will not stand the test of principle and truth. Commercial development that cannot stand this simple test will lead to disaster. If formality has in some degree to give way, let us vigilantly see to it that in losing form we do not also sacrifice something more than form. In fact, I am old-fashioned enough to think that if we swept away all form in professional methods and conduct we should soon wake up to the realization that we had lost much that is difficult to describe but which is very intimately associated with reality. The influences tending to commercialize the profession usually carry the apology that mere ceremony is worse than useless, but their inroads tend to break down all distinction between profession and trade, and in the end we

hear that it is absurd to object to a barrister in his spare time turning an honest penny in insurance or some other brokerage. And so the profession might easily lose its essential character and become gradually merged with commerce. I know of no more salutary influence for the preservation of the ancient landmarks than such Bar associations as this. The Association, its neighbor, the New York State Bar Association, and many others that might be mentioned, and the great American Bar Association which is shortly to meet in Montreal, are doing noble work in maintaining the high standards that in the past have won an honorable position for the profession of the law. We may have to suffer some changes by modernism. The picturesque has often had to yield to the practical. But unless these great Bar associations shall abjure the principles upon which they were founded and have developed, the honorable traditions of the past will be realized in the future, the science of jurisprudence will be advanced, the honor and dignity of the Bar will be upheld, and amid all the mutations of this restless period we shall see maintained inviolate the ideals of honor and integrity which have illumined our history as a profession.

Next year we shall celebrate the completion of a hundred years of peace between the United States and the British Empire. I refer to it here because during that century all differences between us have been settled by the lawyers instead of the soldiers and sailors. Every question which could not be arranged diplomatically was submitted, argued out, and settled judicially. Mr. Bryce, speaking not long ago in Montreal of the great tax upon the national resources of Europe involved in the continually increasing armaments, said there was an object lesson in the New World which the nations of Europe might learn with advantage, and it was that, with an international boundary line of about four thousand miles between the United States and Canada, there were no fortifications and no men-of-war upon

the lakes and other waters between the two countries. Will the nations learn the lesson Mr. Bryce would teach? Think of four thousand miles of frontier, and peace and harmony reigning along its whole extent! Here and there a trifling question may arise. Some of your citizens and some of ours have built their shops exactly on the line, no doubt quite accidentally, so that half of each is in the United States and the other half in Canada, and it may happen that some goods are a little cheaper on the Canadian than on the American counter and *vice versa*. If you are out shooting and run out of cartridges, you must first decide the momentous question whether you wish Winchester or Union Metallic, or whether you prefer Birmingham or Dominion shells, and then trust to what the dealer will call "horse sense" as to which side of the shop you will patronize. And occasionally that mysterious boundary line will be found running diagonally through a farm, and even the shrewdest bucolic intelligence may find it difficult to determine whether a calf is a free-born republican or born under a monarchy. Last year one of your customs officers visited a Canadian farmer and said: "Brother Canuck, we wish to be neighborly, but your flocks and herds seem to multiply even more rapidly than those of the favored people of old. Your five cows have had seventeen calves this spring already—all born on the American side. If they have any more, I'd sell them in Canada, if I were you."

It is indeed an object lesson to the world that with this four thousand miles of boundary between us, we live without friction or quarrel, upon terms of mutual confidence and friendship; and the reason is that between us it has been a century of law instead of arms. Under the Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1817 it was provided that a vessel not exceeding one hundred tons and armed with one eighteen-pound gun was permitted to each party on Lake Ontario and Lake Champlain, and two each on the Upper Lakes. For a century that has been faithfully observed, and the few old

forts that remain are visited by our children as the curiosities of another age. For four thousand miles no frowning fortresses nor threatening guns are to be seen on the frontier, but that great frontier is not unfortified. Its fortification is the good will and common conscience of two peoples who believe that nations as individuals have moral responsibility, and that history will yet affirm the truth that righteousness exalteth a nation.

We will, of course, not fight our old battles over again, and we hope the peace celebration will come safely off without provoking new ones. What stirring times they were when we were taking forts from you one day and losing them the next! Will there ever again, in the world's history, be as brilliant a capture as your taking of Fort Montgomery? We held it with a fine garrison, and you simply negotiated a new survey and moved the frontier line a hundred yards or so to the other side of the fort. What could our garrison do? They had to move out; they were liable to a writ of ejectment.

There have been great changes since France and the United States entered into the Treaty of 1778, by which, among other things, "the Most Christian King and the United States agree to invite or admit other powers who may have received injuries from England to make common cause with them," etc. Today there is between France and the British Empire an *entente cordiale* that is closer and more likely to be permanent than any that ever previously existed, and there is between the United States and the Empire a confidence and a friendship more intimate than has ever bound two nations together.

The instinct of national self-preservation has always made nations extremely sensitive upon questions of boundaries, yet all our boundary questions have been settled as such questions are settled by individuals, by judicial methods. In 1871, when the Emperor of Germany decided in your favor upon the construction of the Treaty of 1846 as

to the line running through the channel between Vancouver Island and the mainland, General Grant said it left you as a nation for the first time in your history without a question as to disputed boundary between the United States and Great Britain. We managed to find some more such questions even after that. We have always had boundary questions, but we have had a century of peace, because every question has been settled by reason and by law. We have not always been equally pleased with the results. But perhaps it happens even in Pennsylvania that the judgments of the Courts do not always satisfy both litigants. As far as I am aware, this fact has never been used as an argument in favor of abolishing the Courts and returning to trial by baton.

We are told that there are questions too delicate to permit of arbitration, such as those involving national honor. In the century we are completing we had time and again difficulties of the most delicate possible character, difficulties which between other nations would probably have resulted in bitter wars. The progress of civilization is marked by nothing more clearly than the long contest between reason and passion. These various troubles were dealt with by lawyers and statesmen who felt their responsibility to history; reason triumphed over passion; international calamities were averted; mutual confidence was restored, and, without a lingering trace of bitterness, we shall shortly join hands, rejoicing in the inestimable blessings of a hundred years of peace.

No class has a better right to join heartily in that celebration than the profession to which we belong, because none contributed so much to maintain the peace that we rejoice over.

The Bar has its faults, but it occupies a position in the world today of which its members should be proud. In the administration of justice between individuals it has worked out, and is working out, reforms from day to day.

and principally such reforms as will aid the poorer and the weaker members of society. Expenses are being reduced, delays are being shortened; in fact, the Bar is working to the end that the constitutional rights shall be the actual rights of the humblest citizen in the land.

And in the wider sphere the lawyer is assuming, nay, must assume, a position of paramount importance in the world's affairs. International differences must be settled either by physical or by moral means. After diplomacy has done what it can there remain but two alternatives—to settle differences by resort to force or to settle them judicially. The hope of peace lies in establishing confidence in arbitration. No words could possibly exaggerate what this great nation has done and is doing in this sacred cause. As it develops its limitless resources and increases in power, it has given its mighty influence in favor of the judicial settlement of all international differences. In 1908, acting by one of the great leaders of the American Bar, it concluded treaties with France, Great Britain, and other powers, agreeing to submit to arbitration all differences of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of treaties. It has even considered the question of submitting to arbitral justice every possible difference between the nations that we represent tonight. I believe that nothing could more fully satisfy the consciences and rejoice the hearts of all good men and true on this continent and across the sea. We have practiced it for a hundred years without a formal treaty, and the result is truer confidence and constantly increasing affection.

When this great advance toward the reign of peace has been accomplished, the American Bar will rejoice in seeing the triumph of the cause which it early espoused. The recommendations of the New York State Bar Association were among the earliest and most potent influences toward the establishment of the Hague Tribunal. The mediation of your President led to a termination of the

sanguinary struggle between Russia and Japan. The several sovereigns of our Empire will be distinguished in history as devoted to the cause of peace. Would that the Republic and the Empire might teach the world peace! The nations will not give up steel for sentiment. Our task is to prove that the administration of justice is as possible between nations as between individuals, and that there is such a thing as law that is binding upon nations. Then

"The common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber lapt in universal law."

The great German Chancellor was credited with saying that the international questions of the future would be determined by "blood and iron." If he ever uttered such a sentiment the world is fast progressing beyond it. "The things that are seen are temporal; the things that are unseen are eternal." If we believe in the upward tendency of our race, we must believe that fleets and forts and guns and shells shall pass away and be forgotten in the silence of the future years; but Truth and Justice between nations as between men shall yet live and inspire the later and the happier days of liberty and peace.

IN MEMORIAM

Paper read before the Pennsylvania Bar Association, June 25, 1913

By JOHN G. JOHNSON, Esq., of Philadelphia

"The good knights are dust,
And their good swords are rust."

To those who have nearly reached that last turning on life's highway, beyond which lies the end, nothing is more saddening, or chastening, than to recall those, infinitely more able, in whose companionship, some, or much, of the earlier stages of the journey were made — those whose names, once in every mouth, are now almost forgotten.

In the Reports we find at least some evidence of the judges who helped to elucidate, to state, and to perpetuate the law; but what, even in the case of the greatest of the great lawyers, remains of the brilliant speeches and convincing arguments which won verdicts and secured decisions? The court rooms themselves, which were the theaters of their triumphs, and the audiences which, entranced, hung upon their lips, have not more completely vanished than has the remembrance of their utterances.

This effort to recall a few of those who have adorned the Bench and graced the Bar during a period commencing late in the fifties or early in the sixties, necessarily rambling and disjointed, will be confined to those who administered justice or who practiced in Philadelphia.

Though at the beginning of the period the days had gone when trials were halted whilst counsel took snuff or sharpened their quill-pens, the feverish days which have resulted from phonography, the typewriter and the telephone had not yet come.

In those earlier days when counsel recorded in their notes *in extenso* the things that made most for their respective clients, and only *in parvo* those which helped their



JOHN G. JOHNSON

IN MEMORIAM

Read at the Session of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, June 28, 1913.

By WILLIAM G. JOHNSON, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The good knights are dust,
And their good swords are rust.

Those who have nearly reached that last turning on the road of life, beyond which lies the end, nothing is more absorbing or challenging, than to recall those, infinitely varied in their life companionship, some, or much, of the stages of the journey were made—those whose names, once in every month, are now almost forgotten.

In our reports we find at least some evidence of the great case helped to elucidate, to state, and to perpetuate the law. But what, even in the case of the greatest of the great lawyers, remains of the brilliant speeches and compelling arguments which won verdicts and secured decisions? The court rooms themselves, which were the theaters of their triumphs, and the audiences which, entranced, hung upon their lips, have not more completely vanished than has the remembrance of their utterances.

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JOHN G. JOHNSON

adversaries, and when it was difficult to bring the trial judge to an acceptance of the correctness of the report of what he was alleged to have said, the settlement of the bill of exceptions was more wearing upon the nerves than was the trial itself. The labor, however, of writing out in longhand made the records far less voluminous than those with which we are now afflicted. Whilst we now race with motor speed where once we walked, whether the quality of our work has kept pace with its quantity is a question which it might not be well, perhaps, to submit to impartial arbitration.

The old District Court was then at its best, Judge Sharswood presiding, the associate judges being Stroud, almost superannuated, and Clark Hare. Enormous arrears had been cleared off under the rigorous but judicious control of the former—the judge who later, by the introduction of the Hour Rule in the Supreme Court, brought up its docket, then nearly four years behindhand, placing our highest judicial tribunal in the position it still retains of finally disposing of litigations with unexampled celerity.

The establishment of this rule was against the protests of most of the then leaders, who not infrequently spent in their protests, as Judge Sharswood once told one of them, the time which, devoted to the argument, would have sufficed for all its needs.

Judge Sharswood was ever appreciative of the fact that justice is not done if too long delayed. He had no sympathy with the practice of Lord Eldon, who, ultimately delivering admirable legal essays valuable to posterity, made post-mortem inquests so far as concerned the interests of the actual litigants.

It was not in his Court that an application for an injunction against the production of a play, by a company billed to spend a week in this city, was decided after many of the actors had gone to their graves, the decision, however, being one of our "leading cases."

Presiding in the Court in banc, Judge Sharswood was a great chief. On Rule days, many cases were disposed of with unsurpassed speed and almost unerring judgment. Few, unfortunately, can now recall him disposing of an argument in a few terse words, at the same time shooting, with a peculiar action of his fingers, toward the opposing counsel their paper books. A great deal of value was learned by those who there attended.

In a trial he was without a peer. Presiding always with dignity, he was the personification of justice—justice not blind, but alert and comprehending.

Questions as to the admission or rejection of testimony were easily and quickly disposed of, for he was a master of the rules of evidence. Witnesses were never interfered with so long as their manner was respectful and their testimony relevant. While no one seemed to be hurried, everything progressed with great rapidity. In his court room all seemed and were conscious they were in a temple of justice—of impartial justice.

His charges to juries, devoid of all partisanship, were models of excellence. They were told the exact point, or points, in dispute. The evidence presented by the opposing sides was marshaled with the utmost fairness and completeness of statement. Irrelevant matter dropped like chaff from a sieve. It was hardly possible not correctly to appreciate and understand the merits of a case thus presented. The heat and prejudice engendered by the trial and by the speeches disappeared. The duty of the jury was made to appear so clearly that few were brave enough to incur the dishonor of failing to perform it. Verdicts were rendered "in accordance with the evidence," not because of the personality of the judge so much as because of his being impersonal—a minister of justice.

Owing to some intestinal trouble, Judge Sharswood was almost constantly in pain; but, saving by a frequent

rapid walking to and fro behind the Bench, he showed it as little as the Spartan the gnawing of the fox.

He was even-tempered, gentle and courteous, though firm and impatient of any *waste* of time.

His elevation to the Supreme Court was most deserved, and he proved a useful judge, always sound and wholesome in the opinions he delivered and in the decisions in which he joined. His opinions were clear and concise. To him the law was a sacred inheritance.

In the course of an argument in the Appellate Tribunal he sometimes interrupted with questions; but, like those of Justice Strong, of Jessel, and of the present Chief Justice of the United States, they tended to bring the argument to a point and to an end. Each of these four great masters of judicial interrogation, by the interrogation itself, not rarely have been able to convince advocates of the untenability of their positions. It is questioning of this character which compels counsel carefully to study a case in advance lest he slip, like an incautious pedestrian, on a banana peel.

Judge Sharswood's kindness to the young men of the Bar very greatly endeared him to them. He was ever ready to help them when, through inexperience, they found themselves unable to take care of themselves.

On one occasion a young lawyer who had been entrusted with a case involving a right of way, in which he was opposed by two lawyers greatly his superior in experience and learning, and which he had prepared until his brief contained citations from or references to every relevant, and possibly irrelevant, case upon the subject ever decided, was suddenly met by an objection to the admission of a road book because of its being a copy and not an original record. His visions of victory were changed to dire apprehension when the judge stated he feared he must sustain the objection and reject the book. After the recess hour, which occurred at this point, the judge, however, called attention to an act of Assembly which in the interim he had

hunted for and found, providing for the substitution of the copy for a lost original, and the day was saved. As is often the case, the lawyer gained all the benefit of the victory *he* had not won, and much future good accrued to him therefrom. The occurrence was one of many such.

Judge Sharswood was tall and, though he stooped a little, was impressive of appearance. His eye was bright and his smile one of blended sweetness and force.

Though sedentary of habit, he was fond of attending the meetings of the Saturday evening dining clubs, where he was usually surrounded by the younger men.

He went to his grave carrying with him the respect and love of all who had known him.

Judge Hare, possibly with the exception of Judge Cadwalader, was the most learned, and without exception was the most practically learned, judge who has occupied the Bench in Pennsylvania, and as learned as any who has occupied it in any country.

At *nisi prius* he was wasted. His acute, subtle mind evolved distinctions that rendered his charges, delivered in rather a low tone, ineffective. It was not in one but in nearly all branches of the law he was a master. When, upon the going into effect of the new Constitution, he was compelled to sit in the Criminal Court, he mastered with wonderful quickness a branch of the law with which, except as a not specially interested student, he had theretofore been unfamiliar. With the science and philosophy of the law he was equally acquainted. He was familiar, quite familiar, with all the cases and with the principles upon which they rested.

No matter what the point presented to him might be, he met counsel, almost at once, with a citation of cases, or a statement of principles pertinent and illustrative. Those who recall him will remember how, during the course of any argument, he would beckon to one of the tipstaves and, in a few moments, with a book open before him, would supply a precedent which had escaped even the most careful

counsel. He was not hidebound in his conclusions. Decisions with him were important only as they fitted into and formed part of the structure of the law. He was abreast of the latest of them, as well as of the earliest.

His memory was prodigious and his accuracy extraordinary.

His opinions, never very long, are sensible as well as learned, always illustrating his thorough familiarity with the subject.

His contributions to the literature of the law—especially his book on "Contracts"—are most valuable.

His proper place would have been the National Supreme Bench, and had it been his good fortune and the good fortune of the country to have had him occupy that position, he would have left behind him a national reputation as great as, probably greater than, that of Justice Story.

As a man he was of the highest tone—an interesting companion, gentle and courteous.

Judge William Butler, as a *nisi prius* judge, was inferior only to Judge Sharswood.

He was always most attentive to the opening statements of counsel, very impatient if they failed to make clear to him the real issue to be decided. When informed of it, his comprehension and assimilation of the evidence were wonderful. After the testimony was in, to which he listened throughout with the utmost attention, he was apt to reach a very decided opinion as to what should be the verdict, and he felt his duty not performed unless he made clear to the jury what, in his opinion, ought to be done. His judgment, however, was such that his opinion in this respect and what justice really demanded, were, very rarely, not in unison. He had a most intense dislike of wrongdoing in every form.

Winning a verdict in his Court required the concurrence of thirteen jurors. It was necessary to convince him as well as the jury.

His mind, however, was thoroughly impartial and open to conviction until his judgment was formed. He presented the case to the jury with great clearness and force, in such manner as made it thoroughly understood. He secured the doing of justice and respect for the law. The principles of evidence were very familiar to him.

His charges were delivered in a clear, distinct voice. He understood, in an unusual degree, the advantage of the proper emphasis.

On one occasion, whilst a motion for a new trial was being argued, counsel complained that the stenographic report must be inaccurate, because it sounded so differently from the charge as delivered. The judge suggested that perhaps the difference was owing to the fact that stenography furnished no method of reporting emphasis.

He had an extraordinary memory. A case which had been dragging through the Courts backwards and forwards, upwards and downwards, for a period of nearly thirteen years, was before him in one of its last stages. His original charge was missing. Counsel claimed that, at the first trial, in the earliest part of the proceedings, he had charged the jury in a certain way. "No," said Judge Butler; "I do not think I said that. As I recall it, what I said was—," and he then gave his recollection. Sometime later a copy of the charge turned up and it was found what he had repeated was almost literally what had been really said.

He was an excellent lawyer, familiar with the decided cases, of which he had digested the principles. He hated anything like delay and procrastination, and after he became associated with Judge McKennan he saw to it that the decisions of the latter were brought down to date and thereafter kept there.

Though inclined to delay his decision, Judge McKennan was a most admirable judge, with a mind of crystal clearness. It would have been quite within his power, at the close of almost any argument, to have dictated a deci-

sion which would have stood the test of closest examination. His knowledge of the law and his intellectual ability were amply sufficient to enable him, after a full argument, to reach a sound conclusion.

Will those who knew him ever forget that sweet smile that beamed on his face when, often at the moment when the arguing counsel felt the judge was with him, he asked something that made it certain, beyond any doubt, that he had "seen through" the argument and had detected its weak point?

Judge Allison, who for so many years presided in the Court of Common Pleas, was a remarkable example of the fact so often proved that lawyers of the highest reputation do not make the best judges. Not infrequently we have found that a lawyer who, at the Bar, had given little or no promise upon his elevation to the Bench, has displayed admirable judicial qualities.

Judge Allison was elected in a campaign in which religious feeling had run high, and his nomination had brought him, for the first time, into notice. Little was expected of him.

He grew with his opportunity, and, by diligent study and persevering work, made himself a valuable factor in the administration of justice.

Very fair and honest minded, judicial in temperament, possessed of excellent common and legal sense, kindly of nature, quiet and courteous in manner, ever striving to do right, he demonstrated the fact that solidity is better than brilliancy.

Judge Arnold also surprised those who had known him before his elevation to the Bench by the admirable way in which he discharged his duties. He seemed always equal to the occasion and was rarely partisan.

He was greatly interested in simplifying and speeding legal procedure. Because of his dislike of meaningless

forms he abolished in his Court the ridiculous opening of "Oh, Yez."

He filled his position with great credit to himself and benefit to the community.

Judge M. Russell Thayer was always an impressive figure in his Court. His dignity needed no help from judicial robes.

He had strong literary tastes, was a voracious reader, and had an admirable style. He was a man of strong, intense convictions, and most impressively presented his views. His voice was clear in articulation, and well modulated. He had the gift of eloquence. His was a strong personality.

His charges were admirable, and, though he always had strong convictions, they were those of the judge, not of the advocate, and were helpful in securing justice.

Rather late in his judicial career, when failing in health, it was necessary for him to charge a jury in a case in which a strong appeal had been made to their prejudices by the counsel for plaintiff, under circumstances likely to bring about, because of prejudice, a wrong verdict. Feeling that his physical powers were weakened, he moved his seat close to the jury, and, in words extraordinarily impressive, put to them their duty, divested of all improper influences, to do what was right. Never, probably, was any jury made more strongly to feel the baseness of doing injustice through passion. A copy of the charge, or at least of the part of it to which reference has been made, should be hung in every jury room.

His written opinions are models of terse, perfect English, demonstrative and convincing.

Judge Acheson, though at the Bar quick of temper and strongly partisan, was the perfection of patience and impartiality. His attention could not be surpassed.

During the course of a long and tiresome trial running through many hot June days, counsel, who would have

worn out even Job by persistent and unnecessary arguments and objections, during which Judge Acheson had sat without a word, said, after a peculiarly exasperating harangue: "Now, if your Honor will only be patient." Without even a sigh, Judge Acheson only replied: "I have tried to be."

He was intensely averse to legal delays.

Quick in comprehension and tenacious of grasp, sound in judgment, most ardently desirous to do right, thoroughly grounded in legal principles and familiar with cases, the Bar and the community owe him much.

Deep in the affections and high in the esteem of the Bar is the memory of Judge Penrose.*

Though possessed of an excellent voice and good delivery, he had been only a "lawyer's lawyer." His clientele, at the time he accepted judicial position, was small; but those who had been brought into intimate relations with him had learned his worth. His nomination came somewhat unexpectedly to the Bar, to whom he was so little known; but when his judicial career closed, was there any lawyer of this Commonwealth to whom he was unknown?

How great would have been our loss had that nomination never been made. We owe him a debt the extent of which cannot be overestimated.

The law of trusts and of decedents' estates, and of those not few collateral subjects incidentally involved, was as familiar to him as was the alphabet. He knew all the decisions and the exact principle by each determined. They were at his fingers' ends, and his ability to apply them was perfect. Cases which had been really finally settled by decisions in the past, he felt should be determined by them. If, however, the matter before him was one of first impres-

*Note by Mr. Simpson.—If I may stop this reading for the only interruption I am going to make, I want to say to those present that Philadelphia and Pennsylvania owe Judge Penrose to John G. Johnson, Esq., whose influence alone induced his appointment.

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sion, he dealt with it in an illuminating way. He was as able to open up new roads as to find his way along the old ones.

To him more than once was paid by the Supreme Court the high and rare compliment to be found in these words: "This case is reversed on the dissenting opinion of Judge Penrose."

In close touch with his colleagues in the Orphans' Court he, with them, did what is preëminently calculated to bring about the best results in an Appellate Tribunal. They thoroughly threshed out the case in the lower Court, the adjudicating judge writing an exhaustive opinion followed, after argument in the Court in banc, always by one full and elaborate opinion, often by two, even where the second was but an assenting opinion.

It was sad, in the last year of his life, to see the contrast between the failing body and the intensely active mind.

Until the end he kept up his work, his opinions being as lucid and as sound as any rendered in his prime.

Would that the soul of man, leaving the worn-out body, could reënter some other and vigorous one and thus be perpetuated; that there could be a never-ending succession of Sharswoods, Hares, Butlers, McKennans, Allisons, Ache-sons, Thayers and Penroses!

Through what channel will come the future judges to whom the country must look for salvation from anarchy?

Will politicians, actuated only by a desire to promote their selfish ends, more and more control in their appointment? Will the term of office be so shortened that the judge will become but the mouthpiece of the electorate to which he must constantly appeal? Will that horror of horrors, the recall, be established, bringing with it a destruction of all rights saving those accorded by the majority? Who can tell?

We are fast drifting toward the rocks. Will the common sense of that composite which, in the future, will be the American people, be sufficient to steer the country safely past them into safe anchorage? For a moment, seeking to forecast the future of the nation, will the hate that has been engendered between classes, all of which are necessary for the prosperity of a great Republic, subside and the demagogue lose his following?

We can only hope that the number of those who pretend the American Constitution—that wonderful embodiment of foresight and wisdom—resulted from the dominance of those seeking to perpetuate injustice for the benefit of the so-called “privileged classes” will grow less and less, until the balance of executive, legislative and judicial power is again restored.

How few now here can recall the faces and forms of many of those who, from time to time, held place as leaders of the Bar, men who, though but leaders of a local Bar, could have taken high rank at any Bar in the English-speaking world.

Can it be possible all are gone? That, their last battle fought, never again will their voices be heard?

At the commencement of the period designated, many of the older leaders were passing; new men were coming into prominence. The “King never dies,” and however necessary a lawyer may think he is, his place in a moment is filled.

David Paul Brown, with his gold snuff-box, his chocolate-colored, brass-buttoned, swallow-tail coat, his ruffled shirt front and his elaborate neckerchief, was still a picturesque object. His reputation had been made at a time when more attention was often paid to words than to matter. His oratory was elocution and declamation, stilted and artificial, making little real appeal to the heart or imagination and none to the mind.

A man in considerable practice, with a very harsh metallic voice, was Judge Anson V. Parsons, concerning whom one of his contemporaries remarked in the course of a weary trial, after listening to a several hours' speech, that he had "been dragged over the broken bottles of Judge Parsons' rugged rhetoric."

The most important figure of that time was William M. Meredith, a man of great cultivation, very eloquent, and a strong and convincing reasoner. He had attained national as well as local fame. He was an accomplished lawyer. His favorite attitude in speaking was with left hand extended, his weight resting upon his left foot on a chair. Though very capable of writing them, he was averse to delivering written opinions. He was often compelled, however, against his will, to do this by the irresistible demands of clients.

St. George Tucker Campbell, a Virginian by descent, occupied a commanding position. He was a man of immense force, indomitable will and unusual grasp, who dominated all with whom he was brought into contact. His practice was very extensive and his office was a beehive, its head being an accomplished lawyer, James F. Johnston. Whilst in his prime there was no important litigation in which Mr. Campbell did not participate. He was almost equally strong before courts and juries. His work-day extended far beyond the midnight hour, his recreation being a fast horse and the enjoyment of a strong cigar. He took and put upon himself a burden of work beyond his physical strength, thus wrecking his nervous system at an age when, with more careful nursing, he would still have been in his prime.

George M. Wharton, a man of small stature and smooth of face, with a most acute, logical, legal mind, unusually gifted with the faculty of lucid statement, was among the disappearing leaders.

There were some eccentric persons, without much practice, who amused and perhaps more often irritated the active practitioners. One of these, lacking other clients, supplied their need by litigations on his own behalf, having a knack of getting hurt under circumstances seeming to justify suits for recovery of damages. An action of slander against a quondam client, who had accused him of having swindled him, of having sold him out, and of having done almost everything else that was bad, had resulted in a verdict in his favor of two hundred and fifty dollars, which Judge Sharswood, upon application for a new trial, felt compelled to set aside, not because the slander had not been proved, but because the damages were excessive. Of one of these of exemplary character, learned but not over practical, it is told that when examined for admission the examiners, sitting in the small law library that then adjoined the District Court, upon being asked to give some definition, he said there were several which conflicted; but reaching for a book—"I prefer to read the opinion from the author who has best dealt with the subject."

Without order of time, some of those who figured during the period later will be recalled.

Peter McCall was one of the best specimens of the old-time lawyer. He was a quite learned man, most painstaking and accurate, always thoroughly exhausting the subject in which he was engaged. In manner he was polished, precise, refined and courteous.

William L. Hirst, with his harelip, wig aslant and lisp, had a large practice. He was often successful in impaling his adversary unexpectedly upon a technical point. In his conduct of a case he relied much upon the inspiration of the moment. It was said, perhaps erroneously, that any evening conference of lawyers associated with him was apt to end prematurely after it had been found there was nothing in Purdon upon the subject; when the question had been

answered he was almost certain to put: "What is there tonight at the theater?"

Henry J. Williams, in practice before the Orphans' Court, which in his time was held by the Common Pleas judges, was prominent. He was very careful and much respected by a wealthy clientele.

Henry M. Phillips was a most astute lawyer, with singular skill in guessing the probable verdicts of juries. He seemed capable of divining the operations of their minds, and, almost intuitively, knew what would be the turning point with them. His ability to provide the remedy was almost if not quite equal to his power to diagnose. No man appeared to win with greater ease or less effort. A considerable fortune rewarded his efforts and, in his later years, he devoted himself to his duties as Commissioner of Fairmount Park and to club life. To an unusual degree he was subjected to the nuisance of being asked legal questions on occasions and at times when the interrogator expects to pay no fee. Being of an obliging disposition he never refused to answer; but sometimes gave a degree of attention not in excess of the compensation. He became more reticent, however, after he had been threatened with an action of damages for wrong advice by a person to whom, in response to a question put at the club, he had answered affirmatively a proposition which, had he given attention, should have been negated.

For very many years the leaders of the Criminal Bar, who divided pretty much all that was valuable in the way of fees in that Court, were Lewis C. Cassidy and William B. Mann. Both were thoroughly familiar with that branch of the law and were unusually skillful in the defense of those who violated it. Each was the recipient of a large income; but Mr. Mann's ability to spend was always a little in excess of his power to acquire. For a long time he was the Prosecuting Attorney when the emoluments of that office were extraordinarily large.

Mr. Cassidy was a man of unusual force—timid to a degree in consultation, but bold to audacity at the trial. Few if any in his line of practice were his peers—none his superiors.

The two Brewsters, Benjamin H. and F. Carroll, who differed as much in personal appearance as they did in some other matters, occupied a considerable position. The elder was frightfully scarred in face as the result of burns while he was young. His brother was handsome. Despite his appearance, the elder had considerable personal vanity and dressed himself in an *outré* way with great care. He was a fluent speaker, rather vitriolic. He was Attorney-General of the United States during the Arthur administration. The brother was one of the Common Pleas judges and also served as Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. He was persuasive in addressing juries and won many verdicts.

It was of the elder brother that delightful humorist, the late Judge Craig Biddle, spoke upon the occasion of his being first urged for the Bench, when on being told by a friend, "Brewster is against you," he said: "I am not sure I would care to have his countenance."

Amongst those who devoted their attention largely to the law of real estate were Eli K. Price, Henry Wharton and Edward Olmsted, their successor in this branch of the law in later years being E. Coppée Mitchell.

Mr. Price paid his debt to his profession by framing the Price Act, which did and has done more to free realty from chains than any dozen enactments dealing with the subject. The thoroughness with which this act was drafted is proved by the very few even unimportant amendments that have been found necessary after an experience of nearly half a century.

Mr. Olmsted rarely went into Court; but his opinion upon a title was much sought after by the conveyancers.

Still more in demand, however, were those rendered by Henry Wharton, who had mastered the law on the sub-

ject in all its intricate convolutions. His personality was pleasant. He was interested in the law as many men are in horses and fine houses. He liked to see doubtful points settled, and admitted that, if able to spare the money, he would so word his will that it would be necessary, finally, to determine three or four points which had been bothering him through his whole professional life. He rarely went into Court excepting to argue some point growing out of his special topic; but he had a large office and consulting practice. His opinion upon a title was accepted almost as the equivalent of a decision by the Court of last resort.

In later years Mr. Mitchell became a worthy successor of these men. His book dealing with this branch of the law is still of value and illustrates his learning and his mastery of the subject. He was pleasant and companionable, and, but for his early death, would have probably attained to a reputation inferior to that of neither of his predecessors.

Joseph A. Clay and Joseph B. Townsend devoted themselves very largely to what may be called the law of the Orphans' Court. The first was a man of high integrity, greatly respected and much sought after as auditor by lawyers when permitted to make a nomination.

Mr. Townsend was not only a good lawyer but an excellent business man, of very sound legal and business judgment. Because of this, he was very frequently named as executor and trustee of large estates by men who were well capable of judiciously determining those who could be relied upon.

William A. Porter, under an appearance of ponderous deliberation, was a man of keen, good judgment and quick apprehension. He won completely the confidence of jurors by his serious, deliberate manner. A good lawyer, with great knowledge of human nature, he was unusually successful. He always secured the respectful attention of any body he addressed.

For many years E. Spencer Miller was very active in practice. Somewhat addicted to punning, a minor vice once prevalent, now happily nearly obsolete, he explained the use of the initial "E" by saying it enabled people to spell his name with more ease. His industry was without stint, and he was most persistent and indefatigable. Not only was he always sincerely devoted to the interests of his clients; but, by his somewhat strenuous manner, he convinced them of the fact. He was a small man, with a quick, snappy manner, a little too suspicious of wrong-doing by the opposing clients, and overapt to prefer a dozen small points, some possibly poor, to one big, thoroughly good one. His learning was considerable. He was a man of great integrity of purpose and character.

The admiralty lawyers were Morton P. Henry and Henry Flanders. The port of Philadelphia, unfortunately, in the unregenerate state in which, at least until recently, it has existed, has been one that has not initiated very many calls upon those skilled in admiralty law; but those gentlemen were admirably qualified to discharge not only any duty that did fall upon them but any that might have fallen.

Theodore Cuyler was prone to take cases too easily in the initial and middle stages, with the result that, to save the day, he was often forced at the end to make herculean efforts—efforts, however, of which he was most capable. He had a sonorous voice and impressive manner. Driven to the last ditch, he was most dangerous and more than once snatched victory out of the very jaws of destruction. Possibly one of the most overwhelmingly effective arguments ever addressed to our Supreme Court was in a case where, to a certain extent, because of lack of early attention, the home of a man of great importance, and one of his best clients, was saved, which had been decreed to another by a master in chancery and by the lower Court.

Joining a party at one of the men's Saturday night clubs, having returned late in the afternoon from New York

where for more than a week he had been engaged in a hard legal fight he had lost, upon being asked what sort of a judge he had had, he replied: "Judge! Every time he put on his hat he changed the shape of his head." He was a good judge of human nature. Once, in the Post Office Court Room of the United States Circuit Court, when Judge McKennan was presiding, he had pleaded most earnestly and beseechingly for the postponement of a trial. The motion had been vehemently opposed by Judge Porter and Constant Guillou, who called the attention of the Court to the fact that there had been very many delays in the past and that the case had been marked peremptorily for trial. Expressing his regret, Judge McKennan ruled Mr. Cuyler must proceed. After going to the back part of the room and consulting there earnestly with some person, he returned to the Bar with his face wreathed in smiles, saying he found his client was quite ready to proceed. His manner was so confident and he seemed so happy at the prospect of going on that his adversaries took alarm lest something unexpected would be sprung upon them. As is not infrequently the case, whenever the counsel on one side seem too ready to proceed, the opposing counsel are not. The matter terminated by their request that the case should be postponed—a request to which Mr. Cuyler gave gracious assent.

William Henry Rawle was quite prominent for many years. He was unusually versed in those intricate branches—covenants for title (his book on that subject being still of great value), contingent remainders, and the like. His practice was lucrative. He was always immaculately, almost foppishly, dressed and very careful as to his personal appearance. He participated in some of the great "field days" of his time. Under a manner hardly indicative of the fact were force and seriousness.

Mr. Gerhard earlier, and Mr. Bullitt later, had considerable practice—the first largely in financial matters and the latter in financial and commercial.

Mr. Bullitt was amongst the first of the lawyers whose advice was sought for, because he was an able business man as well as a good lawyer. For many years his practice was probably more lucrative than that of any other member of the Bar. His manner in speaking was easy, and he conducted successfully some very important controversies with great skill of generalship.

Amongst the lawyers who were in considerable practice, though not so prominent as others, were George W. Thorn, who was an authority on all matters connected with mechanics' liens; Charles E. Lex, a careful and sound adviser, and William S. Price, who died within the year at a very advanced age.

George Junkin and George L. Crawford were also amongst the successful men. The latter was exceedingly diligent and conscientious, as was the former. Both were very sincere—devoted to the furtherance of the interests of their clients.

There was a set of younger men who were closely associated socially, all of whom displayed considerable ability—E. Greenough Platt, J. Vaughan Darling, Samuel S. Hollingsworth, Thomas Hart, Jr., and Victor Guillou.

Platt was a man of astonishing memory. He could always furnish a precedent, if any existed, and could almost give the volume and page of the book in which it was recorded.

Darling was a subtle lawyer, with something like the quality of mind of George Tucker Bispham. Both were lame. Mr. Darling went to one of the coal mining counties where he built up an extensive practice. Mr. Bispham, working under great personal disadvantages, not only attended to the business of a large clientele but admirably discharged his duty to the profession by his lucid work on Equity.

Guillou was a charming companion. Hart was a painstaking, very well-informed lawyer, who thoroughly under-

stood his cases because of his conscientious study. He was always anxious not only that the decision should be in his favor but that it should be put on what he deemed the right ground—the one on which it had been by him rested. In these very late days this sort of double success is not much cared for.

The Gowen brothers—the elder James E., and the younger, Franklin B.—in their day were men of leading. James was one of the most resourceful of men. He was never vanquished, no matter how many skirmishes were lost, until the last barricade was stormed. As one went down under the assault, he would be found behind another, apparently as strong. He was an exceedingly modest man, quiet in manner, thoroughly informed upon legal subjects. With no graces of oratory, his quiet manner and clear statement made him very formidable. He was, perhaps, the best draughtsman we have ever had of complicated legal papers. If, at the present time, one of these be taken up to be studied with a view to seeing whether, under changed circumstances, it is still available, it will be found that he had so projected his vision into the future that a document drafted half a century before will adequately deal with the situation.

Franklin B. Gowen was an impressive man of great force, erect of figure and of attractive personality. His strong, clear penmanship was an index, to some extent, of the man. He was a most fluent and attractive speaker who could hold an audience in rapt attention for hours. He possessed the faculty which made John Bright so effective. He had mastered the diction of the Bible and its imagery. On one occasion, when opposing Mr. Cuyler, who had associated with himself a rather irritating lawyer of inferior caliber, after having been greatly annoyed by both, he began his speech by saying, "Our case is too strongly grounded to make us feel dismay at the sounding brass of Mr. Cuyler's denunciation or the tinkling cymbals of General ——'s wrath."

The leaders of the Bar for many years were George W. Biddle and Richard C. McMurtrie, who were brothers-in-law. Their leadership was conceded and was deserved. In manner and in temperament they were Poles apart. Mr. Biddle was stronger than Mr. McMurtrie in presentation, after he had been coached by those able assistants, his three sons, and that excellent, robust-minded lawyer, Hollingsworth. The matter in these briefs which his assistants so admirably prepared he urged in words of his own, always well put, with great vigor and conviction. He was a very sincere man and used no argument in the soundness of which he did not believe, though sometimes his clients appeared to him to be arrayed in heavenly raiment, when they were very differently clothed. His sincerity and honesty of manner and purpose, as must ever be the case, gave him great influence with the Courts. Always very industrious in his earlier years, he had done an enormous amount of work.

As a companion, outside of the court room and in vacation time, he was simply delightful, enjoying his holiday with the keenest zest. He was a master of the classics and of the early Victorian literature. Blessed with a very good memory, he could repeat most of the best utterances of those authors, though this he never did in a way which bored. His quotations always seemed so to be the inspiration of the moment and were so apt that to be with him was enjoyment.

Mr. McMurtrie was a far more learned lawyer than Mr. Biddle. In fact, he was one of the most learned who has ever led at our Bar. He was always rather outspoken in his criticism of the argument or work of a fellow lawyer; but such was his kindness of heart that no one could or did take offense. To be called a fool by him was less irritating than to be praised by some others. He was not less free in criticism of himself, when he found he had been in fault, than he was of his fellow lawyers.

He was really a master of the law, and to be associated with him was an education. Judges and lawyers all admitted his ability, discounted his fault-finding, admired and respected him.

Upon the whole, he was usually right in his conclusions. He got wrong sometimes, however, and when he did, he got very, very wrong.

It is impossible to recall the lawyers of the past without bringing to mind Daniel Dougherty, the silver-tongued. He was an Irishman and, almost as a matter of course, was eloquent. The juries liked him and were apt to side with him. Though not a profound lawyer, he knew enough to answer the calls which were made upon him.

Naturally he was an actor and, in fact, in private theatricals he had quite a reputation. He was a good story-teller and a kind friend. All were glad to meet him.

It was said, though probably incorrectly, that he prepared himself overnight for his addresses by rehearsals, not only of words but of gestures, before a mirror. He certainly, before beginning his speech, had taken considerable care with dressing his hair. Those who knew his habits endeavored to wind up a case suddenly, during the day of trial, sufficiently long before adjournment to require the speeches to be made before the close. Against such action he always protested earnestly. His speeches, when he was thus hurried into action, were not so effective as those made after the night's deliberation.

For his arguments before the Supreme Court he made unusual preparations, relying for his oral presentation more upon his memory than upon the inspiration of the moment. It bothered him to be interrupted by questions, and once, after Judge Sharswood had put several that were disarranging, he most pathetically said: "If your Honor only knew how you embarrass me by your questions you would not put them." Of course he was troubled no more—at least not until the decision came.

One of the most irresistibly powerful speakers, both before Courts and juries, was Furman Sheppard. He had a very deep, mellow voice, and when *he* felt he was fully prepared he overturned his adversary's arguments with the force of a tornado. He was an able logician, and as a speaker was most eloquent and interesting. His concluding address was one to be dreaded by his adversary. Nothing escaped him. His fault was over-elaborate preparation. He was never satisfied until he had thought out every point. Until thus satisfied he would not rise. Not infrequently, because some idea had come to his fertile mind that had not been fully worked out, he would allow his colleague, always to the delight of his opponent, to close. As a prosecuting attorney, aided by that master of monotone delivery, Henry S. Hagert, no man's life or liberty was safe if he felt the man should be convicted. With all his force and power, his nature was genial, his manner courteous and his treatment of others most kind.

A considerable place for years was filled by that prince of raconteurs and of good fellows, the genial Sellers. To think of him even at this distant day is to recall with pleasure many an interesting occasion. He was so able to recast his stories with new attendants and incidents that an old one was as enjoyable as one that was new. He always saw the best that was in others—never the bad. It is doubtful if anyone ever heard him utter an unkind word about any living being. Yet he was a man of decided views, by no means colorless. He was a capable lawyer who deserved the reputation he so long enjoyed. He took a great interest in municipal affairs. To him, as to that other public-spirited lawyer and gentleman, James H. Castle, our citizens are largely indebted for one of the not over many great things done by the city—the creation of Fairmount Park.

Almost if not quite the best of trial lawyers was Richard P. White. He was marvelously successful in winning verdicts. The evidence his own witnesses were unable

to supply he was apt to obtain from those of his adversary. His case was often stronger after the testimony of his opponent was in than it was before. He was a most adroit and skillful cross-examiner. There could have been no better. He saw almost by intuition the weak spot in an adverse witness and, most insinuatingly, he played upon it until, before the witness knew where he was, he found himself floundering in a mass of contradictions, out of which he emerged as a witness for Mr. White.

Never making much of an oratorical display, he lodged his theories in the minds of the jurors until they seemed to them to be their own. His similes were often very happy. Commenting upon what had been proved by the other side, he said: "What! Rest a case upon stuff like that? You might as well try to hang your hat upon a fly speck on the wall." He studied a case until it became a concrete reality.

He sounded his way always with great caution. Sometimes, however, he missed it, as when, in a closing speech before a judge who, having "lingered superfluous," indulged in occasional naps, after assuring himself of somnolence by a glance at the Bench, as he was saying: "Gentlemen of the jury, even Justice sometimes nods," he was interrupted with a—"What's that! Maybe you will find it is wider awake than will be good for you"—and he did, as he listened to the charge.

And last of all, Dale—lovable Dick Dale, the memory of whom is still so green. A positive, successful man, always pressing his cases with force, he yet made no enemies. He was well in the lead when death, the remorseless and indiscriminating, struck him down. Every one loved him and believed in him. His friends were all who knew him.

All good wishes from those living in the past, whilst lingering in a present nearly spent, for those in the morning

of life with the future all before them, full of promise of great happenings—for those who are polishing their armor and sharpening their swords in preparation for the forensc battles to come that must by them be fought.

They will take and may they fill the places of the knights of old whose memories we have sought to recall. May they keep their swords as bright and their armor as free from stain!

THE NEED FOR A SCIENCE OF LAW

Paper read before the Pennsylvania Bar Association, June 26, 1913

By EDWARD LINDSEY, of Warren

It is one of the results of the complexity of civilized life that its institutions are only imperfectly understood by all the people, but are developed and interpreted to the majority by experts in the various fields. The experts perform their functions with varying degrees of success, of course, but the necessity for their existence and for the existence of the specialized knowledge which they develop is all but universally recognized in most fields. Those of religion and medicine are conspicuous; scarcely less so are education, finance and so on, a list which might be indefinitely extended. The field of law, however, is an exception to this rule. The average citizen thinks he knows what the law is or, if he has any doubt on this point, is certain that he knows what it ought to be. It is not admitted that any special qualifications are necessary for a "law-maker," by which is meant a member of a legislative body, and while special training is required of a judge the phrase "Judge-made law" generally carries a deprecatory implication.

Many eminent lawyers and judges have spoken of law as a science, of "the science of pleading," etc., but with an incorrect use of the word science, meaning thereby merely logical and accurate reasoning and conclusions. There are many, however, within the profession who profess to treat the law as a science and find thereby a necessity for advocating reforms, oftentimes somewhat radical, in the law usually by means of legislation. Generally, however, no application of the scientific method is involved, and indeed the investigation usually addresses itself to the inquiry what the law ought to be from the conclusions of



EDWARD LINDSEY

THE ROAD FOR A SCIENCE OF LAW

... received by Air Station, June 26

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the work of the lawyers and judges have been of the nature of "the science of pleading," the "art of the law," or of the "science of science," meaning the science of the science of reasoning and of logic. The lawyer is not even within the province of the philosopher, but he serves and finds thereby a more certain and more certain orientation, somewhat different from the sciences of legislation. Generally, the philosopher of the law, in truth, has his eyes fixed on the necessities of a usually addresses itself to the question of the law, ought to be from the conclusion of



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other sciences, ignoring the inquiry what the law is and how and why it is and came to be so, which I conceive to be rather the true content of a science of law.

It may be said that the lawyer is the expert in the field of law, but this is true only in a technical sense; and it must be admitted that most of us could give no better answer to the question why the law on a given subject is so and so than that the book says so, and are as far from a scientific knowledge of the subject of law as the man in the street.

Is a science of law necessary or is the prevailing opinion correct that anyone is qualified to pass judgment on the laws? Perhaps this depends somewhat on what we consider law to be, and some examination of what law is may be necessary to a conclusion. If law is purely arbitrary, if it is the command of the sovereign, that is, of some one or number who have the power to enforce their commands, there would seem to be little room for a science of law. This theory that law is a rule or rules of conduct prescribed by a superior power, which founds law solely on force, is a very prevalent one. Is human conduct then the one thing in nature that is not subject to natural law? Is it alone exempted from the operation of the principle of cause and effect? At the dawn of his existence as such was man's behavior uninfluenced by his environment and uncontrolled by his own constitution? Was his conduct the result only of chance until some sovereign arose to tell him what to do? Was homicide, for instance, a matter of indifference until Moses went up onto a burning mountain and then came down again? Was man obliged to sit around and do nothing until some Bull Moose of the Stone Age brandished the Big Stick and called the meeting to order?

History and science do not so inform us.

We may observe the beginnings of the institutions of the family and of property among animals much lower in

the scale of development than man. The social insects, such as ants, bees and wasps, have achieved a social organization of much complexity and detail. If this was accomplished, as it seems to have been, without the aid of conscious reasoning, it teaches us a momentous lesson in the study of social institutions. Turning to man himself we find him in his primitive state, and until quite late in the development of society, without political institutions, without government or rulers. But go back as far as we may we shall hardly find a stage in which there is not some form of social organization and of law.

We see in ancient Greece a social organization based upon kinship whose divisions are the gens, the phratry and the phulé. Its organs are the Basileus, a combined king and high priest, the Boulé, or council of chiefs, and the agora, or assembly of the people. How the judicial functions were exercised we gather from the lawsuit portrayed by Vulcan on the shield of Achilles, as Homer describes it to us. The agora is in session, marshaled by the heralds, and within the sacred circle the chiefs are seated upon polished stones. The question in the case is whether the were-gild of a man who has been killed has been paid or not. The Elders will expound the diké, the customary law. Whoever desires to speak for either party to the dispute may request the sceptre of the Basileus, which will be delivered to him by one of the heralds and will entitle him to be heard. Then the whole assembly will vote in the affirmative or negative upon the question before it. Diké, or handed down sayings, and Themis, or established precedents, supposed to be derived from the gods, comprise the customary law. In early Rome we find the same kinship organization of society with the gens, curia and tribe and the rex, senate and comitia curiata. Among many of the Amerinds we find the gens or clan, the phratry and the tribe; the sachem or chief, the council of chiefs, and in some cases the popular assembly. The kinship system and the

popular assembly existed among the German tribes and so of course among the Anglo-Saxons in England. From the folk-moot came the Court of the Hundred and the Court of the Shire, attended by all the freemen, meeting in the open air, perhaps beneath some ancient sacred oak as a survival of early British practice. These freemen, "The Country" as they are later called, were the doomsmen of the court and spoke the dooms or judgments. The justice thus administered was of course what we called customary law; the rules recognized were those established by custom, and the test and standard by which a man's conduct was tried was the usual and customary conduct of people in general under like circumstances. Look where we will, we see the same picture in its general features, although of course there is infinite variation in the details. By the classic shores of the Mediterranean, in the forests of Germany, through the fertile vales of "Merrie England," among the mountains of the "New World" and on the plains of Mesopotamia, man lived and wrought, and knowing nothing yet of State or Government, of Parliament or Congress, yet knew the standards of conduct which his experience had taught him, and judged and regulated the conduct of himself and of his fellows by those standards.

Any definition or idea of law to be at all adequate or valid must be broad enough to embrace the phenomena of these ages before the appearance of any political organization of society. Man's conduct was not regulated by the command or the will of a sovereign. True, there were kings and those in authority. In primitive society deference is always paid to the elder men or chiefs. They act, however, in the council of chiefs, which is a preconsidering council whose decisions must be submitted to the popular assembly. Magical and priestly functions tend to become associated with the deliberative ones of the "wise men." De Coulanges⁽¹⁾ says of the Basileus: "Religion prescribed that the

(1) *The Ancient City*. Small's Trans.

hearth should always have a supreme priest. It did not permit the sacerdotal authority to be divided. The domestic hearth had a high priest who was the father of the family; the hearth of the cury had its curio or phratriarch; every tribe, in the same manner, had its religious chief, whom the Athenians called the king of the tribe. It was also necessary that the city religion should have its supreme priest. This priest of the public hearth bore the name of king. * * * He keeps up the fire, offers the sacrifice, pronounces the prayer and presides at the religious repasts. * * * In Euripides, Orestes, the murderer of his mother, says to Menelaus, 'it is just that I, the son of Agamemnon, should reign at Argos.' And Menelaus replies, 'Art thou, then, fit,—thou, a murderer,—to touch the vessels of lustral water for the sacrifices. Art thou fit to slay the victims?' "

In his lectures on the "Sacred Character and Magical Functions of Kings in Early Society" the learned author of the "Golden Bough" sets forth a theory of the evolution of kingship according to which magicians or medicine-men constitute the oldest class differentiated in the evolution of society. The head of the order of medicine men "wins for himself a position as chief and gradually develops into a sacred king, his old magical functions falling more and more into the background and being exchanged for priestly or even divine duties, in proportion as magic is slowly ousted by religion. Still later a partition is effected between the civil and the religious aspect of the kingship." As the one who knows the formulas by which to coerce the gods and the sacrifices by which to gain their favor and so secure victory the king is naturally the leader in battle. The theory of early generalship was concerned largely with securing the assistance of the gods in the conflict. You will recall the narrative of the taking of Jericho by the Israelites in this connection.

At the battle of Platæa the Spartan king Pausanias, in command of the allied Greek forces, performs the sacrifices

at the rear. The omens are unfavorable and the Greeks suffer the Persian attack without defending themselves and many are slain. At last after Pausanias' invocation of Here the entrails of the victim show the favorable signs, the Greeks rush to the attack and are victorious.

With the growth of feudal systems the military functions become of greater comparative importance. But where and as the priestly and civil functions of kings are more completely differentiated and under a feudal regime the rights and powers of the king differ from those of other lords in degree mainly and not in kind. The king is at first simply the most powerful feudal lord and has the same rights as other lords. Gradually he secures certain rights exclusively for himself under the title of his prerogative, and his power is built up at the expense of that of the lesser lords. The feudal relation of lord and vassal is a status in which each of the parties has reciprocal rights and duties which are defined by customary law. The lord, for instance, owes protection to his vassals and has jurisdiction over them. The commission of acts of violence against the persons of his vassals is a breach of the lord's peace, of his protection of his tenants, which he may punish in his court. The king's peace extends not only over his demesne lands but over his highways and for a certain distance around his person wherever he may be, and thus it extends its protection to every man within those territories and finally to everyone within the realm. In this way the king gains an exclusive jurisdiction over the most serious offenses. Disputes between the tenants of the lord were also determined in the lord's court and between the lord and his tenants as well; but his court had jurisdiction only over his "men"—it was an incident of the status of lord and vassal which, as far as the freemen were concerned, could only be created by contract—the oath of fealty and homage. The lord, however, was not the judge in his court. The court, though presided over by the lord's steward, consisted of all the vassals and they rendered the

judgments. It was undoubtedly derived from the Shire and hundred courts and had the same general characteristics. The king also had his court, comprising all his tenants in chief, but the difficulty of assembling them all together leads to only a part of the tenants attending the council on ordinary occasions. As the business of the king's court increased a further specialization took place in the appointment from the council of justiciars or justices who held the king's court to hear pleas, reserving questions of special importance for the consideration of the full council. These justices speedily became a body of experts and they rendered the judgments, except that cases which were triable "by the country" were sent to the county court, the successor or rather the continuation of the Shire moot, for proof or an inquest was made before the king's justices themselves. In all these courts, however, what was administered was customary law; the custom of the manor, the custom of England, the custom of the realm—these are the foundations of the pleas pleaded and the judgments pronounced in every court whether of the folk, the baron or the king. The idea that the king or his court or his council had made the law or could change it is one that can only be conceived of in a later age. No such theory occurred to the ambitious mind of Henry Plantagenet nor was it available to King John with which to prop his tyranny. If such a convenient doctrine had existed we may be sure he would have used it, but though he bitterly resented being constrained to promise to observe the old customs and laws, he could not deny their validity or assert his power to abrogate them. Administrative ordinances and grants of things which are conceived to be royal property we shall find, but nothing that we can call legislation in anything like our modern sense before the time of Edward I.

The early so-called codes are not codes in the modern sense nor are they legislative in their nature. They are collections of customs; they do not change the law—they declare

what the law is. This is true of the ancient codes; the code of Hammurabi, the laws of Minos in Crete, the Gortyn Code, the Spartan laws ascribed to Lycurgus, the Royal laws of Rome and the laws of the Twelve Tables. Similarly the *Leges Barbarorum* of the Middle Ages are declarations of the law; the *Lex Salica*, the *Lex Alemannorum* and many other collections on the continent corresponding to the Anglo-Saxon laws of England. The real reason for the compilation of these customs probably was the close contact of different races whose customs might differ in some points. On the continent the *Leges Barbarorum* are compiled closely following the conquests of Charles Martel, Pepin and Charlemagne; and in England the principal collections of the Saxon laws coincide roughly with the Danish invasions. These laws were racial or personal, that is, the *Lex Salica* was the law of the Salian Franks; the Burgundian was under Burgundian law no matter in what province or place he might be, the Roman under Roman law. An often quoted statement of Bishop Agobard of Lyons is to the effect that often five men would be walking together and each of them would have a different law. In their phrase they "lived" Roman law or Alamannic law or Salic law. It not only regulated but was a part of their life and was produced by it. In England there was a difference between the Saxon and the Danish law and later the Norman. There was some difference in the customs, too, of the Saxon kingdoms which persisted in the later counties, and in minor matters the customs of different fiefs and manors were different. Centralization, however, took place in England earlier than elsewhere in Europe. The Dane law becomes merely the name of a tract of land. Economic and social causes fuse the different racial elements on English soil into one English people. The local and tribal differences disappear. The king's court extends its jurisdiction at the expense of the local and seignorial courts. It is more powerful and popular. It does not enforce many of the local and manorial customs;

its tendency is to harmonize, emphasizing the uniformities and eliminating differences. Under these influences grows up and expands the Common Law of England; the law common to all the realm with minor and insignificant exceptions. It is one aspect, as the English language is another, of the growth of the English nation.

If anywhere upon the globe could be found a state of affairs corresponding to the picture evoked by the imagination of some theorists of a people whose law is the arbitrary command of a potent sovereign we would expect to find it in the Oriental despotisms. But upon examination we find that they resemble in all essential features the countries we have hitherto been speaking of. A single example must suffice. A more absolute despotism than the Sikh Empire of Runjeet Singh could hardly be found. Prof. Maine⁽²⁾ thus describes law in this monarchy: "At first sight there could be no more perfect embodiment than Runjeet Singh of Sovereignty as conceived by Austin. He was absolutely despotic. * * * He took as his revenue a prodigious share of the produce of the soil. He harried villages which recalcitrated at his exactions, and he executed great numbers of men. He levied great armies; he had all material of power and he exercised it in various ways. But he never made a law. The rules which regulated the lives of his subjects were derived from their immemorial usages, and these rules were administered by domestic tribunals, in families or village-communities."

We find then that from early times down to a comparatively late period in the evolution of society, law is the formal expression of the uniformities in which human conduct manifests itself under the natural causes which determine the behavior of man in social groups. But has not the evolution of the State, the development of the political organization of society, changed all this? Well let us see.

(2) Early History of Institutions.

What actually happens today when A and B have a lawsuit in court? In the first place there may be a dispute as to what has really taken place between them. The correct facts must therefore be ascertained and the question then will resolve itself into an examination of the conduct of the parties. A will claim either that he has a right to do certain things or that certain things have been rightfully done, or that B has wrongfully done certain things; B claiming the converse. Now how will these questions be determined by the Court? Let us take a case of negligence, for instance. A claims to have been injured and that the injury was caused by certain acts of B. If B has acted negligently the Court will disapprove of his conduct and allow A to recover. But what is negligence? We find that Courts have defined it as "the absence of care according to the circumstances" or "the omission to do something which a reasonable man guided by those considerations which ordinarily regulate the conduct of human affairs would do, or doing something which a prudent or reasonable man would not do." So that if B has acted as men usually and customarily do under these circumstances he has not been negligent. If the question is as to the meaning and effect of a written instrument the Court will determine the meaning according to the ordinary and customary use of language. The test of the sufficiency of evidence to establish a fact is that it be such as to convince the ordinary man so that he would act upon that conviction in matters of the same importance to himself. But where do the Courts get these rules? Well, in any given case we will be likely to find that reference will be made to the Reports, which are simply records of the decisions and judgments of courts of various jurisdictions in the cases which have come before them. If a case is found similar in its facts to the one before the Court the previous decision will be followed in the case in hand, or, in other words, it will be decided on precedent. These precedents or rules, however, we know to have been origi-

nally existing customs and adopted by the Court as grounds of decision simply for that reason, for we are able to trace historically many of the principal rules back to that source. Should the case in hand differ in its facts essentially from all previous cases then the procedure will be to compare it with those cases most resembling it in essential features and apply to it by analogy the principles which have been established by precedent as governing the cases most nearly resembling it. That is, the essential operation performed consists in assigning the case in hand to the appropriate class of cases to which the rules which govern it are known, this scheme of classification having been slowly built up by experience and the rules thus applied having also slowly developed in accordance with actual customs of which they are the formal expression. Thus the legal rules upon which cases are decided are what may be called authenticated custom.

But what about legislation? If an act of the legislature, a statute, exist, applicable to the facts, the Court is bound by it and will investigate no further but decide the case upon the statute. Society, acting through the organized state, has declared what the rule shall be. In place of an unconscious growth we have a conscious agreement. In the first place it is to be noted that for the most part legislation is concerned with regulating the working of the political state and the relations of the state to its citizens. If we examine any statute book we will find the major part to consist of provisions for the constitution and operation of governmental machinery, elections, taxation, public works of various kinds, such as corporations, banking, insurance and public health and the defining and punishment of crimes. In other words what we call administrative law looms large in the mass of legislation and where the domain of private law is touched at all it is largely to aid in the enforcement of pre-existing custom. Such are the codifications of limited portions of private law; they are in the main simply

statements of existing law, not new rules, and the purpose is to render it more definite and certain. This it does, but the resulting rigidity stifles and deadens rules which usually had better be left to grow and develop under the more elastic supervision of judicial precedent. Still the theory of modern political institutions inclines to the view that the whole field of law is open to the operation of legislation. It is not possible here to sketch the rise and development of political institutions, still less to discuss the proper domain and limits of legislation. We may simply briefly indicate that the military kingship developed and became of constantly increasing importance. The development by the mediæval church of the doctrine of authority reinforced the military tendency, and under these two influences force was enthroned as the most potent element of social life and the concept of government attained an importance which it still in large degree retains in the regulation of organized society. This tendency reached its culmination in the outrageous dictum of that King of France, Louis XIV, who in all sincerity announced, "I am the State." The revolutions which established in all subsequent practice the absolute subordination of the ruler or personal head of the state to the state itself, conceived as a conscious and voluntary organization of society into separate units on a territorial basis are matters of modern history, but they left untouched and indeed reinforced the idea that the consciously organized state by the agreement of its citizens, subject to the principle of representation, could consciously regulate the whole life of society. That it has not succeeded in doing so we may, however, observe. The state, then, has been a natural growth and development and so has been legislation. Even the criminal law, which has most completely become in theory a creature of the state, has developed from a law of torts and we can trace with a considerable degree of detail the steps of this progress. We may not enter into a discussion of the relations of the law and politics but we must emphasize

the view which our whole survey thus far has forcefully disclosed that the conduct of man in society follows certain laws which are conditioned by the natural laws of man's being and constitution as united in society and which are expressed in custom; that habit and custom "furnish the rules which govern human conduct and that they still exert over enlightened men the same imperious dominion that they did among the primeval hordes which peopled the world before the dawn of civilization;" and that while human conduct may be consciously moulded to a certain extent the assistance which legislation can furnish to law is largely limited to providing an acceleration to and enforcement of existing custom.

There are many subjects on which it is a matter of comparative indifference what the rule shall be, so long as there is a rule; but if a legislative act comes in square conflict with established custom it meets the fate of all attempted interference with the operation of natural forces. The interference does not affect the operation of the natural forces but it does produce evils which were far from being intended or foreseen.

In the year 1348 the Black Death, which swept over Europe from the East, reached England, carrying off in its repeated visitations more than one-half of the entire population. The sudden rise of wages and of the price of commodities seemed to some a calamity second only to the plague. In 1349 Parliament passed the first of the statutes of laborers fixing the rate of wages at the same as they had been two years before the plague and requiring every man, bond or free, having no other service or land of his own, to serve whoever should require him at that wage. The failure of the statute to produce the result aimed at is shown by its repeated re-enactment by subsequent parliaments with added penalties denounced against its breach. The payment of higher wages was made criminal; laborers were forbidden to quit their homes in search of higher

wages on penalty of being branded with a hot iron on the forehead; in every way it could devise Parliament thundered its commands against the rise of wages and the movement of laborers in accordance with the demand for labor. It might just as well have thundered against the multiplication table. A hundred years later wages were twice in purchasing power what they were before the plague and villianage had become practically obsolete.

Legislation, therefore, cannot make law. It can only influence conduct; but where it comes into conflict with established custom based on social needs it cannot control it. Law in any true sense of the term must be the product of experience, of actual life. As Mr. James C. Carter⁽³⁾ finally says: "The unconscious conclusions of the savage, the loftiest conceptions and aspirations of the sage, controlling manners and conduct, affecting the physical constitution and passing as an inheritance to posterity, become forever imbedded in the life of the race and express themselves in its customs. Custom, therefore, is not the accidental, trivial and meaningless thing which we sometimes think it to be. It is the imperishable record of the wisdom of the illimitable past reaching back to the infancy of the race, corrected, enlarged, open to all alike, and read and understood by all."

But how do these customs which we find to be the determining elements in law arise? All customs are not equally potent in the life of society. Whence and why do these potent customs come? Can we classify them and investigate their origin and causes and discover the underlying uniformities of what seem at first sight divergent and heterogeneous products? This is an objective inquiry to be pursued by scientific methods. The main thing is to recognize the objective nature of the problem; that a science of law is necessary. Until the most recent days we have had a philosophy but no science of law. I have elsewhere

(3) Law, its Origin, Growth and Function, p. 127.

shown^(3½) that the philosophy of law, from the earliest down to the present time, is but a special case of mythology and metaphysics, that is, simply general philosophy applied to law with all the errors and imperfections of the successive mythological and metaphysical theories which have been prevalent. Theories deriving law from force are analogues of the various phases of materialism in philosophy. The notion of intuitive ideas underlies the theory of natural law. It has been assumed that the nature of law might be learned by the study of the individual; that there were certain instincts or innate ideas appertaining to each individual which determined his conduct; that the constitution of the individual explained the social actions of all. It is very generally said that the enforcement of law depends upon public opinion; even that law which is not in accord with public opinion cannot be enforced and is hardly entitled to be considered law. But this is at most but a half truth. Public opinion is subject to very sudden change; it does not have as an essential element the stability which characterizes custom. The essential fallacy at the root of the public opinion theory is that the individual is a measure of the group. Public opinion is based on the conscious reasoning of individuals. This is without doubt a powerful factor in human action; but there is a vast portion of the mental processes of mankind which never rises into consciousness at all, and of much which does all we are conscious of is the finished product without knowledge of how it is formed. As Dr. Post⁽⁴⁾ has said: "That which we call our consciousness is in any case but an infinitesimally small portion of the totality of psychic life active within us. It hovers like a tenuous and shimmering cloud above an unfathomable ocean. All manner of images rise from the depths of our soul, yet few assume such sharpness of contour as to be recognized. By far the greater portion of our spiritual life

(3½) 45 American Law Review, p. 513.

(4) "Ethnological Jurisprudence." The Open Court. Vol. XI, p. 647.

remains unknown to us. By far the greatest portion of the spiritual life of which we are conscious is known to us only as the resultant product of unconscious psychical processes and not as something in process of production. We remain totally unconscious of those spiritual activities which touch most nearly the vital center of our being, the activities which create on the one side an ego and on the other a world." We may act according to a certain custom voluntarily from a conscious approval of it or we may act mechanically without conscious reflection; or, again, the real reason which causes us to act may be different from what we consciously think it to be. We must then regard the social life of man, to again quote Dr. Post, "as the precipitate of human psychical existence, and not merely of that part of it which is conscious, but also of that part of it which is unconscious, that which is inaccessible to introspective observation, that which is not thought, but is merely lived." We must regard the ideas of law, even of the individual, not as something innate and instinctive in him but as the product of the social life of which he has been a part. A man who had lived in absolute isolation from his fellows would have ideas but no ideas about law.

But more than all this the social group as such has a reality and is an entity distinct from the individuals who compose it. It, of course, lives objectively only in the individuals who compose it, but though only a mental concept it is none the less real. "It is," as Dr. Brinton⁽⁵⁾ has described it, "the actual agreement and interaction of individuals resulting in mental modes, tendencies, and powers not belonging to any one member, and moving under laws developed by the requirements of this independent existence. It is like an orchestra which can produce harmonies by the blending of the strains of numerous instruments impossible to any one of them." The psycho-

(5) The Basis of Social Relations.

logical basis for the concept is the principle that, as expressed by Wundt, "the resultant arising from united psychological processes includes contents which are not present in the components." These experiences of the group not common to any of its members are what crystallize into and are preserved as customs. It is in the study and classification of these that we may learn and deduce the principles which mould and form and determine human conduct. Human conduct and law, then, proceed from social life itself; they are within the great order of nature, and are not arbitrary and ephemeral edicts of potentates or principalities. Our knowledge of them is to be advanced not by the study of the puny achievements and feeble dreams of even the most beneficent of rulers or the wisest of men; not through the closest meditations of the philosopher or the aspirations of the mystic or the reformer, but by the objective observation and classification of the scientist. Science requires, first, careful observation of the phenomena to be investigated, in contrast to a mere assumption of premises, and then, distinctively, the verification of the inferences drawn from the facts. While science is as old as thought itself the recognition of the pre-eminence of the scientific method is comparatively recent. A science of law could hardly have its beginnings until some progress had been made in ethnology and sociology. The study of social organization and other of the chief institutions of man, as marriage, language, religion and property, by the scientific method supplemented the historical method in legal studies; so that together we have the beginnings of a science of law which shall collect and describe the laws and customs of all nations and peoples of the earth from the primitive to the enlightened.

I would not leave the impression that I am preaching a "laissez faire" doctrine in regard to improvement in the law, or that we should not consciously and voluntarily strive for such improvement or that legislation is not a valuable

and effective agency, within limits, thereof. But it is the still crude and wasteful methods of using that agency to which I would direct attention. It is an attractive idea to many that conduct deemed wrong or undesirable may always be prevented simply by forbidding it in the name of the law, but it is an erroneous one. Never was this better exemplified than in this age and country. A mass of legislation is constantly pouring from Congress and our State legislatures on every conceivable subject and still the millennium has not arrived—we even hear the lament that the age is degenerate and that respect for the law is a thing of the past. But is everything that passes under the name of law nowadays respectable? Men are not going to respect what they know to be nonsense. They will neither respect nor observe enactments which are not approved by the group consciousness, even though individual enthusiasm may cause public opinion to approve them. We come back to the old idea that man lives his law and this law that he lives is not something imposed from without but is in fact nothing more than the formulation of the relations and interactions of the individual and the group; it is the product of actual living.

Legislation is of course an indication and a measure of the ideas of certain portions of the population on the subjects with which it deals. The extreme activity in legislation in this country and the resulting multiplicity of statutes is perhaps largely due to the heterogeneousness of our population with its diverse origins, social traditions and customs, but this multiplicity and conflict makes conformity to law difficult and evasion comparatively easy. Here, too, lies, probably, in large measure, the cause and reason for much of the disrespect for law which in recent years has been frequently noted as prevalent. Where conflicting customs and traditions exist in a population there is always an increase in the output of legislation because "likemindedness" is absent. "Things for which many entertain contempt

and which they habitually ignore cannot inspire in the rest of us the emotions that are inspired by things which are universally respected and admired. So that homogeneity of a population, common traditions, common standards, mutual understandings and sympathy are potent aids to law-enforcement. Where these aids are lacking, where legislation demanded and secured by one element of an extremely heterogeneous population is misunderstood, questioned, opposed, ridiculed or scorned by other elements, extraordinary burdens are thrown on officials and, naturally, results are meager and unsatisfactory." "In the United States, owing to its historical, geographical, social, industrial and other conditions, the heavy and unprecedented immigration, the melting-pot processes and the nature of the diverse elements which are thrown into the pot, the question of statutory enactment and enforcement is one of extraordinary and unparalleled difficulty and complexity."⁽⁶⁾ The diverse standards, ideas and customs are competing for survival in the social group. In the long run probably the fittest will survive, unless unhealthy elements prevail; but history shows us that whole cultures and civilizations have become diseased, decayed and passed completely away. But this struggle for the survival of the fittest, this process of experiments in legislation, is carried on at tremendous social waste. Generally, the statutes which do not accord with social needs will either be repealed or become obsolete, but with untold cost in the property, the happiness—even the lives—of the citizens. Is it any wonder that complaints rise up against the law, that there are cries that justice is not done and that injustice has prevailed? No amount of tinkering with the technical rules of the law will remedy the complaints for the cause lies deeper. The remedy must be sought. Conscious and voluntary effort for the improvement of social relations should and must increase with the

(6) Yarros, "American Lawlessness," *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. XVIII, p. 77.

progress of enlightenment but it must be a more intelligent, a broader and a deeper effort. We must use the agency of legislation but we must cease to regard it as a cure-all for every social ill. We must know its limits, its proper functions, the proper conditions for its operation, and when social adjustment must be made through education, public opinion and other institutions and agencies. We must restore proper recognition of the function of the courts in the development of law, a function now too much overshadowed by that of legislation, but which was so conspicuous in the formative period of the two great systems of law of the world so far, the Roman and the English Common Law. This can only come through the study, the building up and the utilization of a broader, deeper and more accurate knowledge of individual and group relationships; in a word through a science—the science of law.

And what have we lawyers done, what can we and what should we do to meet this need—to advance this science? Should it not be ours to take the lead in this work? But have we done so? Many of our profession have been active participants in legislation, but have we on the whole brought to it a much more intelligent view than the lay members of our legislatures? Our Bar associations have committees on “law reform,” but after the efforts of these many years the law must be incorrigible to be still so sadly in need of “reformation.” But much indeed has been done in the field of legal history—of the study of law in historical times. Comparative law is becoming recognized as a regular field of legal study, and, with the investigations of the laws of the early civilizations which have been rapidly advancing, the study of primitive law is gaining recognition. If the preliminary work has been largely done in the sciences of ethnology and sociology, their results are now available and there is an increasing interest in the wider aspects of legal knowledge. The conception of the legal profession as essentially a social-service profession is becoming prevalent.

Can we not broaden our conception of the studies essential to a legal education to include more of the underlying fundamental principles of social organization and social relations? Can we not in our Bar associations without undue neglect of proper concrete measures profitably devote less time to being miniature legislatures and more to the study and consideration of fundamental and underlying principles?

The service rendered by lawyers in defining the relations of the individual with the political state has been eminent and is one of which the profession is proud. Shall not lawyers yet take the lead in the adjustment of social and legal ideas and relations in the broader ways which is now pressing? I believe that we shall and that such adjustment will be accomplished. As has been said by one writer: ⁽⁷⁾ "We still look, as yet in vain, for a final synthetic inspiration, which shall enable the civilized world to combine and reconcile the detached ideals of the past; but we see more and more clearly that no good thing is naturally incompatible with another good; and that, when any valued edifice of the past is threatened with collapse, it is only for want of a firm foundation having been laid for it in some other cornerstone of social wisdom. And therefore we do not doubt the power of posterity to combine the realization of family affection and social well-being, as shadowed forth in the earliest civilized states, with the possession of political freedom and activity as demanded by the heirs of Græco-Roman thought; while we believe the lasting character of both gains can be best assured, if accompanied by a clear vision of spiritual realities, such as was sought and sighed for by Semitic seers."

(7) Simcox, "Primitive Civilizations, Vol. I, p. 12.

**LIST OF MEMBERS REGISTERING AT
CAPE MAY, N. J., 1913,
BY COUNTIES**

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

CAMPBELL, GEORGE J.	Pittsburgh
CARPENTER, J. McF.	"
CHALLENGER, W. A.	"
EVANS, HENRY O.	"
FLOWERS, GEORGE W.	"
KAHLE, FREDERICK L.	"
LEWIS, G. C.	"
MACRUM, WILLIAM	"
MCGIRR, F. C.	"
PORTER, W. D.	"
SMITH, EDWIN W.	"

BEAVER COUNTY

DARRAGH, ROBERT W.	Beaver.
MCCONNEL, W. A.	"
MOORE, WINFIELD S.	"

BEDFORD COUNTY

JORDON, JOHN H.	Bedford.
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BERKS COUNTY

DAMPMAN, JOHN B.	Reading.
DERR, CYRUS G.	"
DUMN, HARRY J.	"
ENDLICH, G. A.	"
KEISER, H. P.	"
RICHARDS, LOUIS	"
SCHAEFFER, E. CARROLL	"

BLAIR COUNTY

BALDRIGE, THOMAS J.	Hollidaysburg.
GREEVY, THOMAS H.	Altoona.
HAMMOND, WILLIAM S.	"
HENDERSON, R. A.	"

BRADFORD COUNTY

MERCUR, RODNEY A.	Towanda.
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BUCKS COUNTY

EASTBURN, HUGH B.	Doylestown.
JAMES, HENRY A.	"
ROSS, GEORGE	"
ROSS, THOMAS	"
RYAN, WILLIAM C.	"

CAMBRIA COUNTY

FOSTER, GEORGE A.	Johnstown.
GREER, CHARLES C.	"
LITTLE, P. J.	Ebensburg.
O'CONNOR, FRANCIS J.	Johnstown.

CARBON COUNTY

BARBER, LAIRD H.	Mauch Chunk.
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CHESTER COUNTY

HOLDING, A. M.	West Chester.
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CLEARFIELD COUNTY

BOULTON, HARRY	Houtzdale.
COLE, A. L.	DuBois.
LIVERIGHT, A. M.	Clearfield.
O'LOUGHLIN, JAMES P.	"

COLUMBIA COUNTY

DUY, A. W.	Bloomsburg.
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CRAWFORD COUNTY

HENDERSON, JOHN J.	Meadville.
KOHLER, OTTO	"

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

BASEHORE, SAMUEL E.	Mechanicsburg.
WETZEL, J. W.	Carlisle.

DAUPHIN COUNTY

DULL, CASPER	Harrisburg.
JACOBS, M. W.	"
LAMBERTON, JAMES M.	"
SNODGRASS, ROBERT	"

DELAWARE COUNTY

DICKINSON, O. B.	Chester.
MACDADE, ALBERT DUTTON	"
TAYLOR, J. P.	"

FAYETTE COUNTY

CORE, JOHN M.	Uniontown.
EWING, NATHANIEL	"
UMBEL, ROBERT E.	"

FRANKLIN COUNTY

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM	Chambersburg.
DAVISON, WATSON R.	Waynesboro. .
GILLAN, W. RUSH	Chambersburg.
LONG, D. EDW.	"

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

BAILEY, THOMAS F.	Huntingdon.
DORRIS, JOHN D.	"
ORLADY, GEORGE B.	"

JEFFERSON COUNTY

MURRAY, JAMES V.	Brookville.
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LACKAWANNA COUNTY

FITZGERALD, W. J.	Scranton.
HARRIS, JOHN M.	"
JONES, JOHN R.	"

LANCASTER COUNTY

ESHLEMAN, G. ROSS	Lancaster.
ESHLEMAN, H. FRANK	"
HENSEL, WILLIAM U.	"
LANDIS, CHARLES I.	"
NAUMAN, JOHN A.	"

LEBANON COUNTY

MEYER, SAMUEL T.	Lebanon.
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LUZERNE COUNTY

BEDFORD, GEORGE R.	Wilkes-Barre.
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LYCOMING COUNTY

EDWARDS, N. M.	Williamsport.
MITCHELL, MAX L.	"
MUNSON, C. LARUE	"
SPROUT, C. E.	"
WHITEHEAD, H. W.	"

McKEAN COUNTY

TAIT, EDGAR W.	Bradford.
TAIT, EDWIN E.	"

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

FOX, GILBERT R.	Norristown.
HOLLAND, JAMES B.	Conshohocken.
LARZELERE, N. H.	Norristown.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

STEELE, H. J.	Easton.
STOTZ, ROBERT A.	"

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

CLEMENT, CHARLES M.	Sunbury.
ORAM, W. H. M.	Shamokin.
RYON, WILLIAM W.	"

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

ABBOTT, EDWIN M.	Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER, LUCIEN H.	"
AMRAM, DAVID W.	"
BARRATT, NORRIS S.	"
BAUERLE, HARRY T.	"
BEEBER, DIMNER	"
BEITLER, HAROLD B.	"
BONSALL, EDWARD H.	"
BROWN, REYNOLDS D.	"
BUTLER, J. EDGAR	"
CADWALADER, JOHN, JR.	"
CARR, GEORGE WENTWORTH	"
CARSON, HAMPTON L.	"
CARVER, ALEXANDER HENRY	"
COLAHAN, J. B., JR.	"
COOPER, SAMUEL W.	"
DECHERT, HENRY T.	"
EDMONDS, FRANKLIN S.	"
FARNUM, CHAS. A.	"
FELL, DAVID N., JR.	"
FENSTERMAKER, T. A.	"
FISHER, WILLIAM RIGHTER	"
FOLZ, STANLEY	"
GEST, JOHN MARSHALL	"
GOOD, D. CLARE	"
GRAYSON, THEODORE J.	"
GRIFFITH, WARREN G.	"

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued

HENDERSON, GEORGE	Philadelphia.
HEPBURN, C. J.	"
HERZBERG, MAX	"
HINCKLEY, JOHN C.	"
HUNSICKER, J. QUINCY	"
JOHNSON, ARCHIBALD T.	"
KANE, FRANCIS FISHER	"
LADNER, GROVER C.	"
LAMORELLE, J. F.	"
LANARD, THOMAS	"
LLOYD, MALCOLM, JR.	"
LYLE, FRANKLIN L.	"
MASON, WILLIAM CLARK	"
MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM MORGAN	"
MOORE, CHARLES A.	"
NEILSON, WILLIAM D.	"
NICHOLS, H. S. PRENTISS	"
PAGE, HOWARD W.	"
PARRY, GEORGE GOWEN	"
PATTERSON, T. ELLIOTT	"
PATTON, HENRY B.	"
RALSTON, ROBERT	"
REIG, W. SCOTT	"
RIDGWAY, THOMAS	"
ROBERTS, C. WILSON	"
ROBINSON, V. GILPIN	"
RUNK, LOUIS B.	"
SHOYER, F. J.	"
SIMPSON, ALEX., JR.	"
SMITH, L. L.	"
SMITHERS, W. W.	"
SMYTH, W. J.	"
SPALDING, HENRY	"
STAAKE, WILLIAM H.	"
STRONG, JOHN M.	"
STUTZBACH, MARTIN H.	"
SUTTON, ISAAC C.	"
THOMPSON, H. C., JR.	"
TODD, M. HAMPTON	"
VON MOSCHZISKER, ROBERT	"
WARWICK, NELSON D.	"
WEAVER, JOHN	"
WEIMER, ALBERT B.	"
WHITE, T. R.	"
WILLARD, WALTER	"

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued

WILLIAMS, J. HENRY	Philadelphia.
WILLIAMS, THOMAS S.	"
WILSON, W. C.	"
WOODWARD, GRAHAM C.	"

SOMERSET COUNTY

KIERNAN, EDMUND E.	Somerset.
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SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

SMITH, A. B.	Montrose.
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UNION COUNTY

JOHNSON, ALBERT W.	Lewisburg.
LEISER, ANDREW A.	"

VENANGO COUNTY

SPEER, PETER M.	Oil City.
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WARREN COUNTY

ALLEN, W. H.	Warren.
LINDSEY, EDWARD	"

WAYNE COUNTY

SEARLE, ALONZO T.	Honesdale.
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WESTMORELAND COUNTY

MOORHEAD, JAMES S.	Greensburg.
WHITTEN, CHARLES E.	"

WYOMING COUNTY

PIATT, JAMES W.	Tunkhannock.
TERRY, CHARLES E.	"

YORK COUNTY

ROSS, N. SARGENT	York.
STRAWBRIDGE, JOSEPH R.	"
WUEST, ALLEN C.	"

HONORARY MEMBERS

Year of
Admission

1904	DAVIS, HENRY E.....	Washington, D. C.
1903	DILL, JAMES B.....	New Jersey.
1909	EATON, HON. AMASA M.....	Providence, R. I.
1895	FIERO, J. NEWTON.....	Albany, N. Y.
1898	FINDLAY, HON. JOHN V. L.....	Baltimore, Md.
1905	GARDINER, CHARLES A., 13 Park Row.....	New York, N. Y.
1907	GRAY, HON. GEORGE.....	Delaware.
1912	GUTHRIE, WILLIAM D.....	New York, N. Y.
1897	HERBERT, HON. HILARY A.....	Alabama.
1899	HORNBLOWER, HON. WM. B., 30 Broad St.....	New York, N. Y.
1902	HOWE, HON. WILLIAM WIRT.....	New Orleans, La.
1898	HOYT, HON. JAMES H.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
1911	MONTAGUE, HON. ANDREW J.	Virginia.
1896	PARKER, HON. CORTLANDT.....	Newark, N. J.
1910	PENNEWILL, HON. JAMES.....	Delaware.
1900	RICHARDS, HON. JOHN K.....	Ohio.
1901	ROSE, HON. U. M.....	Little Rock, Ark.
1913	SMITH, HON. ROBERT C.	Montreal, Can.
1906	TAFT, HON. WILLIAM H.....	Washington, D. C.
1908	TAYLOR, HON. HANNIS.....	Washington, D. C.
1900	WILLIAMS, TALCOTT, 916 Pine St.....	Philadelphia.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY COUNTIES

ADAMS COUNTY

1897	McSHERRY, WM. JR.....	Gettysburg.
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ALLEGHENY COUNTY

1900	ACHESON, M. W., JR.....	1927 Oliver Building,	Pittsburgh
1906	AMMON, SAMUEL A.....	720 Frick Building,	"
1900	ANGNEY, ALLAN B.....	501 Fifth avenue,	"
1908	ARTHUR, EDMUND W.....	314 Frick Building,	"
1902	BALPH, ROWLAND A.....	Park Building,	"
1897	BEAL, JAMES H.....	450 Fourth avenue,	"
1898	BEATTY, SUZANNE S.....	1104 Frick Building,	"
1900	BLAKELEY, W. A.....	1227 Oliver Building,	"
1911	BLAXTER, HENRY V.	5723 Darlington Road,	"
1902	BRENNEN, WILLIAM J.....	Fifth and Wylie avenues,	"
1895	BROWN, JOHN D.....	Maeder Building,	"
1895	BROWN, MARSHALL.....	P. O. Box 389,	"
1895	BROWN, THOMAS S.....	1101 Berger Building.	"

Year of Admission		ALLEGHENY COUNTY—continued	
1895	BURGWIN, AUGUSTUS P.	Penna. Co.,	Pittsburgh.
1895	BURGWIN, GEORGE C.	434 Diamond street,	"
1900	BURLEIGH, CLARENCE	St. Nicholas Building,	"
1902	CALVERT, GEORGE H.	1227 Oliver Building,	"
1909	CAMPBELL, GEORGE J.		Bellevue.
1896	CARPENTER, J. McF.	1565 Frick Building Annex,	Pittsburgh.
1896	CHALFANT, GEORGE N.	1565 Frick Building Annex,	"
1908	CHALFANT, JOHN W.	Fidelity Building,	"
1908	CHALLENGER, W. A.		"
1896	CHANTLER, THOMAS D.	Park Building,	"
1911	COHEN, JOSIAH	Court House,	"
1895	CRAIG, EDWIN S.	450 Fourth avenue,	"
1902	CRAWFORD, CHARLES S.	1308 Berger Building,	"
1909	CUNNINGHAM, JESSE E. B.	1227 Oliver Building,	"
1900	DAHLINGER, CHARLES W.	518 Fourth avenue,	"
1895	DALZELL, JOHN	170 Fourth avenue,	"
1898	DALZELL, WILLIAM S.	450 Fourth avenue,	"
1900	DOUGLASS, E. P.		McKeesport.
1911	DOUGLASS, HOWARD W.	325 Frick Building,	Pittsburgh.
1902	DUFF, JOHN BOYD	2002 Commonwealth Bldg.,	"
1912	EICHENAUER, J. B.	806 Berger Building,	"
1913	EVANS, HENRY O.	1440 Oliver Building,	"
1895	EVANS, JOHN A.	170 Fourth avenue,	"
1905	EVANS, WILLIAM D.	509 Times Building,	"
1904	EWING, THOMAS	Frick Building,	"
1897	FAGAN, CHARLES A.	Frick Building Annex,	"
1907	FISHER, GORDON	450 Fourth avenue,	"
1902	FLETCHER, J. GILMORE.	55 Water street,	"
1900	FLOWERS, GEORGE W.	Frick Building,	"
1907	FORD, THOMAS J.	Allegheny County Court House,	"
1895	FRAZER, ROBERT S.	1100 Shady ave., East End,	"
1902	GILFILLAN, ALEXANDER	602 Frick Building,	"
1898	GILLESPIE, CHARLES D.	501 Curry Building,	"
1895	GORDON, GEORGE B.	1559 Frick Building Annex,	"
1911	GRAY, JAMES C.		"
1911	GRAY, JAMES H.	461 Frick Annex,	"
1895	GUTHRIE, GEORGE W.	434 Diamond street,	"
1898	GUTHRIE, WALTER J.	1862 Frick Building Annex,	"
1895	HALL, WILLIAM M., JR.	730 Oliver Building,	"
1899	HARRISON, J. HARVEY.	1006 Berger Building,	"
1906	HAWKINS, RICHARD H.	450 Fourth avenue,	"
1897	HOSACK, GEORGE M.	Park Building,	"
1899	HUNTER, JOHN P.	14th floor, Berger Building,	"
1895	IMBRIE, A. M.	434 Diamond street,	"
1900	JENNINGS, W. K.	1156 Frick Building Annex,	"
1906	JONES, CHARLES WARING.	Frick Building,	"

Year of
Admission

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—continued

1903	KAHLE, FREDERICK L.....	1303 Park Building,	Pittsburgh.
1895	KENNEDY, JOHN M.....	1927 Oliver Building,	"
1912	KENT, EDWARD J.	Farmers' Bank Building,	"
1911	KERR, ALLEN HUMPHREYS.	St. Nicholas Building,	"
1900	KINNEAR, JAMES W.....	Oliver Building,	"
1895	KNOX, P. C.....	1527 K street, N. W.,	Washington, D. C.
1898	LAZEAR, JESSE T.....	St. Nicholas Building,	Pittsburgh.
1897	LAZEAR, THOMAS C.....	" "	"
1906	LEWIS, GEORGE C.....	Frick Building,	"
1895	LYON, WALTER	14th floor, Berger Building,	"
1895	MACFARLANE, JAMES R....	434 Diamond street,	"
1896	MACRUM, WILLIAM.....	413 Fourth avenue,	"
1912	MARTIN, RICHARD W.		
1895	McCLAY, SAMUEL.....	1027 Carnegie Building.	"
1911	McCLOSKEY, THOMAS D....	1544 Oliver Building,	"
1895	McCLUNG, S. A.....	1180 Murray Hill avenue,	"
1911	McCLUNG, SAMUEL A., JR.	1116 Park Building,	"
1895	McCLUNG, WILLIAM H....	1116 Park Building,	"
1895	McGIRR, FRANK C.....	919 Frick Building,	"
1897	McKEE, CHARLES H.....	1015 Park Building,	"
1897	McKELVY, J. E.....	450 Fourth avenue,	"
1895	McKENNA, CHARLES F....	Judges' Chambers, Court House,	"
1911	McKENNA, EDWARD, J....	702 Frick Building,	"
1902	MEHARD, S. S.....	1014 Frick Building,	"
1900	MILLER, D. M.....	County Court House,	"
1907	MILLER, FREDERICK W....	Berger Building, Fourth avenue,	"
1896	MILLER, J. J.....	St. Nicholas Building,	"
1898	MITCHELL, H. WALTON....	1015 Park Building,	"
1896	NEEPER, A. M.....	1326 Oliver Building,	"
1911	NEWLIN, WILLIAM E.....		McKeesport.
1910	O'BRIEN, CHARLES A.....	711 Berger Building,	Pittsburgh.
1895	ORR, CHARLES P.....	Federal Building,	"
1895	OSBURN, FRANK C.....	134 Fifth avenue,	"
1902	PACKER, GIBSON D.....	1763 Frick Building Annex,	"
1895	PATTERSON, THOMAS.....	1739 Frick Building Annex,	"
1895	PLUMER, L. M.....	170 Fourth avenue,	"
1895	PORTER, WILLIAM D.....	Hotel Schenley,	"
1895	REED, JAMES H.....	Carnegie Building,	"
1912	REID, AMBROSE B.	6205 Stanton avenue,	"
1906	REINEMAN, ROBERT T....	Frick Building,	"
1896	ROBERTS, GEORGE L.....	215 Water street.	"
1911	ROBINSON, WILLIAM M....	1027 Carnegie Building,	"
1896	RODGERS, W. B.....	424 Frick Building,	"
1912	ROGERS, W. D. N.....	518 Fourth avenue,	"
1908	ROSE, DON.		Sewickley, Pa.

Year of Admission	ALLEGHENY COUNTY—continued	
1912	ROWAND, HARRY H.615 Park Building,	Pittsburgh.
1895	SCANDRETT, RICHARD B.1010 Peoples Savings Bank Bldg.,	"
1895	SCHAFER, JOHN D.184 Fourth avenue,	"
1896	SCULL, EDWARD B.St. Nicholas Building,	"
1911	SCULLY, CORNELIUS D.Farmers' Bank Building,	"
1908	SEYMOUR, WARREN I.1307 Farmers' Bank Building	"
1896	SHAW, GEORGE E.Carnegie Building,	"
1895	SHIELDS, JAMES M.1167 Frick Building Annex,	"
1896	SHIRAS, W. K.434 Diamond street,	"
1912	SLACK, JOHN C.72 Fidelity Building,	"
1895	SMITH, EDWIN W.Carnegie Building,	"
1895	SMITH, EDWIN Z.1939 Henry W. Oliver Building,	"
1895	STADTFELD, JOSEPH.1115 Frick Building,	"
1895	STERRETT, JAMES R.1927 Oliver Building,	"
1911	STONECIPHER, FRANK W.606 Farmers' Bank Building,	"
1908	SUTTON, ROBERT WOODSSt. Nicholas Building,	"
1896	SWEARINGEN, JOSEPH M.Court House,	"
1904	THOMPSON, A. M.728 Frick Building,	"
1900	THOMPSON, S. HARVEY.401 Grant street,	"
1896	THORP, CHARLES M.822 Frick Building,	"
1911	TINKER, H. G.434 Diamond street,	"
1896	TODD, HENRY C.Peoples Savings Bank Building,	"
1913	TRENT, EDMUND K.1108 Park Building,	"
1907	TRIMBLE, THOMAS P.3358 Perryville avenue, Allegheny City.	"
1907	VAILL, EDWARD B.418 Berger Building,	Pittsburgh.
1905	WASSON, HENRY GRANT.	"
1895	WATSON, D. T.170 Fourth avenue,	"
1900	WATTERSON, A. V. D.Fidelity Building,	"
1896	WAY, WILLIAM A.Park Building,	"
1895	WEIL, A. LEO.822 Frick Building,	"
1910	WELLER, JOHN S.Park Building,	"
1905	WISHART, WILLIAM W.608 Peoples Bank Building,	"
1895	YOUNG, JAMES S.98 Diamond street,	"

ARMSTRONG COUNTY

1898	PAINTER, JOHN H.	Kittanning.
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BEAVER COUNTY

1903	DARRAGH, ROBERT W.	Beaver.
1903	HICE, AGNEW	"
1906	HOLT, RICHARD S.	"
1895	LAIRD, FRANK H.	"
1903	MC CONNEL, WILLIAM A.	"
1895	MOORE, WINFIELD S.	"
1906	MOORHEAD, FOREST G.	"

Year of
Admission

BEDFORD COUNTY

1895	JORDAN, JOHN H.....	Bedford.
1901	LITTLE, ALVIN L.	"
1909	REILEY, DONALD CRESS	"
1905	REYNOLDS, JOHN M.	"

BERKS COUNTY

1895	BAER, GEORGE F.....	518 Washington street,	Reading.
1909	BERTOLET, WELLINGTON M...		"
1910	BUSHONG, ROBERT GREY....		"
1908	DAMPMAN, JOHN B.		"
1895	DERR, CYRUS G.	542 Court street,	"
1909	DEYSHER, ELWOOD H.		"
1909	DICKINSON, JOSEPH R.....		"
1910	DUMN, HARRY J.....		"
1896	ENDLICH, G. A.	Court House,	"
1909	FISHER, J. WILMER		"
1909	FRAME, JOHN M.		"
1909	FREED, WALTER B.		"
1909	HEINLY, HARVEY F.....	300 Baer Building,	"
1895	HIESTER, ISAAC	530 Washington street,	"
1898	JONES, RICHMOND L.	528 Washington street,	"
1909	KANTNER, HARRY F.....		"
1906	KEISER, HENRY P.		"
1909	KEPFELMAN, JOHN ARTHUR.		"
1909	KOCH, EARLE I.		"
1896	MAUGER, DAVID F.....	526 Court street,	"
1895	RICHARDS, LOUIS	520 Washington street,	"
1906	ROURKE, WILLIAM J.		"
1904	RUHL, CHRISTIAN H.	534 Washington street,	"
1895	SCHAEFFER, D. NICHOLAS ..	526 Washington street,	"
1909	SCHAEFFER, E. CARROLL....		"
1909	SHOMO, WILLIAM ALFRED..		"
1908	STAUFFER, RANDOLPH	521 Court street,	"
1900	STEVENS, WILLIAM KERPER.	536 Washington street,	"
1909	WAGNER, GEORGE W.....		"

BLAIR COUNTY

1897	BALDRIGE, THOMAS J.....	Hollidaysburg.
1895	CRAIG, J. H.	Altoona.
1911	GREEVY, THOMAS H.....	"
1913	HAMMOND, WILLIAM S.	"
1909	HARE, THOMAS C.....	"
1909	HEINSLING, H. T.	"

Year of
Admission

BLAIR COUNTY—continued

1909	HENDERSON, ROBERT A.	Altoona.
1895	MERVINE, NICHOLAS P.	"
1909	SCHEELINE, ISALAH	"
1909	SULLIVAN, J. AUSTIN.	"

BRADFORD COUNTY

1895	CLEVELAND, EMERSON J.	Canton.
1899	CODDING, JOHN W.	Towanda.
1907	FANNING, ADELBERT C.	"
1895	INGHAM, JOHN C.	"
1895	MAXWELL, WILLIAM	"
1895	MERCUR, RODNEY A.	"

BUCKS COUNTY

1901	EASTBURN, HUGH B.	Doylestown.
1908	HARRIS, HENRY O.	"
1901	JAMES, HENRY A.	"
1904	JAMES, HOWARD I.	Bristol.
1895	KEELER, E. WESLEY	Doylestown.
1910	KELLER, HIRAM H.	"
1908	ROSS, GEORGE	"
1902	ROSS, THOMAS	"
1903	RYAN, WILLIAM C.	"
1908	SHOEMAKER, HARRY J.	"
1905	SWARTLEY, JOHN C.	"
1913	VANARTSDALEN, ISAAC J.	"
1895	YERKES, HARMAN	"

BUTLER COUNTY

1897	BOWSER, S. F.	Butler.
1897	WILLIAMS, ANDREW G.	"

CAMBRIA COUNTY

1913	CAMPBELL, BRUCE H.	Johnstown.
1895	ENDSLEY, HARRY S.	"
1913	FOSTER, GEORGE A.	"
1911	GREER, CHARLES C.	"
1896	LITTLE, P. J.	Ebensburg.
1895	MYERS, H. H.	"
1895	O'CONNOR, FRANCIS J.	Johnstown.
1895	ROSE, WILLIAM HORACE.	"
1910	WOLFE, GEORGE E.	"

Year of
Admission

CARBON COUNTY

1895	BARBER, LAIRD H.....	Mauch Chunk.
1895	BERTOLETTE, FREDERICK	"
1904	HEYDT, HORACE.....	"
1902	LOOSE, JACOB C.....	"
1895	MULHEARN, EDWARD M.....	"
1896	SHARKEY, FRANK P.....	"

CENTRE COUNTY

1895	BEAVER, JAMES A.....	Bellefonte.
1895	BLANCHARD, JOHN.....	"
1895	KELLER, HARRY.....	"
1895	ORVIS, ELLIS L.....	"
1907	WALKER, W. HARRISON.....	"

CHESTER COUNTY

1896	BUTLER, WILLIAM, JR.....	West Chester.
1895	CORNWELL, ROBERT T.....	"
1912	DARLINGTON, ISABEL	"
1910	GAWTHROP, ROBERT S.	"
1895	GHEEN, JOHN J.....	"
1895	GILKYSON, H. H.....	Phoenixville.
1911	GREENWOOD, WALTER E.....	Coatesville.
1895	HAUSE, J. FRANK E.....	West Chester.
1909	HAVILAND, JOHN, JR.....	Phoenixville.
1913	HAYES, J. CARROLL	West Chester.
1895	HAYES, WILLIAM M.	"
1896	HEMPHILL, JOSEPH	"
1895	HOLDING, ARCHIE McC.....	"
1895	RAMSEY, SAMUEL D.....	"
1910	TALBOT, WALTER S.	"

CLARION COUNTY

1902	WILSON, HARRY R.....	Clarion.
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CLEARFIELD COUNTY

1913	BOULTON, HARRY	Clearfield.
1913	COLE, A. L.	DuBois.
1912	LIVERIGHT, A. M.....	Clearfield.
1913	O'LAUGHLIN, JAMES P.	"
1895	SMITH, ALLISON O.....	"
1897	SNYDER, J. FRANK.....	25 Broad street, New York, N. Y.
1903	SWOOP, ROLAND D.....	Curwensville.

Year of
Admission

CLINTON COUNTY

1913	FURST, SIDNEY D.	Lock Haven.
1913	GEARY, B. F.	" "
1913	HIPPLE, HENRY	" "
1895	KRESS, WILSON C.	" "
1913	MCCORMICK, ROBERT B.	" "

COLUMBIA COUNTY

1912	DUY, A. W.	Bloomsburg.
1895	McKILLIP, H. A.	"
1895	SMALL, CHRISTIAN A.	"

CRAWFORD COUNTY

1905	FLOOD, NED ARDEN.	Meadville.
1907	HENDERSON, JOHN J.	"
1895	KOHLER, OTTO.	"

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

1895	ADDAMS, CHARLES P.	Carlisle.
1902	BASEHORE, SAMUEL E.	Mechanicsburg.
1895	BIDDLE, EDWARD W.	Carlisle.
1910	IRVING, ROBERT W.	"
1899	KAST, IDA G.	Mechanicsburg.
1911	LLOYD, GEORGE E.	"
1906	McKEEHAN, JOSEPH P.	Carlisle.
1907	OMWAKE, J. S.	Shippensburg.
1910	RHEY, JOHN M.	Carlisle.
1897	RUPLEY, ARTHUR R.	"
1895	SMEAD, A. D. BACHE.	"
1895	TRICKETT, WILLIAM	"
1895	WETZEL, JOHN W.	"
1912	WILLIS, PAUL	"

DAUPHIN COUNTY

1895	BACKENSTOE, CLAYTON H. .14 N. Third street,	Harrisburg.
1895	BAILEY, CHARLES L., JR. .16 N. Second street,	"
1907	BARNETT, GEORGE R.	"
1896	BERGNER, CHARLES H.4 N. Third street,	"
1900	BRADY, JOHN T.18 N. Third street,	"
1895	CARE, R. SHERMAN.409 Market street,	"
1895	DULL, CASPER26 N. Third street,	"
1906	EASTMAN, FRANK M.211 Locust street,	"
1895	FOX, JOHN E.1 N. Market square,	"
1895	GILBERT, LYMAN D.4 N. Third street,	"
1904	HAIN, WILLIAM M.2 S. Second street,	"

Year of
Admission

DAUPHIN COUNTY—continued

1895	HARGEST, THOMAS S.....	222 Market street,	Harrisburg.
1895	HARGEST, WILLIAM M.....	"	"
1895	JACOBS, MICHAEL WM.....	"	"
1903	KUNKEL, PAUL A.....	2 N. Court street,	"
1895	LAMBERTON, JAMES M.....	216 Market street,	"
1895	MCCARRELL, SAMUEL J. M..	16 N. Market square,	"
1895	MCCORMICK, HENRY B....	223 Market street,	"
1895	MEYERS, WILLIAM K.....	16 N. Second street,	"
1895	NISSLEY, JOHN C.....	31 N. Second street,	"
1895	OTT, FREDERICK M.....	222 Market street,	"
1895	PATTERSON, JOHN E.....	"	"
1900	SEITZ, DANIEL S.....	"	"
1895	SHOEMAKER, HOMER.....	9 N. Third street,	"
1895	SHOPP, JOHN H.....	4 N. Third street,	"
1895	SNYDER, EUGENE.....	10 N. Third street,	"
1895	STAMM, A. CARSON.....	5 N. Third street,	"
1904	STROH, CHARLES C.....	222 Market street,	"
1900	WEISS, JOHN FOX.....	216 Market street,	"
1895	WICKERSHAM, FRANK B...	6½ N. Second street,	"
1908	ZIEGLER, FRANK E.....	18 N. Third street,	"

DELAWARE COUNTY

1904	BROOMALL, JOHN M.....	Media.
1908	BUTLER, GEORGE T.....	"
1902	COCHRAN, A. A.....	Chester.
1895	DARLINGTON, GEORGE E.....	Media.
1902	DICKINSON, O. B.....	Chester.
1902	FRONEFIELD, W. ROGER.....	Media.
1904	GEARY, A. B.	Chester.
1911	GREEN, ERNEST LE ROY.....	Media.
1908	HINKSON, JOSEPH H.....	Chester.
1902	MACDADE, A. D.....	"
1898	SCHAFER, WILLIAM I.....	"

ERIE COUNTY

1900	BAKER, C. L.....	Erie.
1903	BROOKS, JOHN B.....	"
1900	CURTZE, HERMANN J.....	726 State street,
1902	FISH, HENRY E.....	"
1900	GUNNISON, FRANK.....	"
1895	LAMB, THEODORE A.....	807 State street,
1902	RILLING, JOHN S.....	708 State street,
1895	ROSENZWEIG, LOUIS	8 South Park,
1907	SHEREVE, MILTON W.....	"

Year of
Admission

ERIE COUNTY—continued

1902	SISSON, A. E.	722 State street,	Erie.
1900	WALLING, EMORY A.		"
1895	WHITTELEY, E. L.		"

FAYETTE COUNTY

1907	ADAMS, JACOB B.	Uniontown.
1903	BOYLE, JOHN	"
1905	CORE, JOHN McMULLAN	"
1895	EWING, NATHANIEL	"
1901	HAGAN, A. C.	"
1895	HERTZOG, D. M.	"
1895	HOPWOOD, R. F.	"
1895	KEFOVER, CHARLES F.	"
1896	MESTREZAT, S. LESLIE.	"
1903	PLAYFORD, ROBERT W.	"
1895	REPERT, EDMUND H.	"
1907	STURGEON, DANIEL.	"
1911	STURGIS, WILLIAM J.	"
1895	UMBEL, ROBERT E.	"

FRANKLIN COUNTY

1895	ALEXANDER, WILLIAM	Chambersburg.
1895	BOWERS, O. C.	"
1906	DAVISON, WATSON R.	Waynesboro.
1902	ELDER, IRVIN CAMERON.	Chambersburg.
1902	GILLAN, ARTHUR W.	"
1895	GILLAN, W. RUSH.	"
1909	HUTTON, A. J. WHITE.	"
1913	LONG, D. EDWARD	Fayetteville.
1895	OMWAKE, W. T.	Waynesboro.
1895	SHARPE, WALTER K.	Chambersburg.
1896	STEWART, JOHN	"
1901	STRITE, J. A.	"
1895	WALTER, CHARLES.	"

GREENE COUNTY

1911	KYLE, WILLIAM J.	Waynesburg
1911	SAYERS, ALBERT H.	"
1895	WALTON, DANIEL S.	"

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

1905	BAILEY, THOMAS F.	Huntingdon.
1905	DORRIS, JOHN D.	"
1913	ORLADY, FRED L.	"
1895	ORLADY, GEORGE B.	"

Year of
Admission

INDIANA COUNTY

1897	BANKS, J. N.....	Indiana. .
1902	CUNNINGHAM, SAMUEL.....	"
1895	ELKIN, JOHN P.....	"
1906	FISHER, JOHN S.....	"
1906	JACK, SUMMERS M.....	"
1906	LANGHAM, J. N.....	"
1895	WHITE, HARRY.....	"

JEFFERSON COUNTY

1897	BLOOD, CYRUS H.....	Brookville.
1895	CLARK, B. M.....	Punxsutawney.
1902	CONRAD, W. N.....	Brookville.
1895	CORBET, CHARLES	"
1906	MCDONALD, GEORGE M.....	Reynoldsville.
1903	MURRAY, JAMES V.....	Brookville.
1896	REED, JOHN W.....	"
1897	WILSON, HENRY I.....	Big Run.

JUNIATA COUNTY

1905	McMEEN, ROBERT.....	Mifflintown.
1906	NEELY, J. HOWARD.....	"
1895	PENNELL, F. M. M.....	"

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

1896	ARCHBALD, R. W.....	Scranton.
1895	BURR, JAMES E.....	"
1898	DIMMICK, J. BENJAMIN.....	"
1896	EDWARDS, H. M.....	"
1912	FITZGERALD, WILLIAM J.....	"
1899	FLEITZ, FREDERIC W.....	"
1898	HARRIS, JOHN M.....	"
1913	JONES, JOHN R.....	"
1896	KNAPP, HENRY A.....	"
1895	PATTERSON, ROSWELL H.....	"
1895	PRICE, SAMUEL B.....	"
1903	SANDO, M. F.....	"
1902	SINN, JOSEPH A.....	1539 Monroe avenue,
1896	TORREY, JAMES H.....	"
1895	WARREN, EVERETT.....	"
1895	WATRES, LOUIS ARTHUR.....	"
1895	WELLES, CHARLES H.....	"
1895	WILCOX, WILLIAM A.....	"

Year of
Admission

LANCASTER COUNTY

1907	APPEL, JOHN W.....	Lancaster.
1903	APPEL, WILLIAM N.....	"
1904	ATLEE, BENJ. C.....	"
1911	BAKER, CHARLES G.....	"
1907	BERNTHEIZEL, CLEON N.....	Columbia.
1895	BROWN, J. HAY.....	Lancaster.
1908	COYLE, JOHN A.....	"
1898	EABY, C. REESE.....	"
1895	ESHLEMAN, G. ROSS.....	"
1906	ESHLEMAN, H. FRANK.....	"
1904	HAGER, CHARLES F.....	"
1907	HARNISH, MARTIN M.....	"
1900	HASSLER, A. B.....	"
1895	HENSEL, WILLIAM U.....	"
1901	KELLER, WILLIAM H.....	"
1911	KREADY, B. FRANK.....	"
1895	LANDIS, CHARLES I.....	"
1902	NAUMAN, JOHN A.....	"
1909	NORTH, HUGH M.....	"
1901	SMITH, EUGENE G.....	"
1903	SNYDER, JOHN E.....	"
1911	ZIMMERMAN, S. R.....	"

LAWRENCE COUNTY

1897	AIKEN, ROBERT K.....	New Castle.
1901	DANA, RICHARD FALLS	"
1900	DANA, SAMUEL W.....	"
1901	FALLS, WALLACE H.....	"
1895	MARTIN, J. NORMAN.....	"
1897	WALLACE, WILLIAM D.....	"
1895	WINTERNITZ, B. A.....	"

LEBANON COUNTY

1910	HENRY, CHARLES V.....	Annville.
1907	LIGHT, WARREN G.....	Lebanon.
1911	MEYER, SAMUEL T.....	"
1895	SHIRK, HOWARD C.....	"
1895	WEIDMAN, GRANT	"

LEHIGH COUNTY

1910	AUBREY, GEORGE W.....	Allentown.
1912	BUTZ, REUBEN J.....	"
1895	DESHLER, JAMES B.....	"
1907	HOTTENSTEIN, MARCUS S.....	"
1899	JACOBS, FRANK	"
1908	STUART, ROBERT L.....	"
1899	TREXLER, FRANK M.....	"

Year of
Admission

LUZERNE COUNTY

1899	ANDERSON, J. N.....	Pittston.
1899	ANSART, FELIX	Wilkes Barre.
1899	ATHERTON, THOMAS H.....	"
1895	BEDFORD, GEORGE R.....	"
1912	BEDFORD, PAUL	"
1912	BIGELOW, JOHN H.....	"
1912	CAMPBELL, ANTHONY C.....	"
1898	DARLING, THOMAS	"
1912	FARNHAM, ALEXANDER	"
1895	GARMAN, JOHN M.....	Nanticoke.
1898	HAND, ISAAC P.....	Wilkes Barre.
1899	JENKINS, JOHN E.....	"
1912	JONES, BENJAMIN R.....	"
1912	JONES, EVAN C.....	"
1895	KULP, GEORGE B.....	"
1895	LENAHAN, JOHN T.....	"
1896	McCLINTOCK, ANDREW H.....	"
1912	McGUIGAN, FRANK A.....	"
1912	PRICE, WILLIAM C.....	"
1896	RICE, CHARLES E.....	"
1899	STRAUSS, S. J.....	"
1912	TREMBATH, WILLIAM J.....	"
1901	WALLER, LEVI E.....	"
1912	WHEATON, FRANK W.....	"
1899	WILLIAMS, A. L.....	"
1898	WOODWARD, J. B.....	"
1899	WRIGHT, GEORGE R.....	"

LYCOMING COUNTY

1895	AMES, HERBERT T.....	Williamsport.
1895	CANDOR, ADDISON	"
1913	COLLINS, EMERSON	"
1906	CROCKER, WILLIAM D.....	"
1897	DEEMER, WILLIAM RUSSELL.....	"
1903	EDWARDS, NICHOLAS M.....	"
1895	FREDERICKS, J. T.....	"
1910	HAINES, WM. ELLIS.....	"
1895	HART, WILLIAM W.....	"
1910	LARRABEE, DON M.....	"
1895	McCORMICK, SETH T.....	"
1909	McCORMICK, SETH T., JR.....	"
1913	MITCHELL, MAX L.....	"
1895	MUNSON, C. LA RUE.....	"

Year of
Admission

LYCOMING COUNTY—continued.

1895	READING, JOHN G.....	Williamsport.
1895	SPROUT, CLARENCE E.....	"
1897	WHITEHEAD, HARVEY W.....	"

McKEAN COUNTY

1902	BOUTON, J. W.....	Smethport.
1902	GALLUP, FRED. D.....	"
1910	MULLIN, J. E.	Kane.
1900	SCHOONMAKER, FREDERIC P.....	Bradford.
1913	TAIT, EDGAR W.	"
1902	TAIT, EDWIN E.....	"

MERCER COUNTY

1895	GORDON, QUINCY A.....	Mercer.
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MIFFLIN COUNTY

1903	CULBERTSON, HORACE J.	Lewistown.
1895	WOODS, JOSEPH M.....	"

MONROE COUNTY

1898	PALMER, A. MITCHELL	Stroudsburg.
1904	SHULL, S. E.....	"
1895	STAPLES, CHARLES B.....	"

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

1901	BROWNBACK, HENRY M.....	Norristown.
1908	CHILDS, LOUIS M.....	"
1898	DANNEHOWER, WILLIAM F.....	"
1901	EVANS, MILLER D.....	Pottstown.
1895	EVANS, MONTGOMERY.....	Norristown
1898	FOX, GILBERT RODMAN.....	"
1904	FOX, HENRY I.....	"
1908	HALLMAN, ELWOOD L.....	"
1911	HALLMAN, THOMAS.....	Collegeville.
1908	JENKINS, J. P. HALE	Norristown.
1908	LARZELERE, JEREMIAH B.....	"
1898	LARZELERE, NICHOLAS H.	"
1910	McAVOY, CHARLES D.....	"
1906	MILLER, JOHN FABER.....	"
1907	PLACE, ALBERT R.....	Lansdale.
1898	SOLLY, WILLIAM F.....	Norristown.
1899	SWARTZ, AARON S.....	"
1898	WEAND, HENRY K.....	"

Year of
Admission

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

1895	FOX, EDWARD J.....	Easton.
1901	GOLDSMITH, AARON.....	"
1906	HOFFMAN, JOHN D.....	Bethlehem.
1910	KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM H.	Easton.
1895	KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM S.....	"
1898	MAXWELL, HENRY D.....	"
1897	NEVIN, D. W.....	"
1895	STEELE, H. J.....	"
1895	STEWART, RUSSELL C.....	"
1910	STOTZ, ROBERT A.....	"

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

1895	CLEMENT, CHARLES M.....	Sunbury.
1899	KNIGHT, HARRY S.....	"
1913	LARK, CHARLES C.	Shamokin.
1895	ORAM, W. H. M.....	"
1896	RYON, WILLIAM W.....	"

PERRY COUNTY

1895	SEIBERT, WILLIAM N.....	New Bloomfield.
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PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

1908	ABBOTT, EDWIN M.....	818 Land Title Building.
1910	ACKER, J. HENRY RADEY.....	1100 Penn Square Building.
1895	ADAMS, JOHN STOKES.....	460-464 Bullitt Building.
1900	ADLER, FRANCIS COPE.....	106 South Fourth street.
1899	ALCORN, JAMES.....	309-11 Harrison Building.
1902	ALEXANDER, BENJAMIN.....	925 Chestnut street.
1902	AMRAM, DAVID W.....	1610 Real Estate Trust Building.
1899	ANDERSON, WILLIAM Y. C.....	1420 Chestnut street.
1902	ARNOLD, ARTHUR S.....	438 Walnut street.
1895	AUDENREID, CHARLES Y.....	6331 Lancaster avenue.
1895	BALLARD, ELLIS AMES.....	1242-8 Land Title Building.
1895	BAMBERGER, ALBERT J.	Morris Building.
1895	BAMBERGER, LEONARD J.	"
1895	BARNES, J. HAMPTON	1601 Morris Building.
1897	BARRATT, NORRIS S.....	Room 461 City Hall.
1902	BARTLETT, CHARLES E.....	1634 Land Title Building.
1908	BAUERLE, ALBERT T.....	606 Commonwealth Building.
1913	BAUERLE, HARRY T.	834 Land Title Building.
1908	BECK, JAMES M.....	52 Wall street, New York.
1899	BEDFORD, J. CLAUDE.....	914 Franklin Bank Building.
1895	BEEBER, DIMNER	705 Land Title Building.
1908	BEGGS, ROBERT A., JR.....	602 Bailey Building.

Year of Admission	PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued
1895	BEITLER, ABRAHAM M.....750 Bullitt Building.
1905	BEITLER, HAROLD B.....309 West End Trust Building.
1900	BELL, JOHN CROMWELL.....1331-4 Land Title Building.
1895	BIDDLE, CHARLES505 Chestnut street.
1912	BIDDLE, EDWARD M.....321 Chestnut street.
1904	BIRLE, HENRY WOLF.....231 Broad Street Station.
1902	BOCKIUS, MORRIS R.....934 Land Title Building.
1901	BODINE, WILLIAM B., JR.....1438-48 Land Title Building.
1907	BOHLEN, FRANCIS H.....660 Bullitt Building.
1896	BONSALL, EDWARD H.....Land Title Building.
1900	BORNEMAN, HENRY S.....801 Franklin Bank Building.
1899	BOWERS, LEE S.....135 North Twelfth street.
1902	BOWKER, GEORGE C.....801 Girard Building.
1895	BOWMAN, WENDELL P.....414 Franklin Bank Building.
1904	BOYER, HERBERT M.....133 South Twelfth street.
1901	BRACKEN, FRANCIS B.....1129 Land Title Building.
1909	BRANNAN, ROBERT1420 Chestnut street.
1895	BREGY, LOUIS700-05 Penn Square Building.
1903	BREITINGER, FRED L.....133 South Twelfth street.
1902	BREITINGER, J. LOUIS714 Franklin Building.
1901	BRINTON, JOSEPH HILL.....1302 Commonwealth Trust Bldg.
1902	BRINTON, SHARSWOOD1601 Morris Building.
1902	BROOKS, EDWARD, JR.....643 Land Title Building.
1895	BROWN, FRANCIS SHUNK1005 Morris Building.
1895	BROWN, HENRY P.....1535 Land Title Building.
1895	BROWN, JOHN A.....426 Library street.
1895	BROWN, JOHN DOUGLASS460 Drexel Building.
1902	BROWN, REYNOLDS D.....1404 Land Title Building.
1904	BROWN, WILLIAM ALEXANDER....3937 Locust street.
1896	BROWN, WILLIAM FINDLAY.....806 Pennsylvania Building.
1895	BUDD, HENRY727 Walnut street.
1907	BUNTING, JOSEPH T.....560 Drexel Building.
1895	BURNETT, WILLIAM H.....400 Chestnut street.
1910	BUTLER, J. EDGAR1524 Chestnut street.
1902	CADWALADER, JOHN, JR.....263 South Fourth street.
1896	CADWALADER, RICHARD M.....706 Franklin Building.
1896	CAMPBELL, JAMES D.....Wyncote, Pa.
1904	CAMPBELL, JAMES F.....133 South Twelfth street.
1901	CAMPBELL, JOHN M.....Lafayette Building.
1898	CARR, GEORGE W.....602 Bailey Building.
1896	CARR, WILLIAM WILKINS.....600 Girard Building.
1895	CARSON, HAMPTON L.....1336 Walnut street.
1909	CARVER, ALEXANDER HENRY.....212 Stephen Girard Building.
1897	CARVER, CHARLES.....“
1895	CATTELL, HENRY S.....1218 Chestnut street.

Year of
Admission

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued

1902	CHAPMAN, S. SPENCER.....	1001 Chestnut street.
1895	CLAPP, B. FRANK.....	630 Land Title Building.
1904	CLARK, FREDERIC L.....	510 Penn Square Building.
1912	CLEMENT, SAMUEL M., JR.....	5532 Wayne avenue.
1902	CODY, FRANK M.....	804-6 Betz Building.
1895	COLAHAN, JOHN B., JR.....	803 Mutual Life Building.
1913	COLKET, G. HAMILTON	2010 Spruce street.
1900	CONARD, C. WILFRED.....	1118 Chestnut street.
1904	CONLEN, WILLIAM J.....	912 Penn Square Building.
1899	COOPER, SAMUEL W.....	1200 Betz Building.
1902	COULSTON, CHARLES W.....	800-03 Betz Building.
1904	CROWLEY, JERE J.....	1012 Girard Trust Building.
1895	CUYLER, THOMAS DEWITT.....	701 Arcade Building.
1900	DA COSTA, CHARLES F.....	700 Bullitt Building.
1902	DALLETT, MORRIS	426 City Hall.
1902	DANIELS, BENJAMIN	502 Land Title Building.
1902	DAVIS, HOWARD A.....	City Hall.
1895	DECHERT, HENRY M.....	Commonwealth Trust Company.
1895	DECHERT, HENRY T.....	800 West End Trust Building.
1903	DEMMING, GEORGE	1112 Land Title Building.
1895	DEVELIN, JAMES AYLWARD.....	400 Chestnut street.
1901	DICKEY, JOHN, JR.....	804 Land Title Building.
1899	DICKSON, ARTHUR G.....	750 Bullitt Building.
1895	DICKSON, SAMUEL.....	"
1900	DIXON, EDWIN S.....	505 Chestnut street.
1901	DOUGHERTY, D. WEBSTER.....	741 Land Title Building.
1902	DOWNING, CHARLES H.....	1335 Arch street.
1896	DRAKE, FREDERICK S.....	300-06 Penn Square Building.
1905	DROVIN, GEORGE ALBERT.....	703 North American Building.
1895	DUANE, RUSSELL	1617-23 Land Title Building.
1904	EDMONDS, FRANKLIN S.....	614 Franklin Building.
1902	EDMUNDS, CHARLES H.....	808 Crozer Building.
1902	EDMUNDS, HENRY R.....	520 Walnut street.
1904	EDWARDS, GEORGE J., JR.....	522 Stephen Girard Building.
1902	EGGLESTON, CHARLES F.....	1005 Bailey Building.
1904	EHRlich, FRANZ, JR.....	826-9 Stephen Girard Building.
1913	EICHHOLZ, ADOLPH	360 Bullitt Building.
1902	ELLWELL, ISAAC.....	1106 Commonwealth Trust Bldg.
1908	ELY, FRED H.....	304 Franklin Bank Building.
1909	EMBERY, JOSEPH R.....	1105-6 Real Estate Trust Building.
1912	EVANS, EDWARD W.....	710 Arcade Building.
1911	EVANS, JOHN LEWIS	701 Arcade Building.
1895	EVANS, ROWLAND.....	225 South Sixth street.
1904	FAHY, THOMAS A.....	14 South Broad street.
1910	FAHY, WALTER THOMAS	4704 Green street.
1904	FARIES, EDGAR DUDLEY.....	614 Franklin Building.

Year of
Admission

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued

1913	FARNUM, CHARLES A.	920	Stephen Girard Building.
1905	FARR, CHESTER N., JR.	1018	Real Estate Trust Building.
1908	FAUGHT, ALBERT SMITH	133	South Twelfth street.
1902	FELL, DAVID N., JR.	618	North American Building.
1895	FENSTERMAKER, THOMAS A.	625	Witherspoon Building.
1897	FERGUSON, WILLIAM C.		City Hall.
1897	FISHER, WILLIAM RIGHTER.	1012	Stephen Girard Building.
1902	FLAHERTY, JAMES A.	1328	Chestnut street.
1895	FOLZ, LEON H.	909	Walnut street.
1905	FOLZ, STANLEY.		"
1905	FOX, HENRY K.	619	North American Building.
1895	FRIES, HENRY K.	1328	Chestnut street.
1895	FURTH, EMANUEL.	404	Bailey Building.
1901	GABLE, VIVIAN FRANK.	509	Franklin Building.
1899	GATES, THOMAS S.	517	Chestnut street.
1913	GEIGER, FREDERICK J.	643	Land Title Building.
1895	GEST, JOHN M.		City Hall.
1902	GILFILLAN, JOSEPH.	512	Crozer Building.
1895	GILL, HARRY B.	518	Real Estate Trust Building.
1905	GLASGOW, WILLIAM A., JR.	1018	Real Estate Trust Building.
1909	GOOD, D. CLARE.	535	Chestnut street.
1902	GOODBREAD, JOSEPH S.	505	Chestnut street.
1900	GORDON, JAMES GAY.	710-23	North American Building.
1895	GORMAN, WILLIAM.	313	Stephen Girard Building.
1912	GOULD, W. H. G.	1005	Bailey Building.
1895	GOWEN, FRANCIS I.	229	Broad Street Station.
1900	GRAHAM, GEORGE S.		West End Trust Building.
1902	GRAY, WILLIAM A.	1001	Chestnut street.
1912	GRAYSON, THEODORE J.	1327	Real Estate Trust Building.
1901	GREENWALD, JOSEPH L.	1007	Pennsylvania Building.
1902	GRIFFITH, DAVID R., JR.	200	Penn Square Building.
1901	GRIFFITH, WARREN G.	641	Land Title Building.
1906	GUMBES, FRANCIS M.	812	Penn Square Building.
1902	GUMMEY, CHARLES F.	133	South Twelfth street.
1895	HAIG, ALFRED R.	2015	Land Title Building.
1902	HANNA, MEREDITH.	802	Crozer Building.
1901	HARRINGTON, AVERY D.		Franklin Building.
1906	HATFIELD, HENRY R.	723	Walnut street.
1902	HAYES, WILLIAM A.	1014	Commonwealth Trust Bldg.
1901	HECKSCHER, STEVENS.	1617	Land Title Building.
1913	HEILIGMAN, OTTO R.	406	Crozer Building.
1899	HENDERSON, GEORGE.	133	South Twelfth street.
1895	HENRY, BAYARD.	1438	Land Title Building.
1901	HEPBURN, CHARLES J.	803	Bailey Building.
1895	HEPBURN, W. HORACE.	1335	Arch street.
1902	HERZBERG, MAX.	802	Commonwealth Trust Bldg.

Year of Admission	PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued
1904	HIBBERD, DILWORTH P.....703 Harrison Building.
1907	HINCKLEY, JOHN C.....Witherspoon Building.
1899	HOEFLE, HENRY A.....1335 Arch street.
1900	HOFFMAN, EDWARD F.....309 Pennsylvania Building.
1898	HOLLAND, JAMES B.....Post Office Building.
1895	HOPKINSON, EDWARD.....905 Walnut street.
1904	HORWITZ, GEORGE Q.....604 West End Trust Building.
1902	HOWSON, CHARLES H.....900 West End Trust Building.
1902	HUEY, ARTHUR B.....602 Commonwealth Trust Bldg.
1902	HUNSICKER, CHARLES.....309 Stephen Girard Building.
1904	HUNSICKER, J. QUINCY.....1420 Chestnut street.
1902	HUNTER, RICHARD S.....308 Walnut street.
1910	HUTCHINSON, ARTHUR E.....1218 Real Estate Trust Building.
1895	HYNEMAN, SAMUEL M.....1634 Land Title Building.
1896	JENKINS, THEODORE F.....1100-2 Girard Building.
1904	JENKS, ROBERT D.....700 West End Trust Building.
1904	JOHNSON, ARCHIBALD T.....818 Real Estate Trust Building.
1895	JOHNSON, JOHN G.....1335 Land Title Building.
1902	JONES, G. VON PHUL.....Real Estate Trust Building.
1895	JONES, J. LEVERING.....705 Land Title Building.
1895	JONES, JAMES COLLINS.....460 Bullitt Building.
1906	JOPSON, THOMAS W.....523 Chestnut street.
1895	JUNKIN, JOSEPH DEF.....1318 Real Estate Trust Building.
1899	KANE, FRANCIS FISHER.....1832 Land Title Building.
1902	KEENE, GEORGE FRED.....1012 Franklin Bank Building.
1902	KENDRICK, MURDOCH.....815 Crozer Building.
1902	KENWORTHY, JOSEPH W.....1420 Chestnut street.
1909	KING, JAMES W.....1608 Pine street.
1909	KIRKPATRICK, SAMUEL H.....2218 Land Title Building.
1902	KNAUS, FREDERICK J.....1005 Betz Building.
1902	KOHN, HARRY E.....1512 Chestnut street.
1904	KREWSON, GEORGE C.....709 Walnut street.
1910	LADNER, ALBERT H., JR.....702 Land Title Building.
1910	LADNER, GROVER C....."
1910	LAMORELLE, JOSEPH F.....434 City Hall.
1913	LANARD, THOMAS S.....803 Bailey Building.
1895	LANDRETH, LUCIUS S.....512 Walnut street.
1903	LANK, EDGAR W.....1100 Land Title Building.
1902	LAWS, JAMES W.....918 Land Title Building.
1895	LEONARD, FREDERICK M.....119 South Fourth street.
1898	LESER, OSCAR.....Care Editorial Dept. <i>Baltimore American</i> , Baltimore, Md.
1895	LEVI, JULIUS C.....606 Chestnut street.
1902	LEVIN, J. SIEGMUND.....438 Walnut street.
1895	LEWIS, FRANCIS D.....934 Land Title Building.

Year of
Admission

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued

1895	LEWIS, WILLIAM DRAPER	Law Dept., University of Penna
1902	LEX, CHARLES E.	488 Bourse Building.
1902	LINN, WILLIAM B.	518 Real Estate Trust Building.
1902	LLOYD, MALCOLM, JR.	1404 Land Title Building.
1911	LOEB, CLARENCE	1206 Commonwealth Trust Bldg.
1901	LOGUE, J. WASHINGTON	Stephen Girard Building.
1913	LONG, HOWARD M.	1135 Land Title Building.
1904	LOYD, WILLIAM H.	818 Real Estate Trust Building.
1910	LUDLOW, BENJAMIN H.	1200 Betz Building.
1895	LUKENS, WILLIAM H. R.	905 Real Estate Trust Building.
1899	LYLE, FRANKLIN L.	522 Stephen Girard Building.
1902	MACCAIN, CHRISTIAN S.	834 Land Title Building.
1909	MACELDOWNEY, W. A.	225 South Sixth street.
1904	MACFARLAND, LEO.	1515 Arch street.
1901	MACLEAN, WILLIAM, JR.	812 Penn Square Building.
1904	MANDEL, DAVID, JR.	606 Chestnut street.
1906	MARSH, JOHN CRETH	Stephen Girard Building.
1910	MARTIN, J. FREDERICK	417 Bulletin Building.
1895	MARTIN, J. WILLIS	658 City Hall.
1904	MASON, WILLIAM CLARK	614 Franklin Building.
1899	MAYER, CLINTON O.	201 Bailey Building.
1910	MCADAMS, FRANCIS M.	1416 South Penn Square.
1902	MCCALL, WILLIAM E., JR.	212 Stephen Girard Building.
1904	MCCARTHY, HENRY A.	321 Chestnut street.
1896	MCCOLLIN, EDWARD G.	514 Walnut street.
1895	MCCOUCH, H. GORDON	750 Bullitt Building.
1903	MCCOY, JOSEPH D.	1601 Morris Building.
1895	MCCULLEN, JOSEPH P.	1008 Land Title Building.
1902	MCENERY, M. J.	1328 Chestnut street.
1904	MCGLATHERY, THOMAS D.	819 Land Title Building.
1901	MCILHENNY, FRANCIS S.	1001 Chestnut street.
1904	MCINNES, WALTER S.	703 North American Building.
1903	MCKEEHAN, CHARLES L.	West End Trust Building.
1902	MCMICHAEL, CHARLES B.	416 Harrison Building.
1908	McMULLAN, JAMES	750 Bullitt Building.
1902	MCNEAL, J. H.	506 Franklin Bank Building.
1902	MEAD, GLENN C.	511 Crozer Building.
1902	MEAGHER, THOMAS J.	1432 Real Estate Trust Building.
1895	MEIGS, WILLIAM M.	460 Drexel Building.
1895	MELLORS, JOSEPH	528 Walnut street.
1895	MERRILL, JOHN HOUSTON	1318 Stephen Girard Building.
1902	MICHENER, E. O.	1835-42 Land Title Building.
1904	MIDDLETON, ALLEN C.	1118 Chestnut street.
1910	MILLER, ALFRED S.	1420 Chestnut street.
1895	MILLER, E. SPENCER	N. E. Cor. 13th and Chestnut sts.

Year of
Admission

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued

1912	MILLER, J. ALBERT	Commonwealth Trust Building.
1911	MILLER, PHILIPPUS W.	Franklin Building.
1904	MIRKIL, I. HAZLETON	522 Stephen Girard Building.
1900	MITCHELL, JAMES T.	1722 Chestnut street.
1904	MITCHESON, JOSEPH MACGREGOR..	801 Franklin Bank Building.
1903	MOISE, ALBERT L.	900 Chestnut street.
1902	MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM M.	1331 Land Title Building.
1904	MONTGOMERY, W. W., JR.	West End Trust Building.
1895	MOORE, ALFRED	618 North American Building.
1913	MOORE, CHARLES A.	1327 Real Estate Trust Building.
1902	MOORE, H. W.	700 West End Trust Building.
1911	MOORE, SPRINGER H.	1230 Arch street.
1897	MORGAN, CHARLES E., JR.	934 Land Title Building.
1905	MORRIS, ROLAND S.	1617 Land Title Building.
1902	MORRIS, W. NORMAN	1100 Betz Building.
1902	MORRIS, WILLIAM S.	437 Land Title Building.
1908	MUNSON, GEORGE S.	750 Bullitt Building.
1909	MURPHY, THOS. E.	822 North American Building.
1896	NEILSON, WILLIAM D.	428 Land Title Building.
1902	NEWBOURG, FREDERICK C., JR.	1318 Real Estate Trust Building.
1895	NICHOLS, H. S. PRENTISS	231 Broad Street Station.
1899	NORRIS, G. HEIDE.	437-41 Land Title Building.
1908	NORRIS, WILLIAM F.	Franklin Building.
1907	ORLEMANN, HENRY P.	407 Franklin Building.
1895	PAGE, HOWARD W.	700 West End Trust Building.
1895	PAGE, S. DAVIS.	700 West End Trust Building.
1910	PARKINSON, THOMAS I.	133 South Twelfth street.
1896	PATTERSON, G. STUART.	Broad Street Station.
1906	PATTERSON, JOHN M.	805 Pennsylvania Building.
1895	PATTERSON, T. ELLIOTT.	Franklin Building.
1913	PARRY, GEORGE G.	312 Bulletin Building.
1913	PATTON, HENRY B.	501 Franklin Building.
1896	PAUL, J. RODMAN	505 Chestnut street.
1898	PENNEWILL, WALTON	401 Stephen Girard Building.
1913	PENNYPACKER, ISAAC A.	604 West End Trust Building.
1896	PENNYPACKER, SAMUEL W.	1107 Franklin Bank Building.
1895	PENROSE, BOIES.	Arcade Building.
1904	PEPPER, B. FRANKLIN.	1438 Land Title Building.
1895	PEPPER, GEORGE WHARTON	"
1901	PETTIT, HORACE	705 Witherspoon Building.
1895	PHILLIPS, ALFRED I.	705 Land Title Building.
1902	PILE, CHARLES H.	512 Walnut street.
1898	PORTER, WILLIAM WAGENER.	1106 Commonwealth Trust Bldg.
1895	POTTER, SHELDON.	800 West End Trust Building.
1910	POWELL, HUMBERT B.	1200 Betz Building.

Year of Admission	PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued
1895	PRICHARD, FRANK P.....1335-43 Land Title Building.
1902	PUSEY, FREDERICK T.....803 Bailey Building.
1902	RALSTON, ROBERT.....1326 Spruce street.
1910	RAMBO, ORMOND.....925 Chestnut street.
1895	RAWLE, FRANCIS.....1004 West End Trust Building.
1902	RAYMOND, EUGENE.....1432 South Penn Square.
1902	REBER, J. HOWARD.....1001 Chestnut street.
1895	REED, JOSEPH A.....1112 Stephen Girard Building.
1902	REEVES, FREDERICK R.....602 Betz Building.
1913	REIG, W. SCOTT.....203 West End Trust Building.
1908	REILLY, PAUL.....Franklin Bank Building.
1903	REMAK, GUSTAVUS, JR.....360 Bullitt Building.
1895	REX, WALTER E.....524 Walnut street.
1895	RHOADS, JOSEPH R.....514 Walnut street.
1904	RIDGWAY, THOMAS.....310 North American Building.
1908	ROBERTS, C. WILSON.....701 Franklin Building.
1901	ROBERTS, OWEN J.....609 West End Trust Building.
1902	ROBINSON, D. STUART.....812 Franklin Bank Building.
1895	ROBINSON, V. GILPIN.....1218 Stephen Girard Building.
1902	RODMAN, WALTER C.....1420 Chestnut street.
1909	ROGERS, JAMES S.....602 Commonwealth Building.
1906	ROSENBERGER, EMIL.....523 Chestnut street.
1908	ROTAN, SAMUEL P.....666 City Hall.
1895	ROTHERMEL, P. F., JR.....Land Title Building.
1895	RUMSEY, HORACE M.....Stephen Girard Building.
1910	RUNK, LOUIS BARCROFT.....1832 Land Title Building.
1902	RYAN, MICHAEL J.....908 Girard Building.
1902	SANSON, ALBERT W.....501 Bailey Building.
1906	SAUL, WALTER BIDDLE.....1835 Land Title Building.
1900	SAVIDGE, FRANK R.....Morris Building.
1895	SAVIDGE, JOSEPH.....1201 Chestnut street.
1910	SAYRE, CHARLES H.....740 Land Title Building.
1899	SCARBOROUGH, HENRY W.....522 Walnut street.
1898	SCHOFIELD, CHARLES S.....N. E. Cor. Broad and Arch streets
1912	SCOTT, GARFIELD.....1218 Real Estate Trust Building.
1895	SCOTT, HENRY J.....Penn Square Building.
1895	SCOTT, JOHN, JR.....1012 Stephen Girard Building.
1895	SCOTT, JOHN M.....1008 Witherspoon Building.
1901	SCOTT, JOHN R. K.....900 Morris Building.
1911	SCOTT, SAMUEL B.....812 Arcade Building.
1904	SEIBERLICH, EDWARD B.....1217 Land Title Building.
1902	SHAPLEY, E. COOPER.....316 Stephen Girard Building
1901	SHATTUCK, FRANK R.....Land Title Building.
1906	SHICK, ROBERT P.....723 North American Building.
1895	SHIELDS, A. S. L.....200 Betz Building.
1899	SHOEMAKER, WILLIAM H.....1420 Chestnut street.

Year of
Admission

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued

1895	SHOYER, FREDERICK J.....	1000	Penn Square Building.
1895	SIMPSON, ALEX., JR.....	1005	Morris Building.
1904	SINNICKSON, CHARLES.....	411	Real Estate Trust Building.
1902	SLATTERY, JOSEPH A.....	931	Land Title Building.
1895	SMITH, ALFRED PERCIVAL.....	704	Franklin Bank Building.
1895	SMITH, LEWIS LAWRENCE.....	1011	Chestnut street.
1902	SMITH, R. STUART.....	934	Land Title Building.
1904	SMITH, THOMAS KILBY.....	1006	Land Title Building.
1895	SMITH, WALTER GEORGE.....		"
1895	SMITH, WILLIAM RUDOLPH.....		"
1899	SMITHERS, WILLIAM W.....	1100	Land Title Building.
1902	SMYTH, DAVID J.....	707	Franklin Bank Building.
1905	SMYTH, WILLIAM J.....	1328	Chestnut street.
1910	SOBERNHEIMER, FREDERICK A....	825	Stephen Girard Building.
1910	SPALDING, HENRY	618	North American Building.
1895	SPARHAWK, JOHN, JR.....		Arcade Building.
1895	STAAKE, WILLIAM H.....	501	Franklin Building.
1904	STAAKE, WILLIAM W.....		"
1895	STENGER, WILLIAM S.....	1420	Chestnut street.
1909	STEWART, DANIEL A.....	119	South Fourth street.
1902	STEWART, WILLIAM M., JR.....	1242	Land Title Building.
1910	STOCKWELL, HERBERT G.....	831	Land Title Building.
1895	STOEVEY, WILLIAM C.....	727	Walnut Street.
1910	STRONG, JOHN M.....		West End Trust Building.
1896	STUTZBACH, MARTIN H.....	611	South 48th street.
1910	SUTTON, ISAAC C.....	301	Franklin Building.
1904	SWARTLEY, FRANCIS K.....	1133	Land Title Building.
1900	TAULANE, JOSEPH H.....	1201	Stephen Girard Building.
1895	TAYLOR, CARTER BERKELEY.....	904	Land Title Building.
1902	TAYLOR, JOSEPH T.....		Penn Square Building.
1902	TAYLOR, SAMUEL J.....	1715	Land Title Building.
1902	THOLE, FRANCIS H.....	800	Penn Square Building.
1896	THOMAS, SAMUEL HINDS	308	Walnut street.
1900	THOMPSON, HENRY C., JR.....	2015	Land Title Building.
1898	THOMPSON, J. WHITAKER.....	309	P. O. Building.
1895	TODD, M. HAMPTON.....	133	South Twelfth street.
1897	TOWNSEND, J. B., JR.....	715	Walnut street.
1900	TRACY, HENRY M.....	741	Land Title Building.
1902	TURNER, WILLIAM J.....	927	Chestnut street.
1900	TUSTIN, ERNEST L.....	1420	Chestnut street.
1906	VALE, RUBY R.....	1540	Land Title Building.
1895	VAN DUSEN, GEORGE R.....	1012	Stephen Girard Building.
1896	VAN HORN, CHARLES F.....	614	Witherspoon Building.
1899	VON MOSCHZISKER, ROBERT.....	532	Walnut street.
1904	WAGNER, GEORGE M.....	201	South Twelfth street.

Year of Admission	PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued
1908	WALKER, WINFIELD S. 1310 Land Title Building.
1902	WALLACE, WILLIAM S. 704 Bailey Building.
1912	WALNUT, T. HENRY. Franklin Building.
1913	WARWICK, NELSON D. 823 Weightman Building.
1902	WATERS, ASA WILSON 1302 Real Estate Trust Building.
1896	WEAVER, JOHN 1416 South Penn Square.
1904	WEIL, ARTHUR E. 1217 Land Title Building.
1895	WEIMER, ALBERT B. 119 South Fourth street.
1910	WESLEY, CHARLES S. 1420 Chestnut street.
1901	WETHERILL, JOHN LAWRENCE. 1302 Commonwealth Trust Bldg.
1895	WHITE, ELIAS H. 505 Bailey Building.
1902	WHITE, JOHN J. Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, N. J.
1903	WHITE, THOS. RAEBURN 700 West End Trust Building.
1895	WHITE, WILLIAM, JR. 1302 Commonwealth Trust Bldg.
1896	WILER, ALFRED DAY. 1436 Land Title Building.
1907	WILLARD, WALTER 505 Betz Building.
1899	WILLIAMS, IRA JEWELL. 1005 Morris Building.
1895	WILLIAMS, J. HENRY. 133 South Twelfth street.
1904	WILLIAMS, PARKER S. 711 Arcade Building.
1904	WILLIAMS, THOMAS S. 560 Drexel Building.
1907	WILSON, JOSEPH R. 606 Commonwealth Building.
1901	WILSON, W. C. 1000-06 Penn Square Building.
1895	WILTBANK, WILLIAM W. City Hall.
1895	WINTERSTEEN, A. H. 1601 Morris Building.
1899	WOLFF, OTTO 1002 Betz Building.
1908	WOOD, CLEMENT B. 934 Land Title Building.
1895	WOODRUFF, CLINTON ROGERS. 121 South Broad street.
1911	WOODWARD, GRAHAM C. 1327 Real Estate Trust Building.
1901	YOUNG, SYDNEY 642 Land Title Building.
1904	ZIEGLER, CHARLES F. 904 Walnut street.
1898	ZUG, CHARLES K. Commonwealth Trust Building.

PIKE COUNTY

1905	BAKER, HARRY T. Milford.
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SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

1910	BURKE, M. M. Shenandoah,
1895	MOYER, JOSEPH W. Pottsville.
1908	ROADS, GEORGE M. "
1912	ULRICH, JOHN O. Tamaqua,

Year of
Admission

SOMERSET COUNTY

1908	COOPER, FRANK.....	Wellersburg.
1902	KIERNAN, EDMUND E.....	Somerset.
1895	PUGH, JAMES L.....	"
1895	RUPPEL, W. H.....	"
1895	UHL, JOHN H.....	"

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

1899	SMITH, A. B., JR.....	Montrose.
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TIOGA COUNTY

1906	MARSH, H. F.....	Wellsboro.
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UNION COUNTY

1897	BAKER, J. THOMPSON	Wildwood, N. J.
1895	GLOVER, HORACE PELLMAN.....	Mifflinburg.
1912	JOHNSON, ALBERT W.....	Lewisburg.
1895	LEISER, ANDREW ALBRIGHT.....	"
1897	LINN, PHILIP B.....	"
1895	MCCLURE, HAROLD M.....	"
1911	STEININGER, CLOYD	"

VENANGO COUNTY

1910	ASH, ISAAC	Oil City.
1895	HEYDRICK, CHRISTOPHER	Franklin.
1913	MILLER, J. FRENCH	"
1910	SPEER, PETER M.	Oil City,

WARREN COUNTY

1902	ALLEN, WILLIAM HARRISON.....	Warren.
1895	BALL, D. I.....	"
1901	BESHLIN, E. H.....	"
1911	ELDRED, A. G.....	"
1895	HINCKLEY, WATSON D.....	"
1901	LINDSEY, EDWARD	"
1897	RICE, WILLIAM E.....	"
1903	SCHOFIELD, JOSEPH A.....	"

WASHINGTON COUNTY

1895	BROWNSON, JAMES I.....	Washington.
1907	DONNAN, JOHN H.....	"
1908	HAZZARD, VERNON	Monongahela City.
1907	IRWIN, R. W.	Washington.
1907	LINN, ANDREW M.....	"

Year of Admission	WASHINGTON COUNTY—continued.
1895	MCILVAINE, JOHN A.....Washington
1902	MYERS, HARRY RUSSELL....."
1895	TAYLOR, JAMES F....."
1902	TEMPLETON, ALEXANDER M....."
1900	WILEY, J. A....."

WAYNE COUNTY

1912	GARRATT, CHESTER A.Honesdale.
1896	GREENE, HOMER"
1895	SEARLE, ALONZO T."

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

1897	DOTY, LUCIEN W.....Greensburg.
1896	GAITHER, PAUL H....."
1897	HEAD, JOHN B....."
1897	MCCONNELL, A. D....."
1895	MOORHEAD, JAMES S....."
1895	ROBBINS, EDWARD E....."
1897	WOODS, CYRUS E., Department of State.....Washington, D. C.
1911	WHITTEN, CHARLES E.Greensburg.

WYOMING COUNTY

1895	PIATT, JAMES WILSON.....Tunkhannock.
1895	TERRY, CHARLES E....."

YORK COUNTY

1897	BITTENGER, JOHN W.....York.
1901	BLACK, JERE S....."
1895	COCHRAN, RICHARD E....."
1902	GEMMILL, W. B....."
1896	HAWKINS, CHARLES A....."
1901	HOOBER, JOHN A....."
1913	KELL, JOHN F."
1905	NEFF, GEORGE E....."
1895	NILES, HENRY C....."
1912	NILES, MICHAEL S....."
1896	ROSS, N. SARGENT....."
1902	ROUSE, JOHN L....."
1905	SCHMIDT, GEORGE S....."
1895	STEWART, W. F. BAY....."
1895	STRAWBRIDGE, JOSEPH R....."
1902	VANDERSLOOT, JOHN E....."
1913	WUEST, ALLEN C."
1896	WILLIAMS, SMYSER"
1904	YOST, DONALD H....."

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

Year of Admission		
1908	ABBOTT, EDWIN M.....	Philadelphia.
1900	ACHESON, M. W., JR.....	Pittsburgh.
1910	ACKER, J. HENRY RADEY...	Philadelphia.
1907	ADAMS, JACOB B.....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1895	ADAMS, JOHN STOKES	Philadelphia.
1895	ADDAMS, CHARLES P.....	Carlisle, Cumberland Co.
1900	ADLER, FRANCIS COPE.....	Philadelphia,
1897	AIKEN, ROBERT K.....	New Castle, Lawrence Co.
1899	ALCORN, JAMES.....	Philadelphia.
1902	ALEXANDER, BENJAMIN	"
1895	ALEXANDER, WILLIAM.....	Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
1902	ALLEN, WILLIAM HARRISON.	Warren, Warren Co.
1895	AMES, HEBERT T.....	Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
1906	AMMON, SAMUEL A.....	Pittsburgh.
1902	AMRAM, DAVID W.....	Philadelphia.
1899	ANDERSON, J. N.....	Pittston, Luzerne Co.
1899	ANDERSON, WILLIAM Y. C..	Philadelphia.
1900	ANGNEY, ALLAN B.....	Pittsburgh.
1899	ANSART, FELIX.....	Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co.
1907	APPEL, JOHN W.....	Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1903	APPEL, WILLIAM N.....	"
1896	ARCHBALD, R. W.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1902	ARNOLD, ARTHUR S.....	Philadelphia.
1908	ARTHUR, EDMUND W.....	Pittsburgh.
1910	ASH, ISAAC	Oil City, Venango Co.
1899	ATHERTON, THOMAS H.....	Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co.
1904	ATLEE, BENJ. C.....	Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1910	AUBREY, GEORGE W.....	Allentown, Lehigh Co.
1895	AUDENREID, CHARLES Y. ...	Philadelphia.
1895	BACKENSTOE, CLAYTON H..	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1895	BAER, GEORGE F.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1895	BAILEY, CHARLES L., JR....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1905	BAILEY, THOMAS F.....	Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co.
1911	BAKER, CHARLES G.....	Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1900	BAKER, C. L.....	Erie, Erie Co.
1905	BAKER, HARRY T.....	Milford, Pike Co.
1897	BAKER, J. THOMPSON.....	Wildwood, N. J.
1897	BALDRIGE, THOMAS J.....	Hollidaysburg, Blair Co.
1895	BALL, D. I.....	Warren, Warren Co.
1895	BALLARD, ELLIS AMES	Philadelphia.
1902	BALPH, ROWLAND A.....	Pittsburgh.

Year of Admission		
1895	BAMBERGER, ALBERT J.	Philadelphia.
1895	BAMBERGER, LEONARD J.	"
1897	BANKS, J. N.	Indiana, Indiana Co.
1895	BARBER, LAIRD H.	Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co.
1895	BARNES, J. HAMPTON.	Philadelphia.
1907	BARNETT, GEORGE R.	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1897	BARRATT, NORRIS S.	Philadelphia.
1902	BARTLETT, CHARLES E.	"
1902	BASEHORE, SAMUEL E.	Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co.
1908	BAUERLE, ALBERT T.	Philadelphia.
1913	BAUERLE, HARRY T.	"
1897	BEAL, JAMES H.	Pittsburgh.
1898	BEATTY, SUZANNE S.	"
1895	BEAVER, JAMES A.	Bellefonte, Centre Co.
1908	BECK, JAMES M.	New York City.
1895	BEDFORD, GEORGE R.	Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co.
1899	BEDFORD, J. CLAUDE.	Philadelphia.
1912	BEDFORD, PAUL.	Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co.
1895	BEEBER, DIMNER.	Philadelphia.
1908	BEGGS, ROBERT A., JR.	"
1895	BEITLER, ABRAHAM M.	"
1905	BEITLER, HAROLD B.	"
1900	BELL, JOHN CROMWELL.	"
1896	BERGNER, CHARLES H.	Harrisburg. Dauphin Co.
1907	BERNTHEIZEL, CLEON N.	Columbia, Lancaster Co.
1909	BERTOLET, WELLINGTON M. .	Reading, Berks Co.
1895	BERTOLETTE, FREDERICK	Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co.
1901	BESHLIN, E. H.	Warren, Warren Co
1895	BIDDLE, CHARLES.	Philadelphia.
1912	BIDDLE, EDWARD M.	"
1895	BIDDLE, EDWARD W.	Carlisle, Cumberland Co.
1912	BIGELOW, JOHN H.	Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co.
1904	BIKLE, HENRY WOLF.	Philadelphia.
1897	BITTENDER, JOHN W.	York, York Co.
1901	BLACK, JERE S.	"
1900	BLAKELEY, W. A.	Pittsburgh.
1895	BLANCHARD, JOHN.	Bellefonte, Centre Co.
1911	BLAXTER, HENRY V.	Pittsburgh.
1897	BLOOD, CYRUS H.	Brookville, Jefferson Co.
1902	BOCKIUS, MORRIS R.	Philadelphia.
1901	BODINE, WILLIAM B., JR.	"
1907	BOHLEN, FRANCIS H.	"
1896	BONSALL, EDWARD H.	"
1900	BORNEMAN, HENRY S.	"
1913	BOULTON, HARRY.	Clearfield, Clearfield Co.

Year of Admission		
1902	BOUTON, J. W.....	Smethport, McKean Co.
1899	BOWERS, LEE S.	Philadelphia.
1895	BOWERS, O. C.....	Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
1902	BOWKER, GEORGE C.....	Philadelphia.
1895	BOWMAN, WENDELL P.....	"
1897	BOWSER, S. F.....	Butler, Butler Co.
1904	BOYER, HERBERT M.....	Philadelphia.
1903	BOYLE, JOHN.....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1901	BRACKEN, FRANCIS B.....	Philadelphia.
1900	BRADY, JOHN T.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1909	BRANNAN, ROBERT.....	Philadelphia.
1895	BREGY, LOUIS.....	Philadelphia.
1903	BREITINGER, FRED. L.....	"
1902	BREITINGER, J. LOUIS	"
1902	BRENNEN, WILLIAM J.....	Pittsburgh.
1901	BRINTON, JOSEPH HILL.....	Philadelphia.
1902	BRINTON, SHARSWOOD.....	"
1902	BROOKS, EDWARD, JR.....	"
1903	BROOKS, JOHN B.....	Erie, Erie Co.
1904	BROOMALL, JOHN M.....	Media, Delaware Co.
1895	BROWN, FRANCIS SHUNK...	Philadelphia.
1895	BROWN, HENRY P.....	"
1895	BROWN, J. HAY.....	Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1895	BROWN, JOHN A.....	Philadelphia.
1895	BROWN, JOHN D.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	BROWN, JOHN DOUGLASS...	Philadelphia.
1895	BROWN, MARSHALL.....	Pittsburgh.
1902	BROWN, REYNOLDS D.	Philadelphia.
1895	BROWN, THOMAS S.....	Pittsburgh.
1904	BROWN, WM. ALEXANDER..	Philadelphia.
1896	BROWN, WILLIAM FINDLAY.	"
1901	BROWNBACK, HENRY M....	Norristown, Montgomery Co.
1895	BROWNSON, JAMES I.....	Washington, Washington Co.
1895	BUDD, HENRY.....	Philadelphia.
1907	BUNTING, JOSEPH T.....	"
1895	BURGIN, AUGUSTUS P....	Pittsburgh.
1895	BURGIN, GEORGE C.....	"
1910	BURKE, M. M.	Shenandoah, Schuylkill Co.
1900	BURLEIGH, CLARENCE.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	BURNETT, WILLIAM H.....	Philadelphia.
1895	BURR, JAMES E.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1910	BUSHONG, ROBERT GREY ...	Reading, Berks Co.
1908	BUTLER, GEORGE T.....	Media, Delaware Co.
1910	BUTLER, J. EDGAR	Philadelphia.
1896	BUTLER, WILLIAM, JR.....	West Chester, Chester Co.

Year of Admission		
1912	BUTZ, REUBEN J.	Allentown, Lehigh Co.
1902	CADWALADER, JOHN, JR.	Philadelphia.
1896	CADWALADER, RICHARD M.	"
1902	CALVERT, GEORGE H.	Pittsburgh.
1912	CAMPBELL, ANTHONY C.	Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co.
1913	CAMPBELL, BRUCE H.	Johnstown, Cambria Co.
1909	CAMPBELL, GEORGE J.	Bellevue, Allegheny Co.
1896	CAMPBELL, JAMES D.	Wyncote, Montgomery Co.
1904	CAMPBELL, JAMES F.	Philadelphia.
1901	CAMPBELL, JOHN M.	"
1895	CANDOR, ADDISON.	Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
1895	CARE, R. SHERMAN.	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1896	CARPENTER, J. McF.	Pittsburgh.
1898	CARR, GEORGE W.	Philadelphia.
1896	CARR, WILLIAM WILKINS.	"
1895	CARSON, HAMPTON L.	"
1909	CARVER, ALEXANDER HENRY.	"
1897	CARVER, CHARLES.	"
1895	CATTELL, HENRY S.	"
1896	CHALFANT, GEORGE N.	Pittsburgh.
1908	CHALFANT, JOHN W.	"
1908	CHALLENGER, W. A.	"
1896	CHANTLER, THOMAS D.	"
1902	CHAPMAN, S. SPENCER.	Philadelphia.
1908	CHILDS, LOUIS M.	Norristown, Montgomery Co.
1895	CLAPP, B. FRANK.	Philadelphia.
1895	CLARK, B. M.	Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co.
1904	CLARK, FREDERIC L.	Philadelphia.
1895	CLEMENT, CHARLES M.	Sunbury, Northumberland Co.
1912	CLEMENT, SAMUEL M., JR.	Philadelphia.
1895	CLEVELAND, EMERSON J.	Canton, Bradford Co.
1902	COCHRAN, A. A.	Chester, Delaware Co.
1895	COCHRAN, RICHARD E.	York, York Co.
1899	CODDING, JOHN W.	Towanda, Bradford Co.
1902	CODY, FRANK M.	Philadelphia.
1911	COHEN, JOSIAH.	Pittsburgh.
1895	COLAHAN, JOHN B., JR.	Philadelphia.
1913	COLE, A. L.	DuBois, Clearfield Co.
1913	COLKET, G. HAMILTON.	Philadelphia.
1913	COLLINS, EMERSON.	Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
1900	CONARD, C. WILFRED.	Philadelphia.
1904	CONLEN, WILLIAM J.	"
1902	CONRAD, W. N.	Brookville, Jefferson Co.
1908	COOPER, FRANK.	Wellersburg, Somerset Co.
1899	COOPER, SAMUEL W.	Philadelphia.

Year of Admission		
1895	CORBET, CHARLES	Brookville, Jefferson Co.
1905	CORE, JOHN McMULLAN....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1895	CORNWELL, ROBERT T.....	West Chester, Chester Co.
1902	COULSTON, CHARLES W....	Philadelphia.
1908	COYLE, JOHN A.....	Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1895	CRAIG, EDWIN S.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	CRAIG, J. H.....	Altoona, Blair Co.
1902	CRAWFORD, CHARLES S....	Pittsburgh.
1906	CROCKER, WILLIAM D.....	Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
1904	CROWLEY, JERE J.....	Philadelphia.
1903	CULBERTSON, HORACE J....	Lewistown, Mifflin Co.
1909	CUNNINGHAM, JESSE E. B..	Pittsburgh.
1902	CUNNINGHAM, SAMUEL....	Indiana, Indiana Co.
1900	CURTZE, HERMANN J.	Erie, Erie Co.
1895	CUYLER, THOMAS DEWITT..	Philadelphia.
1900	DaCOSTA, CHARLES F.....	"
1900	DAHLINGER, CHARLES W...	Pittsburgh.
1902	DALLETT, MORRIS	Philadelphia.
1895	DALZELL, JOHN	Pittsburgh.
1898	DALZELL, WILLIAM S.....	"
1908	DAMPMAN, JOHN B.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1901	DANA, RICHARD FALLS....	New Castle, Lawrence Co.
1900	DANA, SAMUEL W.....	"
1902	DANIELS, BENJAMIN.....	Philadelphia.
1898	DANNEHOWER, WILLIAM F.	Norristown, Montgomery Co.
1898	DARLING, THOMAS.....	Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co.
1895	DARLINGTON, GEORGE E....	Media, Delaware Co.
1912	DARLINGTON, ISABEL	West Chester, Chester Co.
1903	DARRAGH, ROBERT W.....	Beaver, Beaver Co.
1902	DAVIS, HOWARD A.....	Philadelphia.
1906	DAVISON, WATSON R.....	Waynesboro, Franklin Co.
1895	DECHERT, HENRY M.....	Philadelphia.
1895	DECHERT, HENRY T.....	"
1897	DEEMER, WILLIAM RUSSELL	Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
1903	DEMING, GEORGE	Philadelphia.
1895	DERR, CYRUS G.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1895	DESHLER, JAMES B.....	Allentown, Lehigh Co.
1895	DEVELIN, JAMES AYLWARD.	Philadelphia.
1909	DEYSHER, ELWOOD H.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1901	DICKEY, JOHN, JR.....	Philadelphia.
1909	DICKINSON, JOSEPH R.	Reading, Berks Co.
1902	DICKINSON, O. B.....	Chester, Delaware Co.
1899	DICKSON, ARTHUR G.....	Philadelphia.
1895	DICKSON, SAMUEL.....	"
1898	DIMMICK, J. BENJAMIN....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1900	DIXON, EDWIN S.....	Philadelphia.

Year of Admission		
1907	DONNAN, JOHN H.....	Washington Co.
1905	DORRIS, JOHN D.....	Huntingdon Co.
1897	DOTY, LUCIEN W.....	Westmoreland Co.
1901	DOUGHERTY, D. WEBSTER...	Philadelphia.
1900	DOUGLASS, E. P.....	McKeesport,
1911	DOUGLASS, HOWARD W....	Pittsburgh.
1902	DOWNING, CHARLES H....	Philadelphia.
1896	DRAKE, FREDERICK S.....	"
1905	DROVIN, GEORGE ALBERT....	"
1895	DUANE, RUSSELL.....	"
1902	DUFF, JOHN BOYD.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	DULL, CASPER.....	Harrisburg,
1910	DUMN, HARRY J.	Reading,
1912	DUY, A. W.....	Bloomsburg,
1898	EABY, C. REESE.....	Lancaster,
1901	EASTBURN, HUGH B.....	Doylestown,
1906	EASTMAN, FRANK M.....	Harrisburg,
1904	EDMONDS, FRANKLIN S....	Philadelphia.
1902	EDMUNDS, CHARLES H....	"
1902	EDMUNDS, HENRY R.....	"
1904	EDWARDS, GEORGE J., JR....	"
1896	EDWARDS, H. M.....	Scranton,
1903	EDWARDS, NICHOLAS M....	Williamsport,
1902	EGGLESTON, CHARLES F....	Philadelphia.
1904	EHRlich, FRANZ, JR.....	"
1912	EICHENAUER, J. B.....	Pittsburgh.
1913	EICHHOLZ, ADOLPH	Philadelphia.
1902	ELDER, IRVIN CAMERON....	Chambersburg,
1911	ELDRED, A. G.	Warren,
1895	ELKIN, JOHN P.....	Indiana,
1902	ELWELL, ISAAC	Philadelphia.
1908	ELY, FRED. H.....	"
1909	EMBERY, JOSEPH R.....	"
1896	ENDLICH, G. A.....	Reading,
1895	ENDSLEY, HARRY S.....	Johnstown,
1895	ESHLEMAN, G. ROSS.....	Lancaster,
1906	ESHLEMAN, H. FRANK.....	"
1912	EVANS, EDWARD W.	Philadelphia.
1913	EVANS, HENRY O.	Pittsburgh.
1895	EVANS, JOHN A.....	"
1911	EVANS, JOHN LEWIS	Philadelphia.
1901	EVANS, MILLER D.....	Pottstown,
1895	EVANS, MONTGOMERY	Norristown,
1895	EVANS, ROWLAND.....	Philadelphia.
		Allegheny Co.
		Dauphin Co.
		Berks Co.
		Columbia Co.
		Lancaster Co.
		Bucks Co.
		Dauphin Co.
		Lackawanna Co.
		Lycoming Co.
		Franklin Co.
		Warren Co.
		Indiana Co.
		Berks Co.
		Cambria Co.
		Lancaster Co.
		"
		Montgomery Co.
		Montgomery Co.

Year of Admission		
1905	EVANS, WILLIAM D.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	EWING, NATHANIEL.....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1904	EWING, THOMAS.....	Pittsburgh.
1897	FAGAN, CHARLES A.....	"
1904	FAHY, THOMAS A.....	Philadelphia.
1910	FAHY, WALTER THOMAS..	"
1901	FALLS, WALLACE H.....	New Castle, Lawrence Co.
1907	FANNING, ADELBERT C.....	Towanda, Bradford Co.
1904	FARIES, EDGAR DUDLEY....	Philadelphia.
1912	FARNHAM, ALEXANDER.....	Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co.
1913	FARNUM, CHARLES A.	Philadelphia.
1905	FARR, CHESTER N., JR.....	"
1908	FAUGHT, ALBERT SMITH....	"
1902	FELL, DAVID N., JR.....	"
1895	FENSTERMAKER, THOMAS A.	"
1897	FERGUSON, WILLIAM C.....	"
1902	FISH, HENRY E.....	Erie, Erie Co.
1907	FISHER, GORDON.....	Pittsburgh.
1906	FISHER, JOHN S.....	Indiana, Indiana Co.
1909	FISHER, J. WILMER.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1897	FISHER, WILLIAM RIGHTER.	Philadelphia.
1912	FITZGERALD, WILLIAM J....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1902	FLAHERTY, JAMES A.....	Philadelphia.
1899	FLEITZ, FREDERIC W.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1902	FLETCHER, J. GILMORE....	Pittsburgh.
1905	FLOOD, NED ARDEN.....	Meadville, Crawford Co.
1900	FLOWERS, GEORGE W.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	FOLZ, LEON H.....	Philadelphia.
1905	FOLZ, STANLEY	"
1907	FORD, THOMAS J.....	Pittsburgh.
1913	FOSTER, GEORGE A.	Johnstown, Cambria Co.
1895	FOX, EDWARD J.....	Easton, Northampton Co.
1898	FOX, GILBERT RODMAN....	Norristown, Montgomery Co.
1904	FOX, HENRY I.....	"
1905	FOX, HENRY K.....	Philadelphia.
1895	FOX, JOHN E.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1909	FRAME, JOHN M.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1895	FRAZER, ROBERT S.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	FREDERICKS, J. T.....	Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
1909	FREED, WALTER B.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1895	FRIES, HENRY K.....	Philadelphia.
1902	FRONEFIELD, W. ROGER....	Media, Delaware Co.
1913	FURST, SIDNEY D.	Lock Haven, Clinton Co.
1895	FURTH, EMANUEL.....	Philadelphia.
1901	GABLE, VIVIAN FRANK.....	"

Year of
Admission

1896	GAITHER, PAUL H.....	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1902	GALLUP, FRED. D.....	Smethport,	McKean Co.
1895	GARMAN, JOHN M.....	Nanticoke,	Luzerne Co.
1912	GARRATT, CHESTER A.	Honesdale,	Wayne Co.
1899	GATES, THOMAS S.....	Philadelphia.	
1910	GAWTHROP, ROBERT S.	West Chester,	Chester Co.
1904	GEARY, A. B.....	Chester,	Delaware Co.
1913	GEARY, B. F.	Lock Haven,	Clinton Co.
1913	GEIGER, FREDERICK J.	Philadelphia.	
1902	GEMMILL, W. B.....	York,	York Co.
1895	GEST, JOHN M.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	GHEEN, JOHN J.....	West Chester,	Chester Co.
1895	GILBERT, LYMAN D.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1902	GILFILLAN, ALEXANDER....	Pittsburgh.	
1902	GILFILLAN, JOSEPH.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	GILKYSO, H. H.....	Phoenixville,	Chester Co.
1895	GILL, HARRY B.....	Philadelphia.	
1902	GILLAN, ARTHUR W.....	Chambersburg,	Franklin Co.
1895	GILLAN, W. RUSH.....	"	"
1898	GILLESPIE, CHARLES D....	Pittsburgh.	
1905	GLASGOW, WILLIAM A., Jr..	Philadelphia.	
1895	GLOVER, HORACE PELLMAN..	Mifflinburg,	Union Co.
1901	GOLDSMITH, AARON.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1909	GOOD, D. CLARE.....	Philadelphia.	
1902	GOODBREAD, JOSEPH S.....	"	
1895	GORDON, GEORGE B.....	Pittsburgh.	
1900	GORDON, JAMES GAY.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	GORDON, QUINCY A.....	Mercer,	Mercer Co.
1895	ORMAN, WILLIAM.....	Philadelphia.	
1912	GOULD, W. H. G.....	"	
1895	GOWEN, FRANCIS I.....	"	
1900	GRAHAM, GEORGE S.....	"	
1911	GRAY, JAMES C.....	Pittsburgh.	
1911	GRAY, JAMES H.....	"	
1902	GRAY, WILLIAM A.....	Philadelphia.	
1912	GRAYSON, THEODORE J.....	"	
1911	GREEN, ERNEST LEROY	Media,	Delaware Co.
1896	GREENE, HOMER.....	Honesdale,	Wayne Co.
1901	GREENWALD, JOSEPH L....	Philadelphia.	
1911	GREENWOOD, WALTER E....	Coatesville,	Chester Co.
1911	GREER, CHARLES C.....	Johnstown,	Cambria Co.
1911	GREEVY, THOMAS H.	Altoona,	Blair Co.
1902	GRIFFITH, DAVID R., JR....	Philadelphia.	
1901	GRIFFITH, WARREN G.....	"	
1906	GUMBES, FRANCIS M.....	"	

Year of Admission		
1902	GUMMEY, CHARLES F.....	Philadelphia.
1900	GUNNISON, FRANK.....	Erie, Erie Co.
1895	GUTHRIE, GEORGE W.....	Pittsburgh.
1898	GUTHRIE, WALTER J.....	"
1901	HAGAN, A. C.....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1904	HAGER, CHARLES F.....	Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1895	HAIG, ALFRED R.....	Philadelphia.
1904	HAIN, WILLIAM M.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1910	HAINES, WM. ELLIS	Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
1895	HALL, WILLIAM M., JR.....	Pittsburgh.
1908	HALLMAN, ELWOOD L.....	Norristown, Montgomery Co.
1911	HALLMAN, THOMAS	Collegeville, "
1913	HAMMOND, WILLIAM S. ...	Altoona, Blair Co.
1898	HAND, ISAAC P.....	Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co.
1902	HANNA, MEREDITH	Philadelphia.
1909	HARE, THOMAS C.....	Altoona, Blair Co.
1895	HARGEST, THOMAS S.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1895	HARGEST, WILLIAM M.....	"
1907	HARNISH, MARTIN M.....	Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1901	HARRINGTON, AVERY D....	Philadelphia.
1908	HARRIS, HENRY O.....	Doylestown, Bucks Co.
1898	HARRIS, JOHN M.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1899	HARRISON, J. HARVEY.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	HART, WILLIAM W.....	Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
1900	HASSLER, A. B.....	Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1906	HATFIELD, HENRY R.....	Philadelphia.
1895	HAUSE, J. FRANK E.....	West Chester, Chester Co.
1909	HAVILAND, JOHN, JR.....	Phoenixville, "
1896	HAWKINS, CHARLES A....	York, York Co.
1906	HAWKINS, RICHARD H....	Pittsburgh.
1913	HAYES, J. CARROLL	West Chester, Chester Co.
1902	HAYES, WILLIAM A.....	Philadelphia.
1895	HAYES, WILLIAM M.....	West Chester, Chester Co.
1908	HAZZARD, VERNON.....	Monongahela City, Washington Co.
1897	HEAD, JOHN B.....	Greensburg, Westmoreland Co.
1901	HECKSCHER, STEVENS	Philadelphia.
1913	HEILIGMAN, OTTO R.	Philadelphia.
1909	HEINLY, HARVEY F.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1909	HEINSLING, H. T.....	Altoona, Blair Co.
1896	HEMPHILL, JOSEPH.....	West Chester, Chester Co.
1899	HENDERSON, GEORGE.....	Philadelphia.
1907	HENDERSON, JOHN J.....	Meadville, Crawford Co.
1909	HENDERSON, ROBERT A.....	Altoona, Blair Co.
1895	HENRY, BAYARD.....	Philadelphia.
1910	HENRY, CHARLES V.....	Annville, Lebanon Co.

Year of Admission		
1895	HENSEL, WILLIAM U.....	Lancaster, Lancaster Co
1901	HEPBURN, CHARLES J.....	Philadelphia.
1895	HEPBURN, W. HORACE.....	"
1895	HERTZOG, D. M.....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1902	HERZBERG, MAX.....	Philadelphia.
1895	HEYDRICK, CHRISTOPHER ...	Franklin, Venango Co.
1904	HEYDT, HORACE.....	Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co.
1904	HIBBERD, DILWORTH P.....	Philadelphia.
1903	HICE, AGNEW.....	Beaver, Beaver Co.
1895	HIESTER, ISAAC.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1907	HINCKLEY, JOHN C.....	Philadelphia.
1895	HINCKLEY, WATSON D.....	Warren, Warren Co.
1908	HINKSON, JOSEPH H.....	Chester, Delaware Co.
1913	HIPPLE, HENRY	Lock Haven, Clinton Co.
1899	HOEFER, HENRY A.....	Philadelphia.
1900	HOFFMAN, EDWARD F.....	"
1906	HOFFMAN, JOHN D.....	Bethlehem, Northampton Co.
1895	HOLDING, ARCHIE McC.....	West Chester, Chester Co.
1898	HOLLAND, JAMES B.....	Philadelphia.
1906	HOLT, RICHARD S.....	Beaver, Beaver Co.
1901	HOOBER, JOHN A.....	York, York Co.
1895	HOPKINSON, EDWARD.....	Philadelphia.
1895	HOPWOOD, R. F.....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1904	HORWITZ, GEORGE Q.....	Philadelphia.
1897	HOSACK, GEORGE M.....	Pittsburgh.
1907	HOTTENSTEIN, MARCUS S...	Allentown, Lehigh Co.
1902	HOWSON, CHARLES H.....	Philadelphia.
1902	HUEY, ARTHUR B.....	"
1902	HUNSICKER, CHARLES.....	"
1904	HUNSICKER, J. QUINCY.....	"
1899	HUNTER, JOHN P.....	Pittsburgh.
1902	HUNTER, RICHARD S.....	Philadelphia.
1910	HUTCHINSON, ARTHUR E...	"
1909	HUTTON, A. J. WHITE.....	Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
1895	HYNEMAN, SAMUEL M....	Philadelphia.
1895	IMBRIE, A. M.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	INGHAM, JOHN C.	Towanda, Bradford Co.
1910	IRVING, ROBERT W.	Carlisle, Cumberland Co.
1907	IRWIN, R. W.....	Washington, Washington Co.
1906	JACK, SUMMERS M.....	Indiana, Indiana Co.
1899	JACOBS, FRANK	Allentown, Lehigh Co.
1895	JACOBS, MICHAEL WM.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1901	JAMES, HENRY A.....	Doylestown, Bucks Co.
1904	JAMES, HOWARD I.....	Bristol, "

Year of
Admission

1899	JENKINS, JOHN E.....	Wilkes Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1908	JENKINS, J. P. HALE.....	Norristown,	Montgomery Co.
1896	JENKINS, THEODORE F.	Philadelphia.	
1904	JENKS, ROBERT D.....	"	
1900	JENNINGS, W. K.....	Pittsburgh.	
1912	JOHNSON, ALBERT W.....	Lewisburg,	Union Co.
1904	JOHNSON, ARCHIBALD T....	Philadelphia.	
1895	JOHNSON, JOHN G.....	"	
1912	JONES, BENJAMIN R.....	Wilkes Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1906	JONES, CHARLES WARING...	Pittsburgh.	
1912	JONES, EVAN C.....	Wilkes Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1902	JONES, G. VON PHUL.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	JONES, J. LEVERING.....	"	
1895	JONES, JAMES COLLINS.....	"	
1913	JONES, JOHN R.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1898	JONES, RICHMOND L.....	Reading,	Berks Co.
1906	JOPSON, THOMAS W.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	JORDAN, JOHN H.....	Bedford,	Bedford Co.
1895	JUNKIN, JOSEPH DeF.....	Philadelphia.	
1903	KAHLE, FREDERICK L.....	Pittsburgh.	
1899	KANE, FRANCIS FISHER....	Philadelphia.	
1909	KANTNER, HARRY F.....	Reading,	Berks Co.
1899	KAST, IDA G.....	Mechanicsburg,	Cumberland Co.
1895	KEELER, E. WESLEY.....	Doylestown,	Bucks Co.
1902	KEENE, GEORGE FRED.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	KEFOVER, CHARLES F.....	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1906	KEISER, HENRY P.....	Reading,	Berks Co.
1913	KELL, JOHN F.	York,	York Co.
1895	KELLER, HARRY.....	Bellefonte,	Centre Co.
1910	KELLER, HIRAM H.	Doylestown,	Bucks Co.
1901	KELLER, WILLIAM H.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1902	KENDRICK, MURDOCH.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	KENNEDY, JOHN M.....	Pittsburgh.	
1912	KENT, EDWARD J.....	"	
1902	KENWORTHY, JOSEPH W....	Philadelphia.	
1909	KEPPELMAN, JOHN ARTHUR.	Reading,	Berks Co.
1911	KERR, ALLEN HUMPHREYS..	Pittsburgh.	
1902	KIERNAN, EDMUND E.....	Somerset,	Somerset Co.
1909	KING, JAMES W.....	Philadelphia.	
1900	KINNEAR, JAMES W.....	Pittsburgh.	
1909	KIRKPATRICK, SAMUEL H...	Philadelphia.	
1910	KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM H..	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1895	KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM S..	"	"
1896	KNAPP, HENRY A.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1902	KNAUS, FREDERICK J.....	Philadelphia.	

Year of Admission		
1899	KNIGHT, HARRY S.....	Sunbury, Northumberland Co
1895	KNOX, P. C.....	Washington, D. C. Pittsburgh.
1909	KOCK, EARLE I.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1895	KOHLER, OTTO.....	Meadville, Crawford Co.
1902	KOHN, HARRY E.....	Philadelphia.
1911	KREADY, B. FRANK.....	Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1895	KRESS, WILSON C.....	Lock Haven, Clinton Co.
1904	KREWSON, GEORGE C.....	Philadelphia.
1895	KULP, GEORGE B.....	Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co.
1903	KUNKEL, PAUL A.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1911	KYLE, WILLIAM J.....	Waynesburg, Greene Co.
1910	LADNER, ALBERT H., JR.....	Philadelphia.
1910	LADNER, GROVER C.....	"
1895	LAIRD, FRANK H.....	Beaver, Beaver Co.
1895	LAMB, THEODORE A.....	Erie, Erie Co.
1895	LAMBERTON, JAMES M.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1910	LAMORELLE, JOSEPH F.....	Philadelphia.
1913	LANARD, THOMAS S.....	"
1895	LANDIS, CHARLES I.....	Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1895	LANDRETH, LUCIUS S.....	Philadelphia.
1906	LANGHAM, J. N.....	Indiana, Indiana Co.
1903	LANK, EDGAR W.....	Philadelphia.
1913	LARK, CHARLES C.....	Shamokin, Northumberland Co.
1910	LARRABEE, DON M.....	Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
1908	LARZELERE, JEREMIAH B....	Norristown, Montgomery Co.
1898	LARZELERE, NICHOLAS H. ..	"
1902	LAWS, JAMES W.....	Philadelphia.
1898	LAZEAR, JESSE T.....	Pittsburgh.
1897	LAZEAR, THOMAS C.....	"
1895	LEISER, ANDREW ALBRIGHT.	Lewisburg, Union Co.
1895	LENAHAN, JOHN T.....	Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co.
1895	LEONARD, FREDERICK M....	Philadelphia.
1898	LESER, OSCAR.....	Baltimore, Md.
1895	LEVI, JULIUS C.....	Philadelphia.
1902	LEVIN, J. SIEGMUND.....	"
1895	LEWIS, FRANCIS D.....	"
1906	LEWIS, GEORGE C.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	LEWIS, WILLIAM DRAFER...	Philadelphia.
1902	LEX, CHARLES E.....	"
1902	LIGHT, WARREN G.....	Lebanon, Lebanon Co.
1901	LINDSEY, EDWARD.....	Warren, Warren Co.
1907	LINN, ANDREW M.....	Washington, Washington Co.
1897	LINN, PHILIP B.....	Lewisburg, Union Co.
1902	LINN, WILLIAM B.....	Philadelphia.
1901	LITTLE, ALVIN L.....	Bedford, Bedford Co.

Year of
Admission

1896	LITTLE, P. J.....	Ebensburg,	Cambria Co.
1912	LIVERIGHT, A. M.....	Clearfield,	Clearfield Co.
1911	LLOYD, GEORGE E.....	Mechanicsburg,	Cumberland Co.
1902	LLOYD, MALCOLM, JR.....	Philadelphia.	
1911	LOEB, CLARENCE.....	"	
1901	LOGUE, J. WASHINGTON....	"	
1913	LONG, D. EDWARD	Fayetteville,	Franklin Co.
1913	LONG, HOWARD M.	Philadelphia.	
1902	LOOSE, JACOB C.....	Mauch Chunk,	Carbon Co.
1904	LOYD, WILLIAM H.....	Philadelphia.	
1910	LUDLOW, BENJAMIN H. ...	"	
1895	LUKENS, WILLIAM H. R...	"	
1899	LYLE, FRANKLIN L.....	"	
1895	LYON, WALTER	Pittsburgh.	
1902	MACCAIN, CHRISTIAN S....	Philadelphia.	
1902	MACDADE, A. D.....	Chester,	Delaware Co.
1909	MACELDOWNNEY, W. A.....	Philadelphia.	
1904	MACFARLAND, LEO.....	"	
1895	MACFARLANE, JAMES R....	Pittsburgh.	
1901	MACLEAN, WILLIAM, JR...	Philadelphia.	
1896	MACRUM, WILLIAM.....	Pittsburgh.	
1904	MANDEL, DAVID, JR.....	Philadelphia.	
1906	MARSH, H. F.....	Wellsboro,	Tioga Co.
1906	MARSH, JOHN CRETH.....	Philadelphia.	
1910	MARTIN, J. FREDERICK	Philadelphia.	
1895	MARTIN, J. NORMAN.....	New Castle,	Lawrence Co.
1895	MARTIN, J. WILLIS.....	Philadelphia.	
1912	MARTIN, RICHARD W.	Pittsburgh.	
1904	MASON, WILLIAM CLARK...	Philadelphia.	
1896	MAUGER, DAVID F.....	Reading,	Berks Co.
1896	MAXWELL, HENRY D.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1895	MAXWELL, WILLIAM.....	Towanda,	Bradford Co.
1899	MAYER, CLINTON O.....	Philadelphia.	
1910	MCADAMS, FRANCIS M. ...	"	
1910	MCAVOY, CHARLES D.	Norristown,	Montgomery Co.
1902	MCCALL, WILLIAM E., JR..	Philadelphia.	
1895	MCCARRELL, SAMUEL J. M..	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1904	MCCARTHY, HENRY A.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	MCCLAY, SAMUEL.....	Pittsburgh.	
1896	MCCLINTOCK, ANDREW H..	Wilkes Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1911	MCCLOSKEY, THOMAS D....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	MCCLUNG, S. A.....	"	
1911	MCCLUNG, SAMUEL A., JR. .	"	
1895	MCCLUNG, WILLIAM H....	"	

Year of Admission		
1895	McCLURE, HAROLD M.....	Lewisburg, Union Co.
1896	McCOLLIN, EDWARD G.....	Philadelphia.
1903	McCONNEL, WILLIAM A....	Beaver,
1897	McCONNELL, A. D.....	Greensburg, Beaver Co.
1895	McCORMICK, HENRY B.....	Harrisburg, Westmoreland Co.
1913	McCORMICK, ROBERT B.	Lock Haven, Dauphin Co.
1895	McCORMICK, SETH T.....	Williamsport, Clinton Co.
1909	McCORMICK, SETH T., JR..	" Lycoming Co.
1895	McCOUCH, H. GORDON.....	Philadelphia.
1903	McCoy, JOSEPH D.....	"
1895	McCULLEN, JOSEPH P.....	"
1906	McDONALD, GEORGE M.....	Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co.
1902	McENERY, M. J.....	Philadelphia.
1895	McGIRR, FRANK C.....	Pittsburgh.
1904	McGLATHERY, THOMAS D..	Philadelphia.
1912	McGUIGAN, FRANK A.....	Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co.
1901	McILHENNY, FRANCIS S...	Philadelphia.
1895	McILVAINE, JOHN A.....	Washington, Washington Co.
1904	McINNES, WALTER S.....	Philadelphia.
1897	McKEE, CHARLES H.....	Pittsburgh.
1903	McKEEHAN, CHARLES L....	Philadelphia.
1906	McKEEHAN, JOSEPH P.....	Carlisle, Cumberland Co.
1897	McKELVY, J. E.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	McKENNA, CHARLES F.....	"
1911	McKENNA, EDWARD J.....	"
1895	McKILLIP, H. A.....	Bloomsburg, Columbia Co.
1905	McMEEN, ROBERT.....	Mifflintown, Juniata Co.
1902	McMICHAEL, CHARLES B...	Philadelphia.
1908	McMULLAN, JAMES.....	"
1902	McNEAL, J. H.....	"
1897	McSHERRY, WILLIAM, JR..	Gettysburg, Adams Co.
1902	MEAD, GLENN C.....	Philadelphia.
1902	MEAGHER, THOMAS J.....	"
1902	MEHARD, S. S.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	MEIGS, WILLIAM M.....	Philadelphia.
1895	MELLORS, JOSEPH.....	"
1895	MERCUR, RODNEY A.....	Towanda, Bradford Co.
1895	MERRILL, JOHN HUSTON..	Philadelphia.
1895	MERVINE, NICHOLAS P....	Altoona, Blair Co.
1896	MESTREZAT, S. LESLIE....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1911	MEYER, SAMUEL T.....	Lebanon, Lebanon Co.
1895	MEYERS, WILLIAM K.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1902	MICHENER, E. O.....	Philadelphia.
1904	MIDDLETON, ALLEN C.....	"

Year of
Admission

1910	MILLER, ALFRED S.	Philadelphia.	
1895	MILLER, E. SPENCER.....	"	
1907	MILLER, FREDERICK W.....	Pittsburgh.	
1912	MILLER, J. ALBERT	Philadelphia.	
1906	MILLER, JOHN FABER.....	Norristown,	Montgomery Co.
1913	MILLER, J. FRENCH	Franklin,	Venango Co.
1896	MILLER, J. J.....	Pittsburgh.	
1911	MILLER, PHILIPPUS W.....	Philadelphia.	
1904	MIRKIL, I. HAZELTON.....	Philadelphia.	
1898	MITCHELL, H. WALTON....	Pittsburgh.	
1900	MITCHELL, JAMES T.....	Philadelphia.	
1913	MITCHELL, MAX L.	Williamsport,	Lycoming Co.
1904	MITCHESON, JOS. MACG....	Philadelphia.	
1903	MOISE, ALBERT L.....	Philadelphia.	
1902	MONTGOMERY, W. M.....	Philadelphia.	
1904	MONTGOMERY, W. W., JR..	"	
1895	MOORE, ALFRED.....	"	
1913	MOORE, CHARLES A.	"	
1902	MOORE, H. W.....	"	
1911	MOORE, SPRINGER H.	"	
1895	MOORE, WINFIELD S.....	Beaver,	Beaver Co.
1906	MOORHEAD, FOREST G.....	"	"
1895	MOORHEAD, JAMES S.....	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1897	MORGAN, CHARLES E., JR..	Philadelphia.	
1905	MORRIS, ROLAND S.....	"	
1902	MORRIS, W. NORMAN.....	"	
1902	MORRIS, WILLIAM S.....	"	
1895	MOYER, JOSEPH W.....	Pottsville,	Schuylkill Co.
1895	MULHEARN, EDWARD M....	Mauch Chunk,	Carbon Co.
1910	MULLIN, J. E.	Kane,	McKean Co.
1895	MUNSON, C. LA RUE.....	Williamsport,	Lycoming Co.
1908	MUNSON, GEORGE S.....	Philadelphia.	
1909	MURPHY, THOS. E.....	"	
1903	MURRAY, JAMES V.....	Brookville,	Jefferson Co.
1895	MYERS, H. H.....	Ebensburg,	Cambria Co.
1902	MYERS, HARRY RUSSELL....	Washington,	Washington Co.
1902	NAUMAN, JOHN A.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1906	NEELY, J. HOWARD.....	Mifflintown,	Juniata Co.
1896	NEEFER, A. M.....	Pittsburgh.	
1905	NEFF, GEORGE E.....	York,	York Co.
1896	NEILSON, WILLIAM D.....	Philadelphia.	
1897	NEVIN, D. W.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1902	NEWBOURG, FREDERICK C., JR.	Philadelphia.	
1911	NEWLIN, WILLIAM E.....	McKeesport,	Allegheny Co.
1895	NICHOLS, H. S. PRENTISS ..	Philadelphia.	

Year of
Admission

1895	NILES, HENRY C.....	York,	York Co.
1912	NILES, MICHAEL S.....	"	"
1895	NISSLEY, JOHN C.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1899	NORRIS, G. HEIDE.....	Philadelphia.	
1908	NORRIS, WILLIAM F.....	"	
1909	NORTH, HUGH M.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1910	O'BRIEN, CHARLES A.	Pittsburgh.	
1895	O'CONNOR, FRANCIS J.....	Johnstown,	Cambria Co.
1913	O'LAUGHLIN, JAMES P.	Clearfield,	Clearfield Co.
1907	OMWAKE, J. S.....	Shippensburg,	Cumberland Co.
1895	OMWAKE, W. T.....	Waynesboro,	Franklin Co.
1895	ORAM, W. H. M.....	Shamokin,	Northumberland Co.
1913	ORLADY, FRED L.	Huntingdon,	Huntingdon Co.
1895	ORLADY, GEORGE B.....	Huntingdon,	"
1907	ORLEMANN, HENRY P.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	ORR, CHARLES P.....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	ORVIS, ELLIS L.....	Bellefonte,	Centre Co.
1895	OSBURN, FRANK C.....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	OTT, FREDERICK M.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1902	PACKER, GIBSON D.....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	PAGE, HOWARD W.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	PAGE, S. DAVIS.....	"	
1898	PAINTER, JOHN H.....	Kittanning,	Armstrong Co.
1898	PALMER, A. MITCHELL.....	Stroudsburg,	Monroe Co.
1910	PARKINSON, THOMAS I. ...	Philadelphia.	
1913	PARRY, GEORGE G.	"	
1896	PATTERSON, G. STUART.....	"	
1895	PATTERSON, JOHN E.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1906	PATTERSON, JOHN M.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	PATTERSON, ROSWELL H....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1895	PATTERSON, T. ELLIOTT.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	PATTERSON, THOMAS.....	Pittsburgh.	
1913	PATTON, HENRY B.	Philadelphia.	
1896	PAUL, J. RODMAN.....	"	
1895	PENNELL, F. M. M.....	Mifflintown,	Juniata Co.
1898	PENNEWILL, WALTON.....	Philadelphia.	
1913	PENNYPACKER, ISAAC A. ...	"	
1896	PENNYPACKER, SAMUEL W. .	"	
1895	PENROSE, BOIES.....	"	
1904	PEPPER, B. FRANKLIN.....	"	
1895	PEPPER, GEORGE WHARTON..	"	
1901	PETTIT, HORACE.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	PHILLIPS, ALFRED I.....	"	
1895	PIATT, JAMES W.	Tunkhannock,	Wyoming Co.
1902	PILE, CHARLES H.....	Philadelphia.	

Year of Admission		
1903	PLAYFORD, ROBERT W.....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1907	PLACE, ALBERT R.....	Lansdale, Montgomery Co.
1895	PLUMER, L. M.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	PORTER, WILLIAM D.....	"
1898	PORTER, WM. WAGENER....	Philadelphia.
1895	POTTER, SHELDON.....	"
1910	POWELL, HUMBERT B.	"
1895	PRICE, SAMUEL B.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1912	PRICE, WILLIAM C.	Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co.
1895	PRICHARD, FRANK P.....	Philadelphia.
1895	PUGH, JAMES L.....	Somerset, Somerset Co.
1902	PUSEY, FREDERICK T.....	Philadelphia.
1902	RALSTON, ROBERT.....	"
1910	RAMBO, ORMOND	"
1895	RAMSEY, SAMUEL D.....	West Chester, Chester Co.
1895	RAWLE, FRANCIS	Philadelphia.
1902	RAYMOND, EUGENE.....	"
1895	READING, JOHN G.....	Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
1902	REBER, J. HOWARD	Philadelphia.
1895	REED, JAMES H.....	Pittsburgh.
1896	REED, JOHN W.....	Brookville, Jefferson Co.
1895	REED, JOSEPH A.....	Philadelphia.
1902	REEVES, FREDERICK R.....	"
1913	REIG, W. SCOTT	"
1912	REID, AMBROSE B.	Pittsburgh.
1909	REILEY, DONALD CRESS....	Bedford, Bedford Co.
1908	REILLY, PAUL	Philadelphia.
1906	REINEMAN, ROBERT T.....	Pittsburgh.
1903	REMAK, GUSTAVUS, JR....	Philadelphia.
1895	REPPERT, EDMUND H.....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1895	REX, WALTER E.....	Philadelphia.
1905	REYNOLDS, JOHN M.....	Bedford, Bedford Co.
1910	REY, JOHN M.	Carlisle, Cumberland Co.
1895	RHOADS, JOSEPH R.....	Philadelphia.
1896	RICE, CHARLES E.....	Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co.
1897	RICE, WILLIAM E.....	Warren, Warren Co.
1895	RICHARDS, LOUIS.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1904	RIDGWAY, THOMAS	Philadelphia.
1902	RILLING, JOHN S.....	Erie, Erie Co.
1908	ROADS, GEORGE M.....	Pottsville, Schuylkill Co.
1895	ROBBINS, EDWARD E.....	Greensburg, Westmoreland Co.
1908	ROBERTS, C. WILSON.....	Philadelphia.
1896	ROBERTS, GEORGE L.....	Pittsburgh.
1901	ROBERTS, OWEN J.....	Philadelphia.
1902	ROBINSON, D. STUART.....	"

Year of Admission		
1895	ROBINSON, V. GILPIN.....	Philadelphia.
1911	ROBINSON, WILLIAM M.....	Pittsburgh.
1896	RODGERS, W. B.....	"
1902	RODMAN, WALTER C.....	Philadelphia.
1909	ROGERS, JAMES S.....	"
1912	ROGERS, W. D. N.....	Pittsburgh.
1908	ROSE, DON.....	Sewickley,
1895	ROSE, WILLIAM HORACE....	Johnstown,
1906	ROSENBERGER, EMIL.....	Philadelphia.
1895	ROSENZWEIG, LOUIS	Erie,
1908	ROSS, GEORGE	Doylestown,
1896	ROSS, N. SARGENT.....	York,
1902	ROSS, THOMAS	Doylestown,
1908	ROTAN, SAMUEL P.....	Philadelphia.
1895	ROTHERMEL, P. F., JR.....	"
1906	ROURKE, WILLIAM J.....	Reading,
1902	ROUSE, JOHN L.....	York,
1912	ROWAND, HARRY H.	Pittsburgh.
1904	RUHL, CHRISTIAN H.....	Reading,
1895	RUMSEY, HORACE M.....	Philadelphia.
1910	RUNK, LOUIS BARCROFT ...	"
1897	RUPLEY, ARTHUR R.....	Carlisle,
1895	RUPPEL, W. H.....	Somerset,
1902	RYAN, MICHAEL J.....	Philadelphia,
1903	RYAN, WILLIAM C.....	Doylestown,
1896	RYON, WILLIAM W.....	Shamokin,
1903	SANDO, M. F.....	Scranton,
1902	SANSON, ALBERT W.....	Philadelphia.
1906	SAUL, WALTER BIDDLE	"
1900	SAVIDGE, FRANK R.....	"
1895	SAVIDGE, JOSEPH.....	"
1911	SAYERS, ALBERT H.	Waynesburg,
1910	SAYRE, CHARLES H.....	Philadelphia.
1895	SCANDRETT, RICHARD B....	Pittsburgh.
1899	SCARBOROUGH, HENRY W...	Philadelphia.
1895	SCHAFER, JOHN D.....	Pittsburgh.
1898	SCHAFER, WILLIAM I.....	Chester,
1895	SCHAEFFER, D. NICHOLAS...	Reading,
1909	SCHAEFFER, E. CARROLL.....	"
1909	SCHEELINE, ISAIAH.....	Altoona,
1905	SCHMIDT, GEORGE S.....	York,
1898	SCHOFIELD, CHARLES S....	Philadelphia.
1903	SCHOFIELD, JOSEPH A.....	Warren,
1900	SCHOONMAKER, FRED. P....	Bradford,
		Allegheny Co.
		Cambria Co.
		Erie Co.
		Bucks Co.
		York Co.
		Bucks Co.
		Berks Co.
		York Co.
		Berks Co.
		Cumberland Co.
		Somerset Co.
		Bucks Co.
		Northumberland Co.
		Lackawanna Co.
		Greene Co.
		Delaware Co.
		Berks Co.
		"
		Blair Co.
		York Co.
		Warren Co.
		McKean Co.

Year of
Admission

1912	SCOTT, GARFIELD	Philadelphia.	
1895	SCOTT, HENRY J.....	"	
1895	SCOTT, JOHN, JR.....	"	
1895	SCOTT, JOHN M.....	"	
1901	SCOTT, JOHN R. K.....	"	
1911	SCOTT, SAMUEL B.....	"	
1896	SCULL, EDWARD B.....	Pittsburgh.	
1911	SCULLY, CORNELIUS D.....	"	
1895	SEARLE, ALONZO T.....	Honesdale,	Wayne Co.
1904	SEIBERLICH, EDWARD B.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	SEIBERT, WILLIAM N.....	New Bloomfield,	Perry Co.
1900	SEITZ, DANIEL S.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1908	SEYMOUR, WARREN I.....	Pittsburgh.	
1902	SHAPLEY, E. COOPER.....	Philadelphia.	
1896	SHARKEY, FRANK P.....	Mauch Chunk,	Carbon Co.
1895	SHARPE, WALTER K.....	Chambersburg,	Franklin Co.
1901	SHATTUCK, FRANK R.....	Philadelphia.	
1896	SHAW, GEORGE E.....	Pittsburgh.	
1906	SHICK, ROBERT P.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	SHIELDS, A. S. L.....	"	
1895	SHIELDS, JAMES M.....	Pittsburgh.	
1896	SHIRAS, W. K.....	"	
1895	SHIRK, HOWARD C.....	Lebanon,	Lebanon Co.
1908	SHOEMAKER, HARRY J.....	Doylestown,	Bucks Co.
1895	SHOEMAKER, HOMER.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1899	SHOEMAKER, WILLIAM H....	Philadelphia.	
1909	SHOMO, WILLIAM ALFRED...	Reading,	Berks Co.
1895	SHOPP, JOHN H.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1895	SHOVER, FREDERICK J.....	Philadelphia.	
1907	SHREVE, MILTON W.....	Erie,	Erie Co.
1904	SHULL, S. E.....	Stroudsburg,	Monroe Co.
1895	SIMPSON, ALEX., JR.....	Philadelphia.	
1902	SINN, JOSEPH A.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1904	SINNICKSON, CHARLES	Philadelphia.	
1902	SISSON, A. E.....	Erie,	Erie Co.
1912	SLACK, JOHN C.	Pittsburgh.	
1902	SLATTERY, JOSEPH A.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	SMALL, CHRISTIAN A.....	Bloomsburg,	Columbia Co.
1895	SMEAD, A. D. BACHE.....	Carlisle,	Cumberland Co.
1899	SMITH, A. B., JR.....	Montrose,	Susquehanna Co.
1895	SMITH, ALFRED PERCIVAL...	Philadelphia.	
1895	SMITH, ALLISON O.....	Clearfield,	Clearfield Co.
1895	SMITH, EDWIN W.....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	SMITH, EDWIN Z.....	"	

Year of
Admission

1901	SMITH, EUGENE G.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1895	SMITH, LEWIS LAWRENCE..	Philadelphia.	
1902	SMITH, R. STUART.....	"	
1904	SMITH, THOMAS KILBY....	"	
1895	SMITH, WALTER GEORGE....	"	
1895	SMITH, WILLIAM RUDOLPH..	"	
1899	SMITHERS, WILLIAM W....	"	
1902	SMYTH, DAVID J.....	"	
1905	SMYTH, WILLIAM J.....	"	
1895	SNYDER, EUGENE.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1903	SNYDER, JOHN E.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1897	SNYDER, J. FRANK.....	New York City.	
1910	SOBERNHEIMER, FRED. A....	Philadelphia.	
1898	SOLLY, WILLIAM F.....	Norristown,	Montgomery Co.
1910	SPALDING, HENRY	Philadelphia.	
1895	SPARHAWK, JOHN, JR.....	"	
1910	SPEER, PETER M.	Oil City.	Venango Co.
1895	SPROUT, CLARENCE E.....	Williamsport,	Lycoming Co.
1895	STAAKE, WILLIAM H.....	Philadelphia.	
1904	STAAKE, WILLIAM W.....	"	
1895	STADTFELD, JOSEPH.....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	STAMM, A. CARSON.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1895	STAPLES, CHARLES B.....	Stroudsburg,	Monroe Co.
1908	STAUFFER, RANDOLPH	Reading,	Berks Co.
1895	STEELE, H. J.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1911	STEININGER, CLOYD.....	Lewisburgh,	Union Co.
1895	STENGER, WILLIAM S.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	STERRETT, JAMES R.....	Pittsburgh.	
1900	STEVENS, WILLIAM KERPER.	Reading,	Berks Co.
1909	STEWART, DANIEL A.....	Philadelphia.	
1896	STEWART, JOHN.....	Chambersburg,	Franklin Co.
1895	STEWART, RUSSELL C.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1895	STEWART, W. F. BAY.....	York,	York Co.
1902	STEWART, WILLIAM M., JR.	Philadelphia.	
1910	STOCKWELL, HERBERT G....	"	
1895	STOEVEER, WILLIAM C.....	"	
1911	STONECIPHER, FRANK W....	Pittsburgh.	
1910	STOTZ, ROBERT A.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1899	STRAUSS, S. J.....	Wilkes Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1895	STRAWBRIDGE, JOSEPH R....	York,	York Co.
1901	STRITE, J. A.....	Chambersburg,	Franklin Co.
1904	STROH, CHARLES C.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1910	STRONG, JOHN M.	Philadelphia.	
1908	STUART, ROBERT L.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.

Year of
Admission

1907	STURGEON, DANIEL.....	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1911	STURGIS, WILLIAM J.	"	"
1896	STUTZBACH, MARTIN H.	Philadelphia.	"
1909	SULLIVAN, J. AUSTIN.....	Altoona,	Blair Co.
1910	SUTTON, ISAAC C.	Philadelphia.	"
1908	SUTTON, ROBERT WOODS	Pittsburgh.	"
1904	SWARTLEY, FRANCIS K.	Philadelphia.	"
1905	SWARTLEY, JOHN C.	Doylestown,	Bucks Co.
1899	SWARTZ, AARON S.	Norristown,	Montgomery Co.
1896	SWEARINGEN, J. M.	Pittsburgh.	"
1903	SWOOPPE, ROLAND D.	Curwensville,	Clearfield Co.
1913	TAIT, EDGAR W.	Bradford,	McKean Co.
1902	TAIT, EDWIN E.	"	"
1910	TALBOT, WALTER S.	West Chester,	Chester Co.
1900	TAULANE, JOSEPH H.	Philadelphia.	"
1895	TAYLOR, CARTER BERKELEY..	"	"
1895	TAYLOR, JAMES F.	Washington,	Washington Co.
1902	TAYLOR, JOSEPH T.	Philadelphia.	"
1902	TAYLOR, SAMUEL J.	"	"
1902	TEMPLETON, ALEXANDER M.	Washington,	Washington Co.
1895	TERRY, CHARLES E.	Tunkhannock,	Wyoming Co.
1902	THOLE, FRANCIS H.	Philadelphia.	"
1896	THOMAS, SAMUEL HINDS..	"	"
1904	THOMPSON, A. M.	Pittsburgh.	"
1900	THOMPSON, HENRY C., JR..	Philadelphia.	"
1898	THOMPSON, J. WHITAKER..	"	"
1900	THOMPSON, S. HARVEY.....	Pittsburgh.	"
1896	THORPE, CHARLES M.	"	"
1911	TINKER, H. G.	"	"
1896	TODD, HENRY C.	"	"
1895	TODD, M. HAMPTON.....	Philadelphia.	"
1896	TORREY, JAMES H.	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1897	TOWNSEND, J. B., JR.....	Philadelphia.	"
1900	TRACEY, HENRY M.	"	"
1912	TREMBATH, WILLIAM J.	Wilkes Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1913	TRENT, EDMUND K.	Pittsburgh.	"
1899	TREXLER, FRANK M.	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1895	TRICKETT, WILLIAM.	Carlisle,	Cumberland Co.
1907	TRIMBLE, THOMAS P.	Allegheny City,	Allegheny Co.
1902	TURNER, WILLIAM J.	Philadelphia.	"
1900	TUSTIN, ERNEST L.	"	"
1895	UHL, JOHN H.	Somerset,	Somerset Co.
1912	ULRICH, JOHN O.	Tamaqua,	Schuylkill Co.
1895	UMBEL, ROBERT E.	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1907	VAILL, EDWARD B.	Pittsburgh.	"
1906	VALE, RUBY R.	Philadelphia.	"

Year of Admission		
1913	VANARTSDALEN, ISAAC J. ..Doylestown,	Bucks Co.
1902	VANDERSLOOT, JOHN E.....York,	York Co.
1895	VAN DUSEN, GEORGE R.....Philadelphia.	
1896	VAN HORN, CHARLES F....	"
1899	VON MOSCHZISKER, ROBERT.	"
1904	WAGNER, GEORGE M.....	"
1909	WAGNER, GEORGE W.....Reading,	Berks Co.
1907	WALKER, W. HARRISON....Bellefonte,	Centre Co.
1908	WALKER, WINFIELD S.....Philadelphia.	
1902	WALLACE, WILLIAM S.....	"
1897	WALLACE, WILLIAM D....New Castle,	Lawrence Co.
1901	WALLER, LEVI E.....Wilkes Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1900	WALLING, EMORY A.....Erie,	Erie Co.
1912	WALNUT, T. HENRYPhiladelphia.	
1895	WALTER, CHARLES.....Chambersburg,	Franklin Co.
1895	WALTON, DANIEL S.....Waynesburg,	Greene Co.
1895	WARREN, EVERETT.....Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1913	WARWICK, NELSON D.Philadelphia.	
1905	WASSON, HENRY GRANT....Pittsburgh.	
1902	WATERS, ASA WILSONCambridge, Mass.	Philadelphia.
1895	WATRES, LOUIS ARTHUR....Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1895	WATSON, D. T.....Pittsburgh.	
1900	WATTERSON, A. V. D.....	"
1896	WAY, WILLIAM A.....	"
1898	WEAND, HENRY K.....Norristown,	Montgomery Co.
1896	WEAVER, JOHN.....Philadelphia.	
1895	WEIDMAN, GRANT.....Lebanon,	Lebanon Co.
1904	WEIL, ARTHUR E.....Philadelphia.	
1895	WEIL, A. LEO.....Pittsburgh.	
1895	WEIMER, ALBERT B.....Philadelphia.	
1900	WEISS, JOHN FOX.....Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1910	WELLER, JOHN S.Pittsburgh.	
1895	WELLES, CHARLES H.....Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1910	WESLEY, CHARLES S.Philadelphia.	
1901	WETHERILL, JOHN LAW- RENCE.....	"
1895	WETZEL, JOHN W.....Carlisle,	Cumberland Co.
1912	WHEATON, FRANK W.....Wilkes Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1895	WHITE, ELIAS H.....Philadelphia.	
1895	WHITE, HARRY.....Indiana,	Indiana Co.
1902	WHITE, JOHN J.....Atlantic City, N. J.	
1903	WHITE, THOMAS RAEBURN.Philadelphia.	
1895	WHITE, WILLIAM, JR.....	"
1897	WHITEHEAD, HARVEY W...Williamsport,	Lycoming Co.
1895	WHITTELEY, E. L.....Erie,	Erie Co.

Year of Admission		
1911	WHITTEN, CHARLES E.....	Greensburg, Westmoreland Co.
1895	WICKERSHAM, FRANK B....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1913	WIEST, ALLEN C.	York, York Co.
1895	WILCOX, WILLIAM A.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1896	WILER, ALFRED DAY.....	Philadelphia.
1900	WILEY, J. A.....	Washington, Washington Co.
1907	WILLARD, WALTER.....	Philadelphia.
1899	WILLIAMS, A. L.....	Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co.
1897	WILLIAMS, ANDREW G.....	Butler, Butler Co.
1899	WILLIAMS, IRA JEWELL....	Philadelphia.
1895	WILLIAMS, J. HENRY.....	"
1904	WILLIAMS, PARKER S.....	"
1896	WILLIAMS, SMYSER.....	York, York Co.
1904	WILLIAMS, THOMAS S....	Philadelphia.
1912	WILLIS, PAUL	Carlisle, Cumberland Co.
1902	WILSON, HARRY R.....	Clarion, Clarion Co.
1897	WILSON, HENRY I.....	Big Run, Jefferson Co.
1907	WILSON, JOSEPH R.....	Philadelphia.
1901	WILSON, W. C.....	"
1895	WILTBANK, WILLIAM W...	"
1895	WINTERNITZ, B. A.....	New Castle, Lawrence Co.
1895	WINTERSTEEN, A. H.....	Philadelphia.
1905	WISHART, WILLIAM W....	Pittsburgh.
1910	WOLFE, GEORGE E.	Johnstown, Cambria Co.
1899	WOLFF, OTTO.....	Philadelphia.
1908	WOOD, CLEMENT B.....	"
1895	WOODRUFF, CLINTON ROGERS.	"
1897	WOODS, CYRUS E.....	Dept. of State, Washington, D. C.
1895	WOODS, JOSEPH M.....	Lewistown, Mifflin Co.
1911	WOODWARD, GRAHAM C....	Philadelphia.
1898	WOODWARD, J. B.....	Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co.
1899	WRIGHT, GEORGE R.....	"
1895	YERKES, HARMAN	Doylestown, Bucks Co.
1904	YOST, DONALD H.....	York, York Co.
1895	YOUNG, JAMES S.....	Pittsburgh.
1901	YOUNG, SYDNEY	Philadelphia.
1904	ZIEGLER, CHARLES F.....	"
1908	ZIEGLER, FRANK E.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1911	ZIMMERMAN, S. R.	Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1898	ZUG, CHARLES K.....	Philadelphia.

LIST OF MEMBERS DECEASED SINCE ORGANIZATION OF ASSOCIATION

Year of Admission		
1895	WEIDMAN, GRANT.....	Lebanon, Died November, 1895.
1895	ORR, GRIER C.....	Kittanning, " November 17, 1895.
1895	WIREMAN, HENRY D.....	Philadelphia, " May 30, 1896.
1895	NEILL, SAMUEL T.....	Warren, " August, 1896.
1895	TITUS, HENRY C.....	Philadelphia, " August 10, 1896.
1895	RATHBUN, GEORGE A.....	Ridgway, " September 18, 1896.
1895	SCOTT, HON. JOHN.....	Philadelphia, " December, 1896.
1895	MARSHALL, F. F.....	Erie, " February, 1897.
1896	LANDIS, HON. AUG. S.....	Hollidaysburg, " April, 1897.
1895	BRADEN, J. M.....	Washington, " April 17, 1897.
1895	BIDDLE, HON. GEORGE W.....	Philadelphia, " April 29, 1897.
1896	WADDELL, HON. WILLIAM B...	West Chester, " June 3, 1897.
1895	HALL, HON. LOUIS W.....	Harrisburg, " July 12, 1897.
1895	MONAGHAN, R. JONES.....	West Chester, " October 1, 1897.
1895	AMMERMAN, HON. LEMUEL...	Scranton, " October 7, 1897.
1895	DAVIS, J. ALTON.....	" " November 19, 1897.
1895	VALENTINE, JOHN K.....	Philadelphia, " January 16, 1898.
1895	NOYES, HON. CHARLES H.....	Warren, " February 24, 1898.
1897	WICKHAM, HON. JOHN J.....	Beaver, " June 18, 1898.
1895	PARSONS, HENRY C.....	Williamsport, " November 21, 1898.
1895	CRAIG, SAMUEL S.....	Philadelphia, " December 10, 1898.
1897	BREWSTER, HON. F. CARROLL...	" " December 30, 1898.
1895	MERRILL, JESSE.....	Lock Haven, " January 14, 1899.
1895	NORRIS, A. WILSON.....	Harrisburg, " January 15, 1899.
1895	CUSTIS, ALFRED FRANK.....	Philadelphia, " March 30, 1899.
1895	KAUFFMAN, ANDREW J.....	Columbia, " May 19, 1899.
1895	GILKESON, A. WEIR.....	Bristol, " June 30, 1899.
1895	BURTON, ARTHUR M.....	Philadelphia, " July 22, 1899.
1897	ERMENTROUT, HON. DANIEL...	Reading, " September 17, 1899.
1895	MILLER, JACOB H.....	Philadelphia, " January 26, 1900.
1898	GUNSTER, HON. FREDERICK W.	Lancaster, " January 30, 1900.
1895	ADDICKS, WILLIAM H.....	Pittsburgh, " February 24, 1900.
1895	ATLEE, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS...	Lancaster, " February 24, 1900.
1895	VAIL, LEWIS W.....	Philadelphia, " March 21, 1900.
1895	METZGER, JOHN J.....	Williamsport, " September 27, 1900.
1895	SLAGLE, HON. JACOB F.....	Pittsburgh, " September, 1900.
1895	EWING, DAVID Q.....	" " October 1, 1900.
1895	BARKLEY, CHARLES G.....	Bloomsburg, " October 10, 1900.
1896	WHITE, HON. J. W. F.....	Pittsburgh, " November 4, 1900.
1895	LYONS, HON. JEREMIAH.....	Mifflintown, " November 13, 1900.
1895	ALLINSON, EDWARD P.....	Philadelphia, " January 16, 1901.
1895	ROCKWELL, DELOS.....	Troy, " February 24, 1901.

Year of
Admission

1895	LAMBERTON, WILLIAM B.....	Harrisburg,	Died July 5, 1901.
1896	DARTE, HON. ALFRED.....	Wilkes Barre,	" July 21, 1901.
1895	MOORE, ARTHUR.....	Philadelphia,	" November, 1901.
1895	HUEY, SAMUEL B.....	"	" November, 1901.
1896	BINGHAM, ED. D.....	West Chester,	" December 28, 1901.
1900	LONG, J. F.....	Doylestown,	" January 3, 1902.
1895	SHOEMAKER, R. C.....	Wilkes Barre,	" February 17, 1902
1895	HAMILTON, GEORGE P.....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	LOWRY, BENJAMIN H.....	Philadelphia,	" April, 1902.
1895	MCCARRELL, L.....	Washington,	" April, 1902.
1895	JUNKIN, GEORGE.....	Philadelphia,	" April 10, 1902.
1895	MCCORMICK, HON. HENRY C..	Williamsport,	" May 26, 1902.
1895	YARDLEY, ROBERT M.....	Doylestown,	" December 9, 1902
1895	SIMONTON, HON. J. W.....	Harrisburg,	" February 12, 1903.
1895	DUBOIS, JOHN L.....	Doylestown,	" February 12, 1903.
1895	GREENE, CHARLES S.....	Philadelphia,	" March 24, 1903.
1895	BOWER, CALVIN M.....	Belleville,	" April 26, 1903.
1895	ARNOLD, HON. M.....	Philadelphia,	" April 24, 1903
1899	DICKSON, HAZARD.....	"	" July 13, 1903.
1895	GUILLOU, VICTOR.....	"	" August 1, 1903
1899	ASHHURST, ROGER.....	"	" August, 1903.
1895	GILKESON, HON. B. FRANK....	Bristol,	" August 14, 1903
1901	PLAYFORD, WILLIAM H.....	Uniontown,	" September 24, 1903
1895	BAILEY, HON. JOHN M.....	Huntingdon,	" September 27, 1903.
1896	THOMPSON, JOHN M.....	Butler,	" September, 1903.
1902	PARMLEE, JAMES O.....	Warren.	" September 9, 1903.
1902	STEWART, WILLIAM F.....	Brookville,	" November 9, 1903.
1895	MCCONAHY, JOHN G.....	New Castle,	" November 29, 1903.
1902	ALLSHOUSE, CHARLES E.....	Monessen,	" December 3, 1903.
1895	ESHELMAN, B. FRANK.....	Lancaster,	" December 17, 1903.
1895	NEALE, HON. JAMES B.....	Kittanning,	" December 31, 1903
1895	MEANS, GEORGE W.....	Brookville,	" February 16, 1904
1899	DUNCAN, JOHN F.....	Lewisburg,	" February 18, 1904
1902	GORMAN, JOSEPH A.....	Philadelphia,	" April, 1904.
1895	DALE, RICHARD C.....	"	" May 22, 1904.
1895	GREW, WILLIAM.....	"	" June 10, 1904.
1895	DETWEILER, MEADE D.....	Harrisburg,	" June 18, 1904.
1895	HART, THOMAS, JR.....	Philadelphia,	" July 29, 1904.
1904	SMITHERS, ELIAS P.....	"	" September 16, 1904.
1904	CORSS, D. CHARLES.....	Lock Haven,	" November 29, 1904.
1895	BIERY, JAMES S.....	Allentown,	" December 5, 1904.
1895	ALLEN, HON. GEORGE A.....	Erie,	" February 26, 1905.
1899	WEAVER, P. V.....	Hazleton,	" March 28, 1905.
1895	WHITE, RICHARD P.....	Philadelphia,	" May 22, 1905.
1900	SMITH, FRANK W.....	Pittsburgh,	" June 14, 1905.

Year of Admission		
1899	McCUTCHEON, J. L.....	Pittsburgh, Died July 16, 1905.
1897	ROMMEL, J. MARTIN.....	Philadelphia, " August 18, 1905.
1895	LANDIS, JOHN B.....	Carlisle, " October 31, 1905.
1895	WEISS, HON. JOHN H.....	Harrisburg, " November 22, 1905
1895	HOBSON, F. G.....	Norristown, " January 10, 1906.
1902	HARTRANFT, FRANK A.....	Philadelphia, " January 18, 1906.
1895	HENDERSON, HON. ROBERT M..	Carlisle, " January 29, 1906.
1895	SHAPLEY, RUFUS E.....	Philadelphia, " February 11, 1906.
1905	LITTLE, HON. ROBERT R.....	Bloomsburg, " February 26, 1906.
1895	SCOTT, WILLIAM.....	Pittsburgh, " February 27, 1906.
1897	WOODWARD, HON. STANLEY...	Wilkes Barre, " March 29, 1906.
1895	WHITE, JOHN NEWTON.....	Pittsburgh, " March 29, 1906.
1895	DAVIS, HON. G. HARRY.....	Philadelphia, " April 18, 1906.
1901	COLVILLE, ARTHUR.....	" " April 19, 1906.
1900	TODD, A. M.....	Washington, " May 7, 1906.
1895	MAYER, HON. CHARLES A....	Lock Haven, " May 18, 1906.
1896	MILLAR, ALBERT.....	Harrisburg, " May 22, 1906.
1895	MERCER, GEORGE G.....	Philadelphia, " May 28, 1906.
1903	BYTES, JULIUS.....	Titusville, " June 19, 1906.
1895	BISPHAM, GEORGE TUCKER....	Philadelphia, " July 28, 1906.
1896	HANNA, HON. WILLIAM B....	" " August 4, 1906.
1901	GEHR, HASTINGS.....	Chambersburg, " August 31, 1906.
1895	MULLIN, EUGENE.....	Bradford, " September 16, 1906
1904	WAGNER, CHARLES M.....	Philadelphia, " March 6, 1906.
1902	KISER, HARVEY S.....	Doylestown, " December 10, 1906.
1904	KOCHERSPERGER, CLAYTON H...	Philadelphia, " November 25, 1906
1895	MEREDITH, WILLIAM M.....	" " November 11, 1906
1897	SECHLER, WILLIAM H.....	Ebensburg, " December 30, 1906.
1902	VANDERSLICE, THADDEUS L....	Philadelphia, " January 26, 1907.
1900	SHEEHAN, PATRICK C.....	Conneautville, " February 24, 1907.
1902	ASHTON, J. HUBLEY.....	Wash'gton, D.C. " March 14, 1907.
1895	FREEDLEY, ANGELO T.....	Philadelphia, " May 19, 1907.
1895	HERRIOTT, THOMAS.....	Pittsburgh, " May 9, 1907.
1900	SPROUL, JAMES W.....	Erie, " June 9, 1907.
1895	CAPP, HON. THOMAS H.....	Harrisburg, " July 3, 1907.
1897	MCCORMICK, EDWARD B.....	Greensburg, " March 18, 1907.
1896	RIDDLE, GEORGE D.....	Pittsburgh, " March 28, 1907.
1907	PATTERSON, ALEX. A.....	" " December 3, 1907.
1895	NORTH, HON. HUGH M.....	Lancaster, " December 20, 1907.
1897	LEE, HON. JAMES W.....	Pittsburgh, " May 11, 1908.
1904	WARD, JOHN A.....	Philadelphia, " July 18, 1908.
1899	MELICK, LEON L.....	" " August 24, 1908.
1899	INNES, R. H.....	" " September, 1908.
1901	STRAWBRIDGE, WILLIAM C.....	" " September 20, 1908.
1901	REYNOLDS, ROSS.....	Kittanning, " October 1, 1908.

Year of
Admission

1895	BUCHER, JOSEPH C.....	Lewisburg,	Died	October 17, 1908.
1900	PETTIT, SILAS W.....	Philadelphia,	"	November 11, 1908.
1895	McLOUGHLIN, EDWARD D.....	"	"	February 1, 1909.
1902	JENKS, GEORGE A.....	Newton,	"	April 2, 1909.
1902	KNITTEL, CHARLES	Philadelphia,	"	April 21, 1909.
1895	CLARK, JOHN A.....	"	"	May 5, 1909.
1908	CARTER, CHARLES GIBBS.....	Pittsburgh,	"	May 14, 1909.
1895	LEASON, MIRVEN F.....	Kittanning,	"	May, 1909.
1895	HART, GAVIN W.....	Philadelphia,	"	June 12, 1909.
1908	RICKERT, J. EDWARD	"	"	June 22, 1909.
1897	BAKEWELL, THOMAS W.....	Pittsburgh,	"	July 7, 1909.
1896	WAITNEIGHT, HARRY P.....	Phoenixville,	"	August 18, 1909.
1895	THOMPSON, HON. SAMUEL G...	Philadelphia,	"	September 10, 1909.
1899	FOSTER, HON. CHARLES D....	Wilkes Barre,	"	September 28, 1909.
1895	LEISENRING, J. L.....	Altoona,	"	January 23, 1910.
1897	WATTS, EDWARD B.	Carlisle,	"	February 20, 1910.
1895	WILLARD, HON. E. N.....	Scranton,	"	March 2, 1910.
1895	ROGERS, JOHN I.....	Philadelphia,	"	March 13, 1910.
1895	MILLER, N. DuBois.....	"	"	March 14, 1910.
1905	GREEN, HORACE P.....	Media,	"	April 4, 1910.
1895	McCAULEY, C. H.....	Ridgway,	"	April 15, 1910.
1901	GOBIN, HON. J. P. S.....	Lebanon,	"	May 1, 1910.
1900	EHRGOOD, HON. ALLEN W.....	"	"	May 20, 1910.
1902	KELLY, ROBERT B.....	Philadelphia,	"	May 20, 1910.
1910	HALLAHAN, JOHN W., 3d....	"	"	July 1, 1910.
1895	JOHNSON, WILLIAM F.....	"	"	July 26, 1910.
1896	PEALE, HON. S. R.....	Lock Haven,	"	August 2, 1910.
1895	BROWN, A. M.....	Pittsburgh,	"	August 17, 1910.
1909	RODDY, GEORGE BLACK.....	New Bloomfield,	"	September 5, 1910.
1903	McFADDEN, HARRY A.....	Hollidaysburg,	"	September 15, 1910.
1895	WOLVERTON, S. P.....	Sunbury,	"	October 25, 1910.
1895	KEATOR, JOHN F.....	Philadelphia,	"	November 17, 1910.
1897	HOYT, HON. HENRY M....	Washington, D. C.	"	November 20, 1910.
1907	ULRICH, ALEX N.....	Catasauqua,	"	December 29, 1910.
1895	ASHHURST, RICHARD L.....	Philadelphia,	"	February, 1911.
1895	ALRICKS, LEVI B.....	Harrisburg,	"	February, 1911.
1902	FOUST, ELLIS E.....	Chambersburg,	"	February 23, 1911.
1896	McCleave, Johns.....	Pittsburgh,	"	March 14, 1911.
1909	NICOLLS, FREDERICK W.....	Reading,	"	May 16, 1911.
1899	ELLIOT, FRANK S.....	Philadelphia,	"	May, 1911.
1895	ANDRE, JOHN K.....	Philadelphia,	"	June 11, 1911.
1895	HOSTETTER, ABRAHAM F.....	Lancaster,	"	June 15, 1911.
1897	KOONTZ, W. H.....	Somerset,	"	July 4, 1911.
1895	PERKINS, EDWARD L.....	Philadelphia,	"	August 4, 1911.
1895	WISTER, WILLIAM ROTCH	Philadelphia,	"	August 21, 1911.

Year of Admission		
1905	O'CONNOR, JAMES B.....	Johnstown, Died September 8, 1911.
1895	LLOYD, HON. WILLIAM PENN.....	Mechanicsburg, " September 20, 1911.
1895	BOYD, A. D.....	Uniontown, " October 5, 1911.
1902	SCHALCK, A. W.....	Pottsville. " October 26, 1911.
1900	PETTY, ROBERT B.....	Pittsburgh, " November 23, 1911.
1895	BOYD, PETER	Philadelphia, " December 9, 1911.
1895	LEAMING, THOMAS	" December 14, 1911.
1895	MORRIS, WILLIAM	" January 9, 1912.
1900	SHAFFER, NOAH W.....	Pittsburgh, " January 24, 1912.
1895	McKENNAN, JOHN D.....	" February 2, 1912.
1895	TERRY, HENRY C.....	Philadelphia, " February 14, 1912.
1895	SMILEY, HON. CHARLES H.....	New Bloomfield, " March 18, 1912.
1896	REID, ALFRED P.....	West Chester, " March 28, 1912.
1895	KENNY, CHARLES B.....	Pittsburgh, " April 1, 1912.
1895	HARRITY, HON. WILLIAM F.....	Philadelphia, " April 17, 1912.
1903	McELROY, ROBERT T.....	Pittsburgh, " May 20, 1912.
1896	HIPPLE, T. C.	Lock Haven, " June 12, 1912.
1895	MAXWELL, ROBERT D.....	Philadelphia, " June 13, 1912.
1895	MURPHY, ROBERT S.....	Johnstown, " June 24, 1912.
1903	HINDMAN, WILLIAM A.....	Clarion, " July 15, 1912.
1895	CORNWELL, GIBBONS GRAY.....	West Chester, " August 6, 1912.
1900	STONE, HON. CHARLES W.....	Warren, " August 15, 1912.
1895	HAYES, HON. ALFRED.....	Lewisburg, " September 19, 1912.
1895	WETHERILL, CHARLES	Philadelphia, " September 20, 1912.
1895	OSMER, JAMES H.	Franklin, " October 3, 1912.
1895	ALEXANDER, HON. W. SCOTT ..	M'Connellsb'g, " December 4, 1912.
1910	SOBERNHEIMER, FRED'K A., JR.	Philadelphia, " January 8, 1913.
1895	PALMER, HON. HENRY W.	Wilkes Barre, " February 15, 1913.
1895	WILSON, HON. HENRY	Honesdale, " March 3, 1913.
1896	SUTTON, HON. W. HENRY	Philadelphia, " March 14, 1913.
1895	MAGILL, HON. EDWARD W.	" April 20, 1913.
1895	READ, HON. JOHN R.	" May 2, 1913.
1906	GRANT, JEREMIAH K.	Reading, " May 12, 1913.
1901	MIDDLETON, WILLIAM H.	Harrisburg, " May 31, 1913.
1895	ROWE, HON. D. WATSON	Chambersburg, " July 15, 1913.
1895	OLMSTED, HON. MARLIN E. ...	Harrisburg, " July 19, 1913.
1895	MITCHELL, EHRMAN B.	" August 2, 1913.
1896	HALL, EDWARD H.	Media, " August 27, 1913.
1898	MCCALL, HON. JAMES ST. CLAIR	York, " October 2, 1913.
1895	MINER, SIDNEY R.	Wilkes Barre, " June 14, 1913.
1913	OSBORNE, HON. ALBERT B.....	Erie, " July, 1913.
1903	WEYAND, EDWIN S.	Beaver, " October 19, 1913.
1895	SNODGRASS, ROBERT	Harrisburg, " November 8, 1913.
1906	BLAND, HON. H. WILLIS	Reading, " November 15, 1913.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1913-1914

PRESIDENT

HAMPTON L. CARSON, Philadelphia.

VICE PRESIDENTS

WILLIAM D. PORTER, Allegheny.
JAMES S. MOORHEAD, Westmoreland.
CHARLES I. LANDIS, Lancaster.
ISAAC HIESTER, Berks.
WILLIAM E. RICE, Warren.

SECRETARY

WILLIAM H. STAAKE, Philadelphia.

TREASURER

SAMUEL E. BASEHORE, Cumberland.
(Mechanicsburg, Pa.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OWEN J. ROBERTS, Philadelphia, *Chairman*.
FRANCIS J. O'CONNOR, Cambria.
DAVID A. REED, Allegheny.
HENRY A. JAMES, Bucks.
ALONZO T. SEARLE, Wayne.
WILLIAM W. RYON, Northumberland.
GEORGE S. SCHMIDT, York.
JOHN M. CORE, Fayette.
A. M. HOLDING, Chester.
W. RUSH GILLAN, Franklin.
W. A. CHALLENGER, Allegheny.
ALBERT W. JOHNSON, Union.
A. L. COLE, Clearfield.
ROBERT A. STOTZ, Northampton.
O. B. DICKINSON, Delaware.
CASPER DULL, Dauphin.
PETER M. SPEER, Venango.
CLARENCE E. SPRÓUT, Lycoming.
FREDERICK J. SHOYER, Philadelphia.
HAROLD B. BEITLER, Philadelphia.
A. B. SMITH, JR., Susquehanna.

STANDING COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON LAW REFORM

WILLIAM U. HENSEL, Lancaster, Lancaster County, *Chairman*.
ROBERT RALSTON, Philadelphia.
HENRY C. NILES, York.
NATHANIEL EWING, Fayette.
C. LARUE MUNSON, Lycoming.
WILLIAM I. SCHAFFER, Delaware.
G. A. ENDLICH, Berks.
EDWARD W. BIDDLE, Cumberland.
THOMAS J. BALDRIGE, Blair.
JOHN D. DORRIS, Huntingdon.
GEORGE CALVERT LEWIS, Allegheny.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

EDWARD J. FOX, Easton, Northampton County, *Chairman*.
JOHN W. WETZEL, Carlisle, Cumberland County, *Secretary*.
ALBERT D. MACDADE, Delaware.
JOHN M. STRONG, Philadelphia.
RICHMOND L. JONES, Berks.
GEORGE M. HOSACK, Allegheny.
G. ROSS ESHLEMAN, Lancaster.
EVERETT WARREN, Lackawanna.
WATSON R. DAVISON, Franklin.

COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

CYRUS G. DERR, Reading, Berks County, *Chairman*.
FRANK C. MCGIRR, Allegheny.
HARMAN YERKES, Bucks.
ALEX. SIMPSON, Jr., Philadelphia.
R. F. HOPWOOD, Fayette.

COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

CHARLES L. MCKEEHAN, Philadelphia, *Chairman*.
CYRUS E. WOODS, Westmoreland.
WALTER GEORGE SMITH, Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE ON LEGAL EDUCATION

One from each Judicial District

1st. <i>Philadelphia,</i>	FRANCIS H. BOHLEN, <i>Chairman.</i>
2nd. <i>Lancaster,</i>	WM. H. KELLER, Lancaster.
3rd. <i>Northampton,</i>	HENRY D. MAXWELL, Easton.
4th. <i>Tioga,</i>	H. F. MARSH, Wellsboro.
5th. <i>Allegheny,</i>	JOSIAH COILEN, Pittsburgh.
6th. <i>Erie,</i>	A. E. SISSON, Erie.
7th. <i>Bucks,</i>	JOHN C. SWARTLEY, Doylestown, <i>Secretary.</i>
8th. <i>Northumberland,</i>	HARRY S. KNIGHT, Sunbury.
9th. <i>Cumberland,</i>	WILLIAM TRICKETT, Carlisle.
10th. <i>Westmoreland,</i>	JOHN B. HEAD, Greensburg.
11th. <i>Luzerne,</i>	GEORGE R. BEDFORD, Wilkes Barre.
12th. <i>Dauphin,</i>	FRANK M. EASTMAN, Harrisburg.
13th. <i>Greene,</i>	WILLIAM J. KYLE, Waynesburg.
14th. <i>Fayette,</i>	WM. J. STURGIS, Uniontown.
15th. <i>Chester,</i>	WALTER S. TALBOT, West Chester.
16th. <i>Somerset,</i>	EDMUND E. KIERNAN, Somerset.
17th. <i>Union and Snyder,</i>	ALBERT W. JOHNSON, Lewisburg.
18th. <i>Clarion,</i>	HARRY R. WILSON, Clarion.
19th. <i>York,</i>	JOHN L. ROUSE, York.
20th. <i>Huntingdon, Bedford and Mifflin,</i>	DONALD CRESS REILEY, Bedford.
21st. <i>Schuylkill,</i>	GEORGE M. ROADS, Pottsville
22nd. <i>Wayne,</i>	HOMER GREENE, Honesdale.
23rd. <i>Berks,</i>	WILLIAM KERPER STEVENS, Reading.
24th. <i>Blair,</i>	THOMAS H. GREEVY, Altoona.
25th. <i>Clinton, Cameron and Elk,</i>	FRED. H. ELY, Ridgway.
26th. <i>Columbia and Montour,</i>	CHRISTIAN A. SMALL, Bloomsburg.
27th. <i>Washington,</i>	ANDREW M. LINN, Washington.
28th. <i>Venango,</i>	ISAAC ASH, Oil City.
29th. <i>Lycoming,</i>	CLARENCE E. SPROUT, Williamsport.
30th. <i>Crawford,</i>	JOHN J. HENDERSON, Meadville.
31st. <i>Lehigh,</i>	GEORGE W. AUBREY, Allentown.
32nd. <i>Delaware,</i>	GEORGE T. BUTLER, Media.
33rd. <i>Armstrong,</i>	JOHN H. PAINTER, Kittanning.
34th. <i>Susquehanna,</i>	A. B. SMITH, Jr., Montrose.
35th. <i>Mercer,</i>	E. S. TEMPLETON, Greenville.
36th. <i>Beaver,</i>	RICHARD S. HOLT, Beaver.
37th. <i>Warren and Forest,</i>	WILLIAM HARRISON ALLEN, Warren.
38th. <i>Montgomery,</i>	LOUIS M. CHILDS, Norristown.
39th. <i>Franklin,</i>	D. WATSON ROWE, Chambersburg.
40th. <i>Indiana,</i>	SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, Indiana.

41st. <i>Juniata and Perry,</i>	WM. N. SEIBERT, New Bloomfield.
42nd. <i>Bradford,</i>	JOHN W. CODDING, Towanda.
43rd. <i>Monroe and Pike,</i>	CHARLES B. STAPLES, Stroudsburg.
44th. <i>Wyoming and Sullivan,</i>	JAMES WILSON PIATT, Tunkhannock.
45th. <i>Lackawanna,</i>	FREDERIC W. FLEITZ, Scranton.
46th. <i>Clearfield,</i>	A. M. LIVERIGHT, Clearfield.
47th. <i>Cambria,</i>	CHARLES C. GREER, Johnstown.
48th. <i>McKean,</i>	EDWIN E. TAIT, Bradford.
49th. <i>Centre,</i>	W. HARRISON WALKER, Bellefonte.
50th. <i>Butler,</i>	ANDREW G. WILLIAMS, Butler.
51st. <i>Adams and Fulton,</i>	WM. McSHERRY, Jr., Gettysburg.
52nd. <i>Lebanon,</i>	SAMUEL T. MEYER, Lebanon.
53rd. <i>Lawrence,</i>	WALLACE H. FALLS, New Castle.
54th. <i>Jefferson,</i>	W. N. CONRAD, Brookville.
55th. <i>Potter,</i>	NO MEMBERS.
56th. <i>Carbon,</i>	HORACE HEYDT, Mauch Chunk.

COMMITTEE ON LEGAL BIOGRAPHY

One from each Judicial District

1st. <i>Philadelphia,</i>	T. ELLIOTT PATTERSON, <i>Secretary.</i>
2nd. <i>Lancaster,</i>	H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Lancaster.
3rd. <i>Northampton,</i>	RUSSELL C. STEWART, Easton.
4th. <i>Tioga,</i>	H. F. MARSH, Wellsboro.
5th. <i>Allegheny,</i>	WILLIAM MACRUM, Pittsburgh.
6th. <i>Erie,</i>	EMORY A. WALLING, Erie.
7th. <i>Bucks,</i>	THOMAS ROSS, Doylestown.
8th. <i>Northumberland,</i>	CHARLES M. CLEMENT, Sunbury.
9th. <i>Cumberland,</i>	CHARLES P. ADDAMS, Carlisle.
10th. <i>Westmoreland,</i>	PAUL H. GAITHER, Greensburg.
11th. <i>Luzerne,</i>	GEORGE B. KULP, Wilkes Barre.
12th. <i>Dauphin,</i>	A. CARSON STAMM, Harrisburg.
13th. <i>Greene,</i>	ALBERT H. SAYERS, Waynesburg.
14th. <i>Fayette,</i>	DANIEL STURGEON, Uniontown.
15th. <i>Chester,</i>	ISABEL DARLINGTON, West Chester.
16th. <i>Somerset,</i>	JOHN H. UHL, Somerset.
17th. <i>Union and Snyder,</i>	HAROLD M. McCLURE, Lewisburg.
18th. <i>Clarion,</i>	HARRY R. WILSON, Clarion.
19th. <i>York,</i>	DONALD H. YOST, York.
20th. <i>Huntingdon, Bedford and Mifflin,</i>	GEORGE B. ORLADY, Huntingdon.
21st. <i>Schuylkill,</i>	M. M. BURKE, Shenandoah.
22nd. <i>Wayne,</i>	ALONZO T. SEARLE, Honesdale.
23rd. <i>Berks,</i>	LOUIS RICHARDS, Reading, <i>Chairman.</i>

24th. <i>Blair,</i>	C. J. McCULLOUGH, Altoona.
25th. <i>Clinton, Cameron</i> <i>and Elk,</i>	WILSON C. KRESS, Lock Haven.
26th. <i>Columbia and</i> <i>Montour,</i>	A. W. DUY, Bloomsburg.
27th. <i>Washington,</i>	ANDREW M. LINN, Washington.
28th. <i>Venango,</i>	PETER M. SPEER, Oil City.
29th. <i>Lycoming,</i>	DON M. LARRABEE, Williamsport.
30th. <i>Crawford,</i>	NED ARDEN FLOOD, Meadville.
31st. <i>Lehigh,</i>	FRANK M. TREXLER, Allentown.
32nd. <i>Delaware,</i>	JOSEPH H. HINKSON, Chester.
33rd. <i>Armstrong,</i>	JOHN H. PAINTER, Kittanning.
34th. <i>Susquehanna,</i>	A. B. SMITH, Jr., Montrose.
35th. <i>Mercer,</i>	QUINCY A. GORDON, Mercer.
36th. <i>Beaver,</i>	FOREST G. MOORHEAD, Beaver.
37th. <i>Warren and</i> <i>Forest,</i>	WATSON D. HINCKLEY, Warren.
38th. <i>Montgomery,</i>	N. H. LARZELERE, Norristown.
39th. <i>Franklin,</i>	WALTER K. SHARPE, Chambersburg.
40th. <i>Indiana,</i>	JOHN S. FISHER, Indiana.
41st. <i>Juniata and Perry,</i>	ROBERT McMEEN, Mifflintown.
42nd. <i>Bradford,</i>	ADELBERT C. FANNING, Towanda.
43rd. <i>Monroe and Pike,</i>	S. E. SHULL, Stroudsburg.
44th. <i>Wyoming and</i> <i>Sullivan,</i>	ALPHONSUS WALSH, Dushore.
45th. <i>Lackawanna,</i>	W. A. WILCOX, Scranton.
46th. <i>Clearfield,</i>	ALLISON O. SMITH, Clearfield.
47th. <i>Cambria,</i>	FRANCIS J. O'CONNOR, Johnstown.
48th. <i>McKean,</i>	J. W. BOUTON, Smethport.
49th. <i>Centre,</i>	JAMES A. BEAVER, Bellefonte.
50th. <i>Butler,</i>	S. F. BOWSER, Butler.
51st. <i>Adams and Fulton,</i>	WILLIAM McSHERRY, Jr., Gettysburg.
52nd. <i>Lebanon,</i>	GRANT WEIDMAN, Lebanon.
53rd. <i>Lawrence,</i>	SAMUEL W. DANA, New Castle.
54th. <i>Jefferson,</i>	GEORGE M. McDONALD, Reynoldsville.
55th. <i>Potter,</i>	NO MEMBERS.
56th. <i>Carbon,</i>	LAIRD H. BARBER, Mauch Chunk.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES**SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CONTINGENT FEES**

ABRAHAM M. BEITLER, Philadelphia, *Chairman*.
JOHN B. COLAHAN, Jr., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS FISHER KANE, Philadelphia.
JOHN S. RILLING, Erie.
JOHN W. APPEL, Lancaster.
A. LEO WEIL, Allegheny.
S. J. STRAUSS, Luzerne.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REVISION AND UNIFICATION OF THE STATUTES

RUSSELL DUANE, Philadelphia, *Chairman*.
WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM W. SMITHERS, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM H. MCCLUNG, Allegheny.
JOHN E. FOX, Dauphin.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REFORM IN TOWNSHIP LAWS

RODNEY A. MERCUR, Towanda, Bradford County, *Chair'n*.
EDMUND E. KIERNAN, Somerset.
HENRY A. JAMES, Bucks.
EDWIN W. SMITH, Allegheny.
ROWLAND EVANS, Philadelphia.
CHARLES F. DACOSTA, Delaware.
WILLIAM M. HAYES, Chester.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REVISION AND AMENDMENT OF PENAL LAWS

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, Philadelphia, *Chairman*.
GEORGE W. GUTHRIE, Allegheny.
FRANK W. WHEATON, Luzerne.
JOHN A. NAUMAN, Lancaster.
A. D. McCONNELL, Westmoreland.
HENRY J. STEELE, Northampton.
QUINCY A. GORDON, Mercer.

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ISAAC HIESTER, Berks.
STEVENS HECKSCHER, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM E. RICE, Warren.
GEORGE B. ORLADY, Huntingdon.
WILLIAM H. STAAKE, Philadelphia.

**DELEGATES TO AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
AND TO COMPARATIVE LAW BUREAU
OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION**

DELEGATES TO AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

J. McF. CARPENTER, Allegheny.
ROBERT SNODGRASS, Dauphin.
HENRY E. FISH, Erie.

ALTERNATES

ALEX. SIMPSON, Jr., Philadelphia.
CHARLES M. CLEMENT, Northumberland.
WILLIAM C. PRICE, Luzerne.

DELEGATES TO COMPARATIVE LAW BUREAU

WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM N. APPEL, Lancaster.
FRANCIS RAWLE, Philadelphia.

ALTERNATES

DAVID W. AMRAM, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM W. SMITHERS, Philadelphia.
ROBERT P. SHICK, Philadelphia.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS

NAME	YEAR	COUNTY
JOHN W. SIMONTON	1895	Dauphin.
SAMUEL DICKSON	1895-1896	Philadelphia.
P. C. KNOX	1896-1897	Allegheny.
WILLIAM U. HENSEL	1897-1898	Lancaster.
STANLEY WOODWARD	1898-1899	Luzerne.
LYMAN D. GILBERT	1899-1900	Dauphin.
WILLIAM SCOTT	1900-1901	Allegheny.
ALEX. SIMPSON, JR.	1901-1902	Philadelphia.
C. LARUE MUNSON	1902-1903	Lycoming.
NATHANIEL EWING	1903-1904	Fayette.
HENRY C. NILES	1904-1905	York.
J. B. COLAHAN, JR.	1905-1906	Philadelphia.
THOMAS PATTERSON	1906-1907	Allegheny.
ROBERT SNODGRASS	1907-1908	Dauphin.
M. HAMPTON TODD	1908-1909	Philadelphia.
GUSTAV A. ENDLICH	1909-1910	Berks.
EDWIN W. SMITH	1910-1911	Allegheny.
GEORGE R. BEDFORD	1911-1912	Luzerne.
GEORGE B. ORLADY	1912-1913	Huntingdon.

LIST OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

NAME	COUNTY	YEAR
W. U. HENSEL	Lancaster.	1895.
J. S. YOUNG	Allegheny.	
ALEX. SIMPSON, JR.	Philadelphia.	
WILLIAM SCOTT	Allegheny.	1895-1896.
ROBERT M. HENDERSON	Cumberland.	
EVERETT WARREN	Lackawanna.	
WILLIAM M. HAYES	Chester.	
S. A. DAVENPORT	Erie.	
RICHARD L. ASHHURST	Philadelphia.	1896-1897.
AUGUSTUS S. LANDIS	Blair.	
A. D. BOYD	Fayette.	
GEORGE F. BAER	Berks.	
WILLIAM N. SEIBERT	Perry.	
J. B. COLAHAN, JR.	Philadelphia.	1897-1898.
WILLIAM J. KOONTZ	Somerset.	
W. RUSH GILLAN	Franklin.	
HENRY C. PARSONS	Lycoming.	
JOHN M. THOMPSON	Butler.	
J. B. COLAHAN, JR.	Philadelphia.	1898-1899.
S. P. WOLVERTON	Northumberland.	
J. A. EVANS	Allegheny.	
SMITH V. WILSON	Clearfield.	
EDWARD J. FOX	Northampton.	

NAME	COUNTY	YEAR
FREDERICK BERTOLETTE	Carbon.	1899-1900.
RICHARD C. DALE	Philadelphia.	
ALEXANDER FARNHAM	Luzerne.	
C. H. MCCAULEY	Elk.	
THOMAS PATTERSON	Allegheny.	
WILLIAM H. STAAKE	Philadelphia.	1900-1901.
EMORY A. WALLING	Erie.	
B. FRANK ESHLEMAN	Lancaster.	
HAROLD M. MCCLURE	Union.	
ALFRED P. REID	Chester.	
WILLIAM I. SCHAFFER	Delaware.	1901-1902.
RICHMOND L. JONES	Berks.	
EDWIN W. SMITH	Allegheny.	
CHARLES E. RICE	Luzerne.	
HENRY C. NILES	York.	
JOHN STEWART	Franklin.	1902-1903.
JOSEPH C. BUCHER	Union.	
J. B. COLAHAN, JR.	Philadelphia.	
CHARLES P. ORR	Allegheny.	
HENRY LEAR	Bucks.	
GEORGE B. ORLADY	Huntingdon.	1903-1904.
RICHARD C. DALE	Philadelphia.	
JAMES R. MACFARLANE	Allegheny.	
HENRY J. STEELE	Northampton.	
GEORGE A. ALLEN	Erie.	
M. HAMPTON TODD	Philadelphia.	1904-1905.
GEORGE B. GORDON	Allegheny.	
ROBERT E. UMBEL	Fayette.	
HENRY K. WEAND	Montgomery.	
J. W. BOUTON	McKean.	
ROBERT S. FRAZER	Allegheny.	1905-1906.
CYRUS E. WOODS	Westmoreland.	
CHARLES W. STONE	Warren.	
MAHLON H. STOUT	Bucks.	
RUSSELL C. STEWART	Northampton.	
SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER	Montgomery.	1906-1907.
FRANCIS J. O'CONNOR	Cambria.	
FRANK M. TREXLER	Lehigh.	
C. H. MCCAULEY	Elk.	
BOYD CRUMRINE	Allegheny.	
FRANK C. MCGIRR	Allegheny.	1907-1908.
MAHLON H. STOUT	Bucks.	
FRANCIS J. KOOSER	Somerset.	
T. C. HIPPLE	Clinton.	
JOHN A. CLARK	Philadelphia.	

LIST OF FORMER OFFICERS

NAME	COUNTY	YEAR
ROBERT S. MURPHY	Cambria.	1908-1909.
HARRY WHITE	Indiana.	
CHARLES B. STAPLES	Monroe.	
CHARLES P. ORR	Allegheny.	
W. SCOTT ALEXANDER	Fulton.	
WILLIAM S. DALZELL	Allegheny.	1909-1910.
D. WATSON ROWE	Franklin.	
RUSSELL C. STEWART	Northampton.	
CHARLES M. CLEMENT	Northumberland.	
JOHN I. ROGERS	Philadelphia.	
W. A. BLAKELEY	Allegheny.	1910-1911.
R. T. CORNWELL	Chester.	
ALLISON O. SMITH	Clearfield.	
ANDREW H. MCCLINTOCK	Luzerne.	
A. MITCHELL PALMER	Monroe.	
PAUL H. GAITHER	Westmoreland.	1911-1912.
A. B. HASSLER	Lancaster.	
HUGH B. EASTBURN	Bucks.	
WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER	Philadelphia.	
ISAAC ASH	Venango.	
JOHN J. HENDERSON	Crawford.	1912-1913.
CHARLES E. TERRY	Wyoming.	
J. MCF. CARPENTER	Allegheny.	
N. H. LARZELERE	Montgomery.	
EDWARD H. BONSALE	Philadelphia.	

LIST OF SECRETARIES

NAME	
EDWARD P. ALLINSON, Philadelphia.	Elected on organization of Association, January 16, 1895, and served continuously until his death, January 16, 1901.
WILLIAM H. STAAKE, Philadelphia.	Since January, 1901.

LIST OF TREASURERS

NAME	
WILLIAM PENN LLOYD, Cumberland.	Elected on organization of Association, January 16, 1895, and served continuously until his death, September 20, 1911.
SAMUEL E. BASEHORE, Cumberland.	Since October 7, 1911.

DATES AND PLACES OF ANNUAL MEETINGS

1895	January 16.....	Preliminary Convention,	Harrisburg.
1895	July 10, 11.....	First Annual Meeting,	Bedford Springs.
1896	July 8, 9.....	Second	" " " "
1897	June 30, July 1.....	Third	" " Cresson.
1898	July 7, 8.....	Fourth	" " Delaware Water Gap.
1899	July 6, 7.....	Fifth	" " Wilkes-Barre.
1900	June 26, 27, 28.....	Sixth	" " Cambridge Springs.
1901	June 25, 26, 27.....	Seventh	" " Bedford Springs.
1902	June 30, July 1, 2....	Eighth	" " Cambridge Springs.
1903	June 29, 30, July 1...	Ninth	" " " "
1904	June 28, 29, 30.....	Tenth	" " Cape May, N. J.
1905	June 27, 28, 29.....	Eleventh	" " Bedford Springs.
1906	June 26, 27, 28.....	Twelfth	" " " "
1907	June 25, 26, 27.....	Thirteenth	" " " "
1908	June 23, 24, 25.....	Fourteenth	" " Cape May, N. J.
1909	June 29, 30, July 1...	Fifteenth	" " Bedford Springs.
1910	June 28, 29, 30.....	Sixteenth	" " Cape May, N. J.
1911	June 27, 28, 29.....	Seventeenth	" " Bedford Springs.
1912	June 25, 26, 27.....	Eighteenth	" " Cape May, N. J.
1913	June 24, 25, 26.....	Nineteenth	" " " " " "

PRESIDENTS' ADDRESSES

YEAR	NAME	SUBJECT
1895 . . .	JOHN W. SIMONTON	"Pennsylvania Jurisprudence."
1896 . . .	SAMUEL DICKSON	{ "The Development in Pennsylvania of Constitutional Restraints upon the Power and Procedure of the Legislature."
1897 . . .	P. C. KNOX	
1898 . . .	WILLIAM U. HENSEL	{ "The Law of Labor and Trade."
1899 . . .	STANLEY WOODWARD	
1900 . . .	LYMAN D. GILBERT	{ "The Legislature of 1897, as an Illustration of the Decadence of the Legislative Branch of our State Government."
1901 . . .	WILLIAM SCOTT	
1902 . . .	ALEX. SIMPSON, JR.	{ "The Wyoming Valley."
1903 . . .	C. LARUE MUNSON.	
1904 . . .	NATHANIEL EWING	{ "Some Changes in the Law and Their Effect on Lawyers."
1905 . . .	HENRY C. NILES	
1906 . . .	J. B. COLAHAN, JR.	{ "Legislature of 1901."
1907 . . .	THOMAS PATTERSON	
1908 . . .	ROBERT SNODGRASS	{ "Charitable Appropriations and Special Legislation."
1909 . . .	M. HAMPTON TODD	
1910 . . .	GUSTAV A. ENDLICH	{ "The Brotherhood of Bench and Bar."
1911 . . .	EDWIN W. SMITH	
1912 . . .	GEORGE R. BEDFORD	{ "The Ethics of the Legal Profession."
1913 . . .	GEORGE B. ORLADY	

ANNUAL ADDRESSES

YEAR	NAME	SUBJECT
1895 . . .	J. NEWTON FIERO	{ "The Work of the Bar As socation."
1896 . . .	CORTLANDT PARKER	"Sir Matthew Hale."
1897 . . .	HILARY A. HERBERT	{ "The Supreme Court of the United States and its Func- tions."
1898 . . .	JOHN V. L. FINDLAY	{ "Some of the International As- pects of the Cuban Question."
1899 . . .	WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER . . .	{ "Some Legal Problems of the Twentieth Century."
1900 . . .	JOHN K. RICHARDS	{ "The Constitution and the New Territories."
1901 . . .	U. M. ROSE	{ "The Rise of Constitutional Law."
1902 . . .	WILLIAM WIRT HOWE	{ "Jus Gentium and Law Mer- chant."
1903 . . .	JAMES B. DILL	{ "Some Aspects of New Jer- sey's Corporate Policy."
1904 . . .	HENRY E. DAVIS	{ "The Law Spirit; Its Source and Its Sway."
1905 . . .	CHARLES A. GARDINER	{ "The Constitutional Powers and Discretion of the President."
1906 . . .	WILLIAM H. TAFT	{ "The Legislature and the Ex- ecution of the Laws."
1907 . . .	GEORGE GRAY	"The New Federalism."
1908 . . .	HANNIS TAYLOR	{ "Pelatiah Webster, the Archi- tect of the Constitution."
1909 . . .	AMASA M. EATON	{ "Thomas W. Dorr and The Dorr War in Rhode Island."
1910 . . .	JAMES PENNEWILL	"The Layman and the Law."
1911 . . .	ANDREW J. MONTAGUE	"A More Effective Cabinet."
1912 . . .	WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE	"Constitutional Morality."
1913 . . .	ROBERT C. SMITH, K. C. . . .	{ "The Position and Prospects of the Profession."

PAPERS READ

YEAR	NAME	SUBJECT
1895 . . .	ALEX. SIMPSON, JR.	"The Local Bar Association."
1895 . . .	GEORGE W. PEPPER	"Legal Education."
1896 . . .	WM. B. RODGERS	"The Libel Law."
1897 . . .	JOHN B. MCPHERSON	{ "The Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania."
1897 . . .	THOMAS PATTERSON	
1898 . . .	GUSTAV A. ENDLICH	{ "The Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace and the Possible Application of the Small Debtors' Court on the English Plan."
1898 . . .	WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS	
1899 . . .	JAMES T. MITCHELL	{ "Proposed Changes in the Law of Expert Testimony."
1900 . . .	TALCOTT WILLIAMS	
1900 . . .	RICHARD C. DALE	{ "The Study of the Common Law."
1901 . . .	RICHARD L. ASHHURST	
1901 . . .	S. W. DANA	{ "Fidelity to the Court and Client in Criminal Cases."
1902 . . .	RICHMOND L. JONES	
1902 . . .	SAMUEL W. COOPER	{ "The Jury System from the Jury Panel."
1902 . . .	JOHN I. ROGERS	
1902 . . .	HENRY J. STEELE	{ "The Obligation of the Legislature as well as of the Judiciary in giving Effect to Constitutional Limitations."
		{ "William Morris Meredith."
		{ "Law and Letters, or Some Reflections on the Relations of our Profession to Literature."
		{ "Business Corporations in Pennsylvania."
		{ "The Abolition of Actions for Breach of Promise of Marriage and Alienation of Affections."
		{ "Military Law and Its Tribunals."
		{ "The Right of the Municipality to Abate a Nuisance on the Streets Without the Preliminary Action of the Courts."

YEAR	NAME	SUBJECT
1903 . . .	THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE . . .	{ "Judicial Oaths and Their Effect Upon the Competency of Witnesses."
1903 . . .	CHARLES WETHERILL	{ "On the Judicial Recording of Titles."
1903 . . .	PAUL H. GAITHER	{ "The Recent Amendments to the Bankruptcy Act of 1898."
1903 . . .	GEORGE W. CARR	{ "Jeremiah S. Black and His Influence upon the Laws of Pennsylvania."
1903 . . .	HENRY C. NILES	{ "The Constitution between Friends."
1903 . . .	HENRY A. FULLER	{ "The Responsive Answer in Equity Considered as Evidence for the Defendant."
1904 . . .	JOHN MARSHALL GEST	{ "The Lawyer."
1904 . . .	N. M. EDWARDS	{ "Municipal Autonomy and Code Limitations."
1904 . . .	LOUIS RICHARDS	{ "The Pennsylvania Bar and Its Influence."
1904 . . .	J. LEVERING JONES	{ "Labor and the Law."
1904 . . .	JAMES H. TORREY	{ "Some Remarks Upon Charging the Jury in a Trial for Murder."
1905 . . .	ROBERT RALSTON	{ "Justice Without Delay."
1905 . . .	IRA JEWELL WILLIAMS	{ "James Buchanan."
1905 . . .	W. RUSH GILLAN	{ "Thaddeus Stevens as a Country Lawyer."
1906 . . .	WILLIAM U. HENSEL	{ "A Philadelphia Lawyer in the London Courts."
1906 . . .	THOMAS LEAMING	{ "Legislation in Pennsylvania."
1906 . . .	CYRUS E. WOODS	{ "Some Questions of Legal Ethics Suggested by the Life and Career of Lord Chancellor Bacon, Viscount St. Albans."
1906 . . .	RICHARD I. ASHHURST	{ "Some Questions of Administrative Law."
1906 . . .	HAMPTON L. CARSON	{ "Coke Upon Littleton—A Wise Course of Study."
1906 . . .	CLEMENT B. PENROSE	{ "The Legal Aspects of the Trial of Jesus Christ."
1907 . . .	EDWARD J. FOX	{ "The Guaranties of Liberty in the Early Law of Pennsylvania."
1907 . . .	MICHAEL WILLIAM JACOBS . . .	{ }

YEAR	NAME	SUBJECT
1907 . . .	JOHN D. SHAFER	{ "The History of the Law as Part of the Course of Study Required for Admission to the Bar."
1907 . . .	WALTER GEORGE SMITH	"Uniform Divorce Laws."
1908 . . .	A. LEO. WEIL	{ "Modern Municipal Conditions and the Lawyers' Responsibility."
1908 . . .	HARMAN YERKES	{ "Some Observations of the Practice of the French Code."
1908 . . .	CHARLES L. MCKEEHAN	{ "Testing Legislative Rate Regulations under the Fourteenth Amendment."
1909 . . .	JOHN W. APPEL	{ "Gibson and a Progressive Jurisprudence."
1909 . . .	WILLIAM W. SMITHERS	{ "Comparative Law as a Practical Science."
1909 . . .	A. J. W. HUTTON	"A Judicial Solecism."
1909 . . .	OWEN J. ROBERTS	{ "Full Paid and Non-Assessable."
1910 . . .	HAMPTON L. CARSON	{ "The Genesis of Blackstone's Commentaries and Their Place in Legal Literature."
1910 . . .	H. FRANK ESHLEMAN	{ "The Constructive Genius of David Lloyd in Early Colonial Pennsylvania Legislation and Jurisprudence, 1686 to 1731."
1911 . . .	ROBERT RALSTON	{ "The Delay in the Execution of Murderers."
1911 . . .	JOHN MARSHALL GEST	{ "The Law and Lawyers of Balzac."
1912 . . .	CYRUS G. DERR	{ "The Best of Our Knowledge, Information and Belief."
1912 . . .	HENRY BUDD	{ "Decisions, Reports and Some Reporters."
1913 . . .	JOHN G. JOHNSON	"In Memoriam."
1913 . . .	EDWARD LINDSEY	{ "The Need for a Science of Law."

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NAME	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY
PENNSYLVANIA BAR ASSOCIATION.	Hon. Hampton L. Carson, Philadelphia.	Hon. William H. Staake, Philadelphia.
*ADAMS COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Hon. Wm. McClean, Gettysburg.	W. C. Sheely, Gettysburg.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	James McF. Carpenter, Pittsburgh.	Harry G. Tinker, Pittsburgh.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	H. N. Snyder, Kittanning.	G. A. Walker, Kittanning.
LAW ASSOCIATION OF BEAVER COUNTY.	Frank E. Reader, New Brighton.	Charles R. May, Beaver Falls.
BEDFORD COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Hon. J. H. Longenecker, Bedford.	Daniel S. Horn, Bedford.
BERKS COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Isaac Hiester, Reading.	Thomas K. Leidy, Reading.
BLAIR COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	William S. Hammond, Altoona.	J. F. Meck, Altoona.
BRADFORD COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Rodney A. Mercur, Towanda.	Stephen H. Smith, Towanda.
BUCKS COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Hon. Harman Yerkes, Doylestown.	Henry A. James, Doylestown.
BUTLER COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	J. D. McJunkin, Butler.	Thomas W. Watson, Butler.
CAMBRIA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Hon. W. Horace Rose, Johnstown.	H. H. Myers, Ebensburg.
CAMERON COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Hon. J. C. Johnson, Emporium.	Jay Paul Felt, Emporium.
CARBON COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Hon. E. M. Mulhearn, Mauch Chunk.	Frank P. Sharkey, Mauch Chunk.
CENTRE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Hon. Ellis L. Orvis, Bellefonte.	D. R., Foreman, Bellefonte.
*CHESTER COUNTY LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	William M. Hayes, West Chester.	Thomas Lack, West Chester.
CLARION BAR ASSOCIATION.	A. A. Geary, Clarion.	W. D. Burns, Clarion.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY LAW ASSOCIATION.	Hon. Allison O. Smith, Clearfield.	Alfred M. Liveright, Clearfield.
CLEARFIELD LAW LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	Hon. Allison O. Smith, Clearfield.	Alfred M. Liveright, Clearfield.
CLINTON COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	W. C. Kress, Lock Haven.	Howard M. Council, Lock Haven.
COLUMBIA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.		George E. Elwell, Bloomsburg.
CRAWFORD COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	B. B. Pickett, Meadville.	E. Lowry Humes, Meadville.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	James W. Eckels, Carlisle.	Jasper Alexander, Carlisle.

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ELK COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Hon. Harry Alvan Hall, Ridgway.	Fred W. McFarlin, Ridgway.
ERIE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	David A. Sawdey, Erie.	William B. Walling, Erie.
FAYETTE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Charles F. Keefover, Uniontown.	C. A. Rhoads, Uniontown.
*FOREST BAR ASSOCIATION.	S. D. Irwin, Tionesta.	T. F. Ritchey, Tionesta.
FRANKLIN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	O. C. Bowers, Chambersburg.	Loren A. Culp, Chambersburg.
*FULTON COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	J. Nelson Sipes, McConnellsburg.	W. Scott Alexander, McConnellsburg.
HUNTINGDON COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	J. R. Simpson, Huntingdon.	James S. Woods, Huntingdon.
INDIANA COUNTY LAW ASSOCIATION.	J. N. Banks, <i>Chancellor</i> , Indiana.	Elder Peelor, Indiana.
JEFFERSON COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	E. A. Carmalt, Brookville.	C. C. Benscoter, Brookville.
JUNIATA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Benjamin F. Burchfield, Mifflintown.	F. M. M. Pennell, Mifflintown.
LACKAWANNA LAW AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	Hon. Henry A. Knapp, Scranton.	James E. Davis, Scranton
LANCASTER BAR ASSOCIATION.	Hon. W. U. Hensel, Lancaster.	John W. Appel, Lancaster.
LAWRENCE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	J. V. Cunningham, New Castle.	William W. Stevenson, New Castle.
LEBANON COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Charles M. Zerbe, Lebanon.	Edward W. Miller, Lebanon.
BAR ASSOCIATION OF LEHIGH COUNTY.	Hon. Edward Harvey, Allentown.	Francis G. Lewis, Allentown
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LAWYERS' CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.	Francis Shunk Brown, Philadelphia.	Henry C. Thompson, Jr., Philadelphia.
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SOMERSET COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Herman L. Baer, Somerset.	H. F. Yost, Somerset.
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TIOGA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	S. F. Channell, Wellsboro.	Alfred J. Shattuck, Wellsboro.
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WAYNE BAR ASSOCIATION.		R. M. Stocker, Honesdale.
WAYNESBURG BAR ASSOCIATION.	Hon. J. B. Donley, Waynesburg.	James J. Purman, Waynesburg.
WESTMORELAND LAW ASSOCIATION.	Paul H. Gaither, Greensburg.	Ralph D. Hurst, Greensburg.
WILKES-BARRE LAW AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	Alexander Farnham, Wilkes-Barre.	Joseph D. Coons, Wilkes-Barre.
WYOMING COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	James Wilson Piatt, Tunkhannock.	H. Stanley Harding, Tunkhannock.
YORK COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Allen C. Wiest, York.	George Hay Kain, York.

NOTE.—Where no replies have been received up to the time of going to print, the officers for 1912 are given and indicated by a star

BY-LAWS

of the

Pennsylvania Bar Association

As Amended at the Annual Meetings of 1896, 1897, 1904 and 1910

I.—*Objects.*

SEC. 1. This Association is formed to advance the science of jurisprudence; to promote the administration of justice; to secure proper legislation; to encourage a thorough legal education; to uphold the honor and dignity of the Bar; to cultivate cordial intercourse among the lawyers of Pennsylvania; and to perpetuate the history of the profession and the memory of its members.

SEC. 2. It shall not take any partisan political action, nor endorse or recommend any person for any official position.

II.—*Members.*

SEC. 3. Those members of the Bar who signed the call for the convention at which this Association was formed, or who attended any meeting thereof, or who shall before the adjournment of the meeting held at Bedford Springs, July 10-11, 1895, pay the admission fee, and sign, or cause to be signed for them, a roll containing the charter and by-laws, are hereby declared to be active members of this Association.

SEC. 4. Any member of the Bar of the Supreme Court or Superior Court of Pennsylvania, residing or practicing in this State; any State or Federal Judge residing in this State; and any professor in a regularly organized law school in this State; who shall comply with the requirements hereinafter set forth, may become an active member upon approval by a majority of the Committee on Admissions.

SEC. 5. All applications for membership must be in writing, signed by the applicant, stating, *inter alia*, his name, age, residence and date of admission to practice in the Supreme Court or Superior Court, commission to the Bench, or appointment as professor in a regularly organized law school in the State; and endorsed by three or more members of the Association, and must be accompanied by the usual admission fee.

SEC. 6. (*Abolished.*)

SEC. 7. A list of applications admitted by the Committee on Admissions during the interim of the meetings of the Association, shall be reported at each annual meeting.

SEC. 8. Rejected applicants shall not be again proposed within one year after their rejection.

SEC. 9. Distinguished non-resident lawyers may be elected honorary members by a vote of the Association, and shall have a voice, but no vote, at meetings of the Association.

III.—*Officers.*

SEC. 10. The officers shall be a President, a first, second, third, fourth and fifth Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be held by one person.

SEC. 11. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, and shall deliver at the annual meeting an appropriate address, with particular reference to any statutory changes in the State of public interest, and any needed changes suggested by judicial decisions during the year.

SEC. 12. The Vice-Presidents, according to number, shall act, when required, in the place of the President.

SEC. 13. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Association, and of such other matters as may be directed to be placed on the files of the Association; he shall keep an accurate roll of the officers and members, and notify them of their election or appointment on committees; he shall issue notices of all meetings; furnish the Treasurer with the names and addresses of persons elected members; conduct the correspondence of the Association; and keep its seal. He shall report to the Executive Committee, prior to the annual meeting, a summary of his transactions during the year; and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Association, the President, or the Executive Committee. His books and papers shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Executive Committee, and he shall receive such compensation as shall be allowed by that committee.

SEC. 14. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate roll of the active members of the Association; notify members of their election to membership; collect, keep careful and regular book accounts of, and expend, under direction of the Association or the Executive Committee, all moneys of the Association; and shall exhibit at the annual meeting, and when directed by the Association or the Executive Committee, detailed statements of the moneys received and expended, the amounts due to and by the Association, and an estimate of the resources and expenditures for the ensuing year. His books and accounts shall at all times be subject to examination and audit by the Executive Committee, or by any special committee appointed for that purpose. He shall give bond in such sum as shall be required by the Executive Committee, and shall receive such compensation as that committee shall allow.

SEC. 15. Vacancies in the offices of the Association shall be filled by the Executive Committee, but no appoint-

ment shall be made to the office of President while any Vice-President is able and willing to serve.

IV.—*Elections.*

SEC. 16. The officers of the Association shall be elected at the annual meeting to serve for one year and until their successors are chosen.

SEC. 17. No member shall be elected President for two successive terms.

SEC. 18. Two persons residing in the same county shall not serve as Vice-Presidents at the same time; but, as far as practicable, they shall severally be chosen from different sections of the State. If two from the same county are elected at one time, the one having the lowest vote shall be rejected, and a new vote taken to fill the office.

V.—*Meetings.*

SEC. 19. The annual meeting shall be held at such time and place as the Association shall determine at the preceding annual meeting. And in default of such selection, or in the event of the time and place fixed by the Association becoming impracticable, the Executive Committee shall make the selection.

SEC. 20. Adjourned meetings shall be held at such time and place as the Association shall determine.

SEC. 21. Special meetings shall be called by the Secretary, when requested in writing by the President, the Executive Committee, or fifty members of the Association. Such request shall specify the purpose of the meeting. At special meetings no business shall be transacted except that stated in the call, unless by consent of four-fifths of the members present and voting.

SEC. 22. At all meetings fifty members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 23. At least one month's notice shall be given of the annual meeting, and ten days' notice of adjourned or special meetings, by letter mailed to the last known address of each member.

SEC. 24. The Executive Committee shall arrange for the reading of appropriate papers at the annual meeting, and for the discussion thereof. So far as practicable, notice thereof shall be given to the members in the call for the meeting.

SEC. 25. At all meetings of the Association the order of business shall be as arranged by the Executive Committee, subject, however, to such changes as the Association may make therein.

SEC. 26. Except as herein otherwise provided, the meetings shall be conducted according to the usual parliamentary rules; but, without leave of the Association, no member shall be permitted to speak more than ten minutes at any one time, or more than twice on the same subject.

SEC. 27. Except by leave of the Association no one not a member shall be allowed on the floor while the meetings are in progress.

SEC. 28. No complimentary resolution shall be entertained relative to the reading of any paper by, or to the performance of any act or duty by, any officer or member of the Association.

SEC. 29. A stenographer shall be selected by the Executive Committee to report the proceedings of each meeting; and those proceedings, together with any papers read at the meeting, shall be printed, and a copy thereof sent to each member. Copies shall also be sent to every

Law Library in the State, to every other State Bar Association extending a like courtesy to this Association, and to every National Bar Association.

VI.—Committees.

SEC. 30. The Standing Committees shall be an Executive Committee, a Committee on Admissions, a Committee on Grievances, a Committee on Law Reform, a Committee on Uniform State Laws, a Committee on Legal Education, and a Committee on Legal Biography.

SEC. 31. The Executive Committee shall consist of twenty-one members, who shall be elected by the Association, and who shall act as Trustees, exclusive of the President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be *ex-officio* members. They shall have general management of the affairs of the Association, make arrangements for meetings, including, as far as may be, the obtaining of reasonable accommodations at, and of reasonable transportation to and from, the place of meeting; shall order the disbursement of the funds of the Association; audit the accounts, and have such other powers as may be conferred on them by these by-laws or by a vote of the Association.

SEC. 32. The Committee on Admissions shall consist of nine members, chosen from different sections of the State. All applications for membership shall be referred to this committee. They shall report to the Association the names of such persons as they deem suitable for membership, and shall seek to bring in all the lawyers of the State fitted to become members. What occurs at the meetings of this committee shall be considered confidential, except such matters as shall be publicly reported to the Association. Any ten members may appeal, in writing, to the Association from the failure or refusal of this committee to report favorably any application for membership.

SEC. 33. The Committee on Grievances shall consist of five members. They shall hear all complaints preferred by one member against another for misconduct in his relations to the profession or to this Association, provided the same be in writing, particularly stating the matters complained of, and signed by the complainant. They may also hear any specific complaints made by any member affecting the interest of the profession, the practice of law or the administration of justice; and may report thereon to the Association, with such recommendations as they deem advisable. No report shall be made adversely to any member until after notice to him, with full opportunity to defend and to meet his accusers and witnesses face to face. The adverse action of this committee must be approved by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. What occurs at the meetings of this committee shall be considered confidential except such matters as shall be publicly reported to the Association.

SEC. 34. The Committee on Law Reform shall consist of eleven members, chosen from different sections of the State. They shall consider and report to the Association such amendments of the law as they shall deem beneficial, oppose such as they shall deem injurious, observe the practical working of the judicial system of the State, and recommend from time to time such action as they shall deem best.

SEC. 35. The Committee on Uniform State Laws shall consist of three members, and shall examine and report annually on such measures of uniform State legislation as may be recommended by the State Board of Commissioners for promoting uniformity of legislation in the United States, and such other matters relating thereto as may be referred to them.

SEC. 36. The Committee on Legal Education shall consist of one member from each judicial district of the

State. They shall report from time to time such changes as they shall deem it is expedient to make in the system of legal education and of admission to the practice of law in the State.

SEC. 37. The Committee on Legal Biography shall consist of one member from each judicial district of the State. They shall provide for the preservation, among the records of the Association, of such facts relating to the history of the profession as may be of interest, and of suitable memorials of the lives and characters of deceased members of the Association.

SEC. 38. Unless otherwise provided for hereby, or by the Association, all committees and vacancies therein shall be filled by appointment of the President. Special committees shall serve until they have been discharged by a vote of the Association. Standing committees shall serve until the expiration of the next annual meeting, and the appointment of their successors. All committees may by a majority vote of the whole committee substitute some other chairman than the one appointed, may elect such other officers as they deem necessary, make rules for their government, and keep minutes of their proceedings, and shall make annual reports to the Association. They may provide that matters requiring attention between meetings may be voted on by letter, and that a failure of any member to attend three successive meetings shall cause his membership in the committee to become vacant. The rules adopted by one standing committee shall govern the succeeding committees until altered thereby.

SEC. 39. Such other committees may be appointed or elected from time to time as shall be deemed expedient; but except by a vote of the Association, no matter shall be referred to a special committee which is within the province of any of the Standing Committees.

SEC. 40. In committees of nine or more, five shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and in committees of less than nine, a majority shall constitute a quorum. In case of necessity, the annual report of the Standing Committees may be prepared and adopted by less than a quorum.

VII.—*Dues.*

SEC. 41. The current year of the Association shall commence on the first day of July, and the annual dues shall be payable on that date. Active members shall pay five dollars per year. The admission fee of five dollars shall include the first year's dues. Honorary members shall pay no admission fee or dues.

SEC. 42. The Treasurer shall, after diligently seeking to collect the same, and with notice to the member of this by-law, report to the Executive Committee the names of all members who are one year in arrears for their dues, and that committee may, by rule or direct vote on that report, declare that, by reason thereof, such persons have ceased to be members of the Association.

VIII.—*Penalties.*

SEC. 43. Any member may be suspended or expelled for misconduct in matters connected with the Association, or in his personal or professional relations, after conviction thereof by the Committee on Grievances and the approval of such conviction by this Association.

SEC. 44. Conviction of any member for crime shall at once work a forfeiture of membership in the Association, which forfeiture shall continue until such conviction be set aside or reversed; but if it shall afterwards be made to appear that such member was wrongfully convicted, he may

be re-elected to membership upon recommendation of the Committee on Admissions.

SEC. 45. If any member is disbarred from practice in the Supreme Court, or from the courts of the county in which he resides, such disbarment shall work a forfeiture of his membership, until the disbarment be set aside or reversed. Reinstatement to practice shall not reinstate to membership, unless by a vote of the Association, upon recommendation of the Committee on Admissions.

SEC. 46. A member's interest in the property of the Association shall cease with his membership.

IX.—*Amendments.*

SEC. 47. Amendments may be made to these by-laws only at an annual meeting, and by a vote of two-thirds of the members present; and no amendment shall be considered (except by unanimous consent of those present) unless a copy of the same shall have been sent to the Secretary, and notice of the intention to offer the same shall have been included in the call for the annual meeting.

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association at Bedford Springs, June 25, 1907:

Resolved, That it be adopted as a standing rule that at all meetings and banquets of the Pennsylvania Bar Association the National and State flags shall be displayed, and the Executive Committee shall see that this rule is carried out.

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